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ENGLISH

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS;

THEIR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

FROM

1835 TO 1879,

STATISTICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

BY

J. R. SOMERS VINE, F.S.S.,

Compiler and Editor of the "County Companion and Annual Statistical Chronicle," the "Municipal Corporations' Companion and Year Book of Statistics," &c., &c.

"I have no doubt that when this new constitution of the municipal boroughs comes into effect, we shall find, not only that it will be productive of great improvements, not only that many defects will be remedied and many abuses corrected, but that the working of the Bill itself will point out how the whole system may be perfected."—LORD JOHN RUSSELL, *in moving the adoption of the Municipal Reform Bill of* 1835.

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1879.

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TO THE

RIGHT HON. RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, M.P.,

HER MAJESTY'S

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

THESE PAGES

ARE, BY PERMISSION, RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY

HIS OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE COMPILER.

INTRODUCTION.

THE increasing manifestation of public interest in all that appertains to the extension of Municipal government in this country has induced me to compile the following pages for publication. I sincerely trust, without claiming a pretentious character for the book, that its contents will be deemed useful and instructive; in providing appropriate materials for comparison with the details of the shortly-expected report of the Royal Commission on Unreformed Corporations it may, very possibly, prove to be of some value.

I have endeavoured, with what success I must leave others to determine, to so arrange the tabular matter that the contrast between the past and present condition of English municipal life may be clearly apparent. This object has not been previously attempted in a similar form.

Parts I. and II. are, mainly, a reprint from an established year book* (edited by myself), and are inserted here in deference to the opinion of competent authorities upon Municipal matters who have represented that the work will probably find its way into the hands of many persons to whom the remarks upon the nature, constitution, and history of the English Municipalities may be of practical advantage.

The abstracts of the Acts of Parliament have not been prepared with the view of their serving for professional guidance, but I think I may safely say that not a single statute of importance has escaped

* "The Municipal Corporations' Companion, Diary, Directory, and Year Book of Statistics." *Waterlow and Sons Limited.*

reference. The fact that there are more than one hundred separate enactments in force, directly or indirectly affecting corporate government under the 5th and 6th William IV., c. 76, is of itself strong evidence of the necessity for the proposed consolidation of municipal laws.

No trouble has been spared to ensure general accuracy. Many of the pages, and particularly those which treat of the Parliamentary Franchise, have been revised, in print, by my friend, Mr. T. Nicolls Roberts (compiler of the "Parliamentary Buff Book"). I desire to warmly acknowledge his kind assistance.

The figures, dates, and historical information have been obtained from official records or by direct application to the Mayors, Town Clerks, and other chief officials of the various cities and boroughs. My hearty thanks are tendered to these gentlemen for their ready and necessary aid.

J. R. S. V.

27, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET,
LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.,
July 1, 1879.

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CORRIGENDA.

At page 14, (in List of Acts) Public Libraries, &c., for 18 *and* 19 *Vict.* "*c.* 20," read *c.* 70.

At page 96 (first line of the last paragraph) for "6 *and* 7 *Victoria*," read 5 *and* 6 *Victoria.*

At page 113 (last line of first paragraph) for "*Mayors-elect*," read *Mayor-elect.*

At page 127 (fifth line of first paragraph) for "*is administered*," read *was administered.*

At page 129 (second List in foot-note) for 2 *Vict.* "*c.* 13," read *c.* 15.

THE

ENGLISH MUNICIPALITIES.

IT may be safely asserted that no form of local administration or government attains to so high a position in popular esteem, or commands such a large measure of visible respect, as does a corporate existence under the municipal laws now in force in England and Wales. It is the system above all others which works freely and without friction between the State and the individual. On the one hand, it interposes firm barriers to a centralising interference in matters of detail which could never evoke genuine confidence; and, on the other hand, it promotes a fervent interest and healthy emulation in essential obligations closely allied with the family circle. Most true it is that "our Municipalities produce qualities which are the best safeguards of England's greatness," * and it might be added, none the less justly, that their appreciated intervention between the national directorate and domestic duties plays no secondary part in stimulating that proverbial love of regulated independence which characterises the faithful type of an English citizen.

The paramount purpose of the present compilation is to describe in the language of statistics the practical advance which the municipal institutions of England and Wales have made from the date of their re-establishment upon an intelligible and approved basis in 1835, and to afford easily comprehended means of comparison between two phases of municipal life separated by an interval of nearly fifty years.

* Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

PART I.

The Nature and Constitution of Municipal Corporations.

A CORPORATION is a franchise possessed by one or more individuals who subsist as a body politic under a special denomination, and are vested by the policy of the law with the capacity of perpetual succession, and of acting in several respects, however numerous the association may be, as a single individual. The object of the institution is to enable the members to act by one united will, and to continue their joint powers and property in the same body, undisturbed by the change of members, and without the necessity of perpetual conveyances, as the rights of members pass from one individual to another. All the individuals composing a corporation, and their successors, are considered in law but as one person, capable under an artificial form of taking and conveying property, contracting debts and duties, and of enjoying a variety of civil and political rights. One of the peculiar properties of a corporation is the power of perpetual succession, for in the judgment of law it is capable of indefinite duration The rights and privileges of the corporation do not determine or vary upon the death or change of any of the individual members; they continue as long as the corporation endures. It was chiefly for the purpose of clothing bodies of men in succession with the qualities and capacities of one single artificial and fictitious being that corporations were originally invented, and for the same convenient purpose they have been brought largely into use. Corporations, private as well as public, or municipal, were well known to the Roman law, and they existed from the earliest periods of the Roman republic. The powers, capacities, and incapacities of corporations under the English law, do, indeed, very much resemble those under the civil law; and it is evident that the principles of law applicable to corporations under the former were borrowed chiefly from the Roman law, and from the policy of the municipal corporations established in Britain and the other Roman colonies, after the countries had been conquered by the Roman arms.

The first division of corporations is into *aggregate* or *sole*. Corporations aggregate consist of many persons united together into one society, and are kept up by a perpetual succession of

members, so as to continue for ever. Corporations sole consist of one person only and his successors, and are incorporated by law in order to give them some legal capacities and advantages, particularly that of perpetuity, which in their natural person they could not have had. Another division of corporations, either sole or aggregate, is into *ecclesiastical* and *lay;* while lay corporations are again subdivided into *civil* and *eleemosynary.* The civil are such as are created for a variety of temporal purposes, and under this head are included municipal corporations. The eleemosynary sort are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms or bounty of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed.

Corporations by the civil law seem to have been created by the mere act and voluntary association of their members. But, in England the consent of the crown is absolutely necessary to the creation of any corporation; that consent, however, may be either expressly or impliedly given. The sovereign's implied consent is to be found in corporations which exist by force of the common law, to which former kings are supposed to have given their concurrence; common law being nothing else but custom arising from the universal agreement of the whole community. Another method of implication, whereby the consent of the crown is presumed, is as to all corporations by *prescription,* such as the city of London, and many others which have existed as corporations, time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and therefore are looked upon in law to be well created. For, although the members thereof can show no legal charter of incorporation, yet in cases of such high antiquity the law presumes that there once was one, and that, by the variety of accidents which a length of time may produce, the charter is lost or destroyed. The methods by which the consent of the crown is expressly given are either by Act of Parliament or charter.

When a corporation is created, a name must be given to it, and by which name alone it must sue and be sued, and do all legal acts. After a corporation is so formed and named, it acquires many powers, rights, capacities, and incapacities. As—

(1) To have perpetual succession.

(2) To sue or to be sued, implead or be impleaded, grant or receive by its corporate name, and do all other acts as natural persons may.

(3) To purchase lands, and hold them for the benefit of themselves and their successors.

(4) To have a common seal.
(5) To make bye-laws or private statutes for the better government of the corporation, which are binding upon themselves, unless, contrary to the laws of the land, or inconsistent with their charter, or unreasonable, and then they are void.

PART II.

The History of the English Municipalities.

Municipal Corporations did not exist in England until 1439; but although that is the date of the earliest known charter of incorporation, boroughs, the citizens of which exercised powers of local self-government, existed from the earliest periods of British history. There is no doubt that such municipalities may be traced back to the Roman occupation of Britain, and the organisation of these seems to have been, at least in part, adopted by the Anglo-Saxons. It is at all events certain that at that time, while the county districts or shires were under the jurisdiction of shire-reeves (whence sheriffs), the boroughs were under the rule of *borough-* or *port-*reeves. As the counties had their shire-gemotes or sheriffs' towns in which their local affairs were discussed and regulated, so the latter had their burgh-mote or court-leet of the borough. The one assembly was composed of the freeholders of the county, and the other of the freemen resident in the borough. At the time of the Norman conquest the county sheriff was supplanted by the *vice-comes*, while the borough or port-reeve gave place to the bailiff (or mayor), the new officers being appointed by the king instead of by the freeholders or resident freemen, as the case might be. With this exception, however, it would seem that William the Conqueror did not alter the local institutions of the country to the extent that is sometimes imagined. The two leading records which establish this position are the laws compiled by this sovereign and the Domesday Book. In the former the same features are traceable as in the Saxon laws. The king's peace is to be preserved, the freemen are to be sworn to their allegiance, the payment of *scot* and *lot* (or local rates) is mentioned, the watch and ward in boroughs is enforced, the provisions of the old law for selling in the presence of witnesses are repeated, as well as the general system of giving pledges for good behaviour which was so remarkable a characteristic

of the Saxon system. Distinct traces are also to be found of the law which subsequently assumed much greater prominence and contributed so materially to the rise and growth of towns, namely, that "all bondmen who remained without claim for a year and a day in any borough, &c., should be free." In Domesday Book boroughs and burgesses are frequently mentioned, and it is clear from the way in which this is done that the local government of the towns was separate from that of the counties, and that it was vested in the burgesses presided over by a bailiff. At a later period the "burgesses" were, in too many boroughs, a small select class, excluding the great mass of the inhabitants from the right of local government, and exercising the powers which they thus obtained for their own profit and advantage. But at this early period the test of municipal citizenship continued to be the same as it was in Saxon times, and, broadly speaking, was in fact very nearly the same as it is at present. An excellent authority* thus refers to burgessship as it existed in the tenth and eleventh centuries:—

"There are entries in Domesday, in almost every county, which establish that burgessship did not depend upon tenure, because many burgesses are described as belonging to other manors. If tenure was the basis of their right, they would have belonged altogether to the manors, and would not be described of the boroughs, because they did not hold of them. But if residence made them burgesses, then the entry is explained reconcilably with facts, because they would in respect of their *residency* be burgesses in the place of their residence, but would be entered under the manors of which their lands were held. There are, also, numerous instances in which, the burgesses being distinctly connected with their *houses*, and the latter being 'inhabited,' it is impossible not to infer that they were householders. They paid the custom of *gable* for their houses, and other taxes. In the entry as to Canterbury, 14 burgesses are mentioned instead of their houses; and in Thetford, Norwich, and other places, the identity cannot be mistaken. It is also clear from many passages that *all* the householders were *not* burgesses. Peers, ecclesiastics, minors, villains, and persons of infamous character were excepted from the privileges and also exempted from the duties of burgessship; many houses are therefore mentioned in the returns which had not burgesses. Those only who bore their share of the burthens of the place, or, according to the laws of the Saxons and of William the Conqueror, *paid scot and bore lot*, were entitled to the privileges; those who from poverty or other cause did not pay the charges or serve the public offices of the borough being excluded. It would have been inconsistent with the whole system of the law at that time if non-residents could have been burgesses; and therefore we find throughout this document that the burgesses were resident, and in that respect distinguished from the members of the trading companies who might be non-resident."

A careful examination of Domesday Book shows clearly that at the

* Merewether and Stephen's "History of Boroughs, &c.," 1833.

time of its compilation, no municipal *corporations* were in existence, although several ecclesiastical corporations are mentioned. During the reign of William II. no municipal grants nor any changes in the municipal institutions appear to have been made. Henry I. granted charters to several boroughs, but they were not charters of incorporation. They were principally devoted to enlarging the powers of local self-government possessed by the burgesses of the places to which they related. About this period, or soon afterwards, a very important change in their government took place. The bailiff appointed by the king was charged with the duty of assessing and collecting the king's taxes due from the borough. As might have been anticipated, this was often made the cause or pretence of great oppression, and, in order to get rid of it, many towns offered to pay a larger sum than had previously been exacted from them, on condition that they might elect their own chief magistrate and assess themselves. These offers were too tempting to be resisted by sovereigns who were often sorely in want of money, and the towns were thus allowed to re-purchase the right which they had possessed in Saxon times. The elected officer was sometimes called by the old name of port-reeve; but he was more generally known as the mayor. At this time the merchant guilds who afterwards assumed so large a share in the government of many, perhaps of most municipal corporations, had no connection with the constitution of the boroughs. Down to the reign of Henry VI., the right of burgessship, and, after the boroughs were represented in Parliament, the right of voting for Parliamentary representatives, continued to be vested in the whole body of resident inhabitant householders, being freemen, paying scot and bearing lot, and doing suit and service in the court-leet of the town or city.

In the reign of Henry VI., however, a process commenced which gradually transferred the power from the hands of the burgesses generally to various exclusive bodies within the boroughs, and ultimately produced the gravest and most intolerable abuses, which were not swept away until the year 1835. In the year 1439 the first charter of *incorporation* to a municipal body was granted to Kingston-upon-Hull. Incorporations did not, however, immediately become general, for this charter is followed by others upon the roll which are not of that kind. It is not, indeed, surprising that there was some disinclination on the part of the towns to receive charters of incorporation, because proof is extant that, even at this time, the corporate bodies which then existed had began to abuse the powers given to them, and to make usurpations upon the rights of the

people. To take a single instance of the spirit which was at work: In 1467 it was found that the companies and liveries of London had been making encroachments upon the privileges of the householders in the wardmotes to such an extent that it was necessary for Parliament to interfere for the protection of the people. And upon the Parliament roll for the same year there is a petition praying for the dissolution of the tailors' guild at Exeter, on the ground that they set the authority of the mayor at defiance, and threatened to reduce the town to a state of anarchy. But although the boroughs showed but slight desire for incorporation, the courts of law were determined to thrust it upon them. In 1466 the Court of Common Pleas laid the foundation of a doctrine from which important results subsequently flowed—that of the creation of corporations by inference or implication—by holding that, "If the king gave land in fee-farm to the good men of the town of Dale, the corporation was good. And so likewise when it was given to the burgesses, citizens, and commonalty, &c." The principle of this decision was afterwards extended, and the charters of our early kings, which merely conferred the right of local self-government upon boroughs, were then construed as charters of incorporation, with very mischievous consequences, as was thereafter seen.

The increasing importance of the House of Commons under the Tudor sovereigns made these princes exceedingly anxious to establish an ascendancy in that assembly. The first mode adopted was to issue writs for the return of members of Parliament to small or decayed towns in which the king or some of his courtiers could exercise a commanding influence. This course was taken to some extent by Henry VIII., and to a much greater extent by Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; but the House of Commons at last intervened, and succeeded in putting a stop to these arbitrary and fraudulent enfranchisement of dependent boroughs. The Crown then resorted to another device. As there was no doubt that the right of election belonged to the burgesses, it was clear that if the general body of inhabitant householders could be deprived of their privileges, and if these could be handed over to some select knot who would be under the dictation of the Crown or of some great men in the neighbourhood, the end in view would be obtained as effectually as by the creation of new nomination boroughs. Accordingly, new charters were granted to a number of boroughs. In these the doctrine of the existence of corporations by implication was expanded into that of corporations by prescription. It was falsely recited that they had been incorporated from time immemorial,

and under this pretext, and under that of confirming ancient usage, the right of burgessship was either limited to a select and self-electing body, or was extended—and this was quite as mischievous—to non-residents, who were admitted by the governing bodies of the boroughs to the freedom of the town. At the same time—in the reign of Queen Elizabeth—the judges by their decision in the celebrated *Corporations case* with respect to the validity of electors and as to the binding effect of bye-laws made by select bodies in the corporations, laid the foundation for further and, as the result proved, almost indefinite encroachment upon the rights of the burgesses. Stating the matter broadly, it may be said that the effect of these innovations was to deprive the municipalities of their character of local institutions, and to subject them in their character of corporations—the creatures of the law—to the manipulation of judges who were, at this period and during the reigns of the Stuarts, bitterly hostile to popular rights, and equally bent upon extending in every way the influence of the crown. It is true that in the reign of James I. an effort was made to check a process by which the right of burgessship, and consequently the right to the franchise, was being gradually involved in inextricable confusion. The famous election committee, presided over by Serjeant Glanville, decided "that of common right the burgesses were the inhabitant householders, resident, paying scot and lot;" but this decision was lost sight of, or, at any rate, it was never acted upon in the revolutionary times which followed; and, after the Restoration, during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., the process of remodelling the corporations was resumed and prosecuted with augmented vigour. In the words of the learned writers already quoted (and who are entitled to the merit of being the first to place the history of English municipal incorporations on a sound basis)—

"The interference in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. by charters of the crown—the decisions of the courts, and the acquiescence of the people—had merged all the borough privileges and jurisdictions in the general notion of *corporations;* and as by these means all their rights were brought under the influence and control of the Crown, the subsequent attack upon them was made comparatively easy. On the Restoration the statute passed for the correction of the corporations afforded ready means for that attack, and a pretext for every species of usurpation. Extensive use was made of the opportunity; the old members and officers of the corporations were displaced; ministers of the crown, officers of state, and non-residents were substituted; and from the proceedings upon the statute it is obvious that no corporation had any chance of continuing its existence but by a submissive compliance with the wishes of the king. * * * After the success of the

London *quo warranto*, the king sent his officers into all parts of the kingdom to terrify the corporations by the threats of similar legal proceedings to give up their charters. The greater portion of them voluntarily surrendered them through the agency of the *select* bodies, on the promise of having new grants from the crown; against those who were refractory proceedings were instituted. So that at this time the borough rights, which by general misconception and practice had been assumed to be identified with the corporations, were by the acts of the corporations and the surrender or seizure of the corporations submitted entirely to the mercy of the crown."

There is no doubt that his dealings with the corporations contributed in no slight degree to the downfall of James II. But, although William, III. did not imitate his predecessors, he did nothing to correct the abuses which had grown up under them. Indeed, during his reign and those of his successors, much was done to perpetuate and to extend those abuses—not, indeed, by the king, whose interference with corporate rights and privileges ceased with the Revolution of 1688, but by the House of Commons and the courts of law. Again quoting the before-mentioned authority, we find—

"The first (Parliament) in the reign of William III. passed the Act compelling the sheriffs to make the return from the elections according to the rights which had last been determined by the House of Commons, by which means the varying and anomalous *usages* of the different boroughs and the contradictory decisions of committees were sanctioned and confirmed. The House of Commons also—by its resolution—supported the former decisions, however irreconcilable with the charters or the principles of our institutions; and in some instances under the general name of 'burgesses,' introduced new varieties, according to the agreement of parties or the absurd usages of places that were brought before them. The courts of law relied upon the few early cases to which we have referred, and the extra-judicial opinions in the reigns of Elizabeth and James; and they fell into the same course which the House of Commons and the legislature had taken, adopting the same rules, by which they avoided a discrepancy which might have existed injurious to the character of both, as well as detrimental to the people. The courts, therefore, upheld the same principles, supported usage, maintained the select bodies, sanctioned the non-residents, confirmed numerous bye-laws not in accordance with the charters or with each other, but giving a different constitution to every different borough, and as the greatest and worst innovation of all, gave the stamp of judicial authority to the doctrine of the arbitrary admission of burgesses by the corporations, a principle which had not before been expressly sanctioned by legal decisions. * * * During the reigns of Queen Anne, George I., II., III., and IV., the abuses to which we have referred were fully maintained. Select bodies, common councils, their bye-laws, and non-residents were supported. *Freemen* were substituted for 'burgesses,' and the latter name was applied to burgage-tenants, freeholders, pot-wallers, and inhabitants without any other qualification. The court-leet was neglected, its proceedings disregarded or misapplied. Instead of them, *courts baron* were brought into a prominent situation in the municipal

government of boroughs, for which they were never intended. Trade, and the companies and liveries connected with it, particularly in London, were more interwoven with the rights of burgessship than the original constitution of boroughs would justify; and the unrestrained admission of freemen as burgesses, which was declared to be lawful, laid all the municipal privileges and jurisdiction at the feet of those of whatever party who happen to possess the influence necessary to secure the admission of their friends. Hence in some places a sufficient number of non-resident honorary freemen were admitted to overawe or neutralise the votes of the real burgesses; making in this manner the important functions of the separate exclusive jurisdictions of boroughs not the means of local government, as they were intended to be, but the tools of party violence and private intrigue."

The general result of these innovations—for so they may be justly described—was that the municipal corporations were, for the most part, in the hands of narrow and self-elected cliques, who administered local affairs for their own advantage, rather than for that of the borough; that the inhabitants were practically deprived of all power of local self-government, and were ruled by those whom they had not chosen, and in whom they had no confidence; that the corporate funds were wasted; that the interests and the improvements of towns were not cared for; that the local courts were too often corrupted by party influence, and failed to render impartial justice; and, that municipal institutions, instead of strengthening and supporting the political framework of the country, were a source of weakness and a fertile cause of discontent.

Such was the condition of the English municipalities until the year 1835, when Parliament restored to the inhabitants of the boroughs those rights which their remote ancestors had enjoyed, but of which they had been deprived by a long series of usurpations.

PART III.

The Acts of Parliament relating to the English Municipal Corporations, from 1835 to 1878 inclusive, with an Outline of their General Purport.

The passing of the Parliamentary Reform Bill of 1832 may be said to have foreshadowed the necessary change in the municipal institutions of the country which shortly followed. In many instances its provisions affected the very existence of the corporations whose municipal privileges had been almost solely exercised for the furtherance of political objects; and there can be little doubt that

the opinion which generally prevailed, as to municipal corporations having provided the most convenient machinery for the wide-spread corruption appertaining to the parliamentary franchise, was a just one. In compliance with an address from the House of Commons, a Royal Commission was issued, on the 18th day of July, 1833, directing a searching inquiry to be made "as to the existing state of the Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and to collect information respecting the defects in their constitution." The Report of the Commissioners, signed by sixteen out of the nineteen originally appointed (one having died in the course of the inquiry, and two failing to concur in all the statements submitted), was presented to Parliament at the commencement of the Session of 1835. On the 9th of September, in the same year, the Royal Assent was given to the Bill now so well known as the Act 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 76. It did not apply, as is often supposed, to the whole of the corporations. The total number of places where an inquiry was instituted was 285; but, of these, 39 possessed corporations with few municipal functions worthy of the name. Of the 246 places believed to be in the possession of, or exercising, municipal powers, 178 were set out in the schedules defining the application of the Act; the remaining 68 (including the city of London) were not brought within its scope—London because it was reserved for future legislation, and the others because they were inconsiderable in extent and population. These particular boroughs still continue to be governed by their charters or prescriptive usages (except where incorporation has taken place under the Act,* or the special privileges comprised in their charters have been allowed to lapse), and each may therefore be said to be a law in itself. The Act of 1835 swept away at a stroke all previous charters, usages, and rights inconsistent with itself, and placed the constitution and the powers of the municipal corporations named in its schedules upon a simple, uniform, and popular basis. There had previously been great absence of uniformity with reference to the naming of the corporations; but the Act provided "That after the first election of councillors under this Act in any borough, the body or reputed body corporate named in the said schedule in connection with such borough shall take and bear the names of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of such borough, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable by the council hereinafter mentioned [the town

* Five of these boroughs—Aberavon, Conway, Hartlepool, Hedon, and Yeovil—have been placed under the Act since 1835.

council] to do and suffer all acts which now lawfully they and their successors respectively may do and suffer by any name or title of incorporation; and the mayor of each of the said boroughs shall be capable in law to do and suffer all acts which the chief officer of such borough may now lawfully do and suffer so far as the same respectively are not altered or annulled by the provisions of this Act." The courts of law have fully settled that, although the name of the corporation be changed, as in many cases it is by the operation of this section, yet that the effect of the statute is not to create a new corporation in any case, but merely to continue the old corporation, so that all the rights, claims, franchises, privileges, prescriptions, and customs, as well as all the debts, liabilities, and duties of the corporation as it stood on the day the statute passed, remain and inhere in the remodelled corporation so far as they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of the Act. A careful consideration of the 6th, 137th, and 142nd sections of the Act seems, however, to render it perfectly clear that the substitution of the word "citizens" for "burgesses" in corporations of cities is both legal and proper. This subject was recently suggested for discussion (and determination by an important civic body) in an interesting pamphlet,* which quotes judicial opinions in favour of the term "citizens," and not "burgesses," being employed in the corporate style of cities.

Inclusive of the principal Acts, the number of legislative measures, directly applicable to municipal corporations, which were entered on the Statute roll between the years 1835 and 1878, is 31. They are as follows:—

Session, Chapter and Year.	Title of Act.	Short Title.
5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76 (1835).	An Act to provide for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 103 (1836).	An Act to make temporary provision for the boundaries of certain boroughs.	The Municipal Corporations (Boundaries) Act, 1836.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 104 (1836).	An Act for the better administration of the borough funds in certain boroughs.	The Municipal Corporations (Borough Fund) Act, 1836.
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 105 (1836).	An Act for the better administration of justice in certain boroughs.	The Municipal Corporations (Justices, &c.) Act, 1836.
7 Will. 4, & 1 Vict. c. 78 (1837).	An Act to amend an Act for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales.	The Municipal Corporations (General) Act, 1837.
7 Will. 4, & 1 Vict. c. 81 (1837).	An Act to provide for the levying of rates in boroughs and towns having municipal corporations in England and Wales.	The Municipal Corporations (Watch Rate) Act, 1837.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 31 (1838).	An Act for facilitating the sale of church patronage belonging to municipal corporations in certain cases.	The Municipal Corporations (Benefices) Act, 1838.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 27 (1839).	An Act for regulating the proceedings in the borough courts of England and Wales.	The Municipal Corporations (Borough Courts) Act, 1839.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 28 (1839).	An Act for the more equally assessing and levying watch rates in certain boroughs.	The Municipal Corporations (Watch Rate) Act, 1839.

* "On the distinctive style and title of the Corporation of the City of Exeter."—*B. C. Gidley, M.A., Town Clerk.*

Session, Chapter and Year.	Title of Act.	Short Title.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 28 (1840).	An Act to explain and amend an Act of the second and third years of Her present Majesty for more equally assessing and levying watch rates in certain boroughs.	The Municipal Corporations (Watch Rate) Act, 1840.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 104 (1842).	An Act to explain and amend certain enactments contained respectively in the Acts for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales and in Ireland.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1842.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 89 (1843).	An Act to amend the Act for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1843.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 110 (1845).	An Act for the better collecting borough and watch rates in certain places.	The Municipal Corporations (Rates) Act, 1845.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 42 (1850).	An Act to confirm the incorporation of certain boroughs, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of the incorporation of new boroughs.	The Municipal Corporations (Incorporations) Act, 1850.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 64 (1850).	An Act to provide for more effectually maintaining, repairing, improving and rebuilding bridges in cities and boroughs.	The Municipal Corporations (Bridges) Act, 1850.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 91 (1850).	An Act to authorise justices of any borough having a separate gaol to commit assize prisoners to such gaol, and to extend the jurisdiction of borough justices to all offences and matters arising within the borough for which they act.	The Municipal Corporations (Justices) Act, 1850.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 5 (1852).	An Act further to explain and amend the Acts for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales and in Ireland.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1852.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 79 (1853).	An Act for making sundry provisions with respect to municipal corporations in England.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1853.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 50 (1857).	An Act to amend the Acts concerning municipal corporations in England.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1857.
22 Vict. c. 35 (1859)	An Act to amend the law relating to municipal elections.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1859.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 16 (1860).	An Act to make further provision concerning mortgages and other dispositions of property belonging to municipal corporations in England and Ireland.	The Municipal Corporations (Mortgages, &c.) Act, 1860.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 75 (1861).	An Act for amending the municipal corporations Act.	The Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Act, 1861.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 23 (1869).	An Act to extend the power of recorders to appoint deputies in certain cases.	The Municipal Corporations (Recorders) Act, 1869.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 55 (1869).	An Act to shorten the term of residence required as a qualification for the municipal franchise, and to make provision for other purposes.	The Municipal Corporations (Elections) Act, 1869.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 67 (1871).	An Act to amend the municipal corporations Act of 1859 with respect to the division of boroughs into wards.	The Municipal Corporations Act, 1859, Amendment Act, 1871.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 60 (1872).	An Act for the better prevention of corrupt practices at municipal elections, and for establishing a tribunal for the trial of the validity of such elections.	The Municipal Corporations (Corrupt Practices) Act, 1872.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 91 (1872).	An Act to authorise the application of funds of municipal corporations and other governing bodies in certain cases.	The Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 33 (1873).	An Act to facilitate the proof of the bye-laws of municipal corporations in England and Wales.	The Municipal Corporations (Evidence) Act, 1873.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 40 (1875).	An Act to amend, &c., the law as to nominating councillors, auditors and assessors in municipal boroughs in England and Wales.	The Municipal Corporations (Elections) Act, 1875.
40 & 41 Vict. c. 69 (1877).	An Act to amend the law with respect to the grant of municipal charters.	The Municipal Corporations (New Charters) Act, 1877.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 26 (1878).	An Act to amend the law relating to the registration of voters in parliamentary boroughs, and the enrolment of burgesses in municipal boroughs, and relating to certain rights of voting and proceedings before, and appeals from revising barristers.	The Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878.

There are, of course, a variety of Acts of Parliament which do not exclusively refer to municipal corporations, but which, nevertheless, affect the members thereof, and prescribe and define many

of the important duties entrusted to them. The appended list (arranged in alphabetical order of subjects) names most of these Acts.

Adulteration—38 & 39 Vict. c. 63.
Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings—38 & 39 Vict. c. 36.
Barracks—35 & 36 Vict. c. 68.
Baths and Wash-houses—41 & 42 Vict. c. 14.
Corrupt Practices—33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.
Disqualification of Aldermen and Councillors—32 & 33 Vict. c. 62.
Disqualification of Justices—30 & 31 Vict. c. 115.
Elections (Ballot)—35 & 36 Vict. c. 33.
Elementary Education—39 & 40 Vict. c. 79.
Food & Drugs (sale of)—38 & 39 Vict. c. 63.
Highways—25 & 26 Vict. c. 61.
Local Courts of Record—35 & 36 Vict. c. 86.
Local Loans—38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.
Local Taxation Returns—23 & 24 Vict. c. 51; 34 & 35 Vict. c. 70; and 40 & 41 Vict. c. 66.
Police Superannuation—22 & 23 Vict. c. 32; and 28 & 29 Vict. c. 35.
Promissory Oaths—31 & 32 Vict. c. 72.
Public Health—38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, and 41 & 42 Vict. c. 25 (Water).
Public (and Free) Libraries and Museums—18 & 19 Vict. c. 20; 29 & 30 Vict. c. 114; 34 & 35 Vict. c. 71; and 40 & 41 Vict. c. 54.
Public Works Loans—38 & 39 Vict. c. 89, and 39 & 40 Vict. c. 31 (principally).
Quarter Sessions—7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict. c. 19, and 40 & 41 Vic. c. 17.
Rating—4 & 5 Vict. c. 48, and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 81.
Religious Disabilities—30 & 31 Vict. c. 75.
Stamps (Freedom)—1 & 2 Vict. c. 35.
Weights and Measures—22 & 23 Vict. c. 56.
Workingmen's Dwellings—37 & 38 Vict. c. 59.

The general purport of the above-named laws may be thus briefly summarized:—

(*a*) To constitute a corporation composed of a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, acting by a council in which the general body of burgesses are represented by from twelve to sixty-four members thereof. The burgesses, by which term is indicated those individuals enjoying the privilege of voting, consist of householders within the borough (residents within seven miles of it, and payers of borough and poor rates); an occupancy of not less than twelve months is necessary, and non-payment of rates or acceptance of poor relief entails deprivation of the franchise. The register of voters, or "burgess roll," is prepared annually, and in boroughs which are both municipal and parliamentary, settled by a revising barrister (41 & 42 Vict. c. 26); in boroughs which are municipal only that duty devolves upon

the mayor, aided by two annually-elected assessors. The burgesses elect the councillors by ballot (35 & 36 Vict. c. 33) on the First of November in each year, and the council choose the aldermen (one for every three councillors) and the mayor. The councillors hold office for three years, the aldermen for six years, and the mayor for one year. The qualification for a councillor or alderman is £1,000 property or £30 rating, if the borough was before the year 1869 divided into four or more wards, or £500 property or £15 rating in other cases, and residence within fifteen miles of the borough. In such boroughs as are divided into wards the councillors are apportioned among and separately elected in the several wards. A person may be chosen an alderman although he has not been elected a councillor, but the mayor must be selected from the aldermen or councillors. By virtue of his appointment the mayor becomes a justice of the peace for the borough during his tenure of office and one year after. There are certain monetary penalties, limited in amount, for the non-acceptance of office.

(*b*) To provide for the performance of the following functions (amongst others of a minor character) :—

(1) Administration of justice in local criminal and civil courts.
(2) Appointment and supervision of police.
(3) Administration of public property and the levy of rates when such property is not sufficient to meet the public expenses.
(4) The enactment of bye-laws and appointment and dismissal of public servants.
(5) Execution of sanitary regulations under the Public Health Acts.
(6) Paving, lighting, supplying water, cleansing, and maintenance and improvement of thoroughfares and sewerage.
(7) Establishment and maintenance of public buildings, works, museums, and libraries.
(8) Making and maintaining harbours, docks, and navigations.
(9) Administration of special charitable trusts.
(10) Superintendence and enforcement of educational regulation where there is no school board.

Several of the foregoing duties will be more fully referred to under the sub-divisions of Part IV.

PART IV.

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH MUNICIPALITIES (SUBJECT TO 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 76), BETWEEN 1835 AND 1879, STATISTICALLY ILLUSTRATED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS:—

(1) Area.
(2) Population and Inhabited Houses.
(3) The Municipal Franchise.
(4) The Parliamentary Franchise.
(5) The Governing Body.
(6) The Municipal Judges and Magistracy.
(7) The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions.
(8) The Police and Criminal Statistics.
(9) The Corporate Revenue, Expenditure, Indebtedness, Rateable Value, &c.
(10) The Public Health and Educational Jurisdictions.

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(1) AREA.

A comparison of the territorial limits subject to corporate jurisdiction before the passing of the Act 5 and 6 William IV. c. 76, and those of the present time, may, not unreasonably, be regarded as the least satisfactory test of the extension of municipal government during the last forty-three years. The contrast only becomes of value when calculated from the date upon which the boundaries of the 178 cities and boroughs, named in schedules A and B of the Act of 1835, may be said to have received a certain settled definition. The limits of many of the ancient boroughs underwent considerable alteration, some being increased, and some decreased, by the operation of sections 7 and 8 of the Act, which prescribed that the metes and bounds of the several boroughs, named in the first section of Schedules A and B, should be the same as those settled and described by 2 and 3 William IV. c. 64, intituled "An Act to settle and describe the Divisions of Counties, and the limits of Cities and Boroughs, in England and Wales, so far as respects the Election of Members to serve in Parliament."

The Municipal Inquiry Commissioners found, in the course of their investigations in 1833, that the boundaries of the corporate

jurisdictions were generally known with tolerable accuracy, although principally ascertained by periodical perambulations. Occasionally, doubts and disputes occurred with regard to small parcels of land, in which county, manorial, or parochial authorities felt themselves interested, and this confusion was not surprising, especially when the metes of such parcels of ground were not continuous with the corporate boundary, as at Brecon, Grantham, and other places. The Cinque Ports supplied some remarkable instances of outlying limits. The magistrates of Hastings had authority over the precincts of Beaksbourne, and Grange (or Grench), distant from the town 48 and 50 miles respectively, and the towns of Deal and Ramsgate (the former a corporate town of itself) were subject to the jurisdiction of the corporation of Sandwich. Many of the cathedral cities possessed precincts locally situated within the limits of the corporate authority, but entirely exempted by ecclesiastical charters, or grants of privileges, from its jurisdiction. Several corporations, too, exercised powers over adjacent waters to considerable distances from their land boundaries; the jurisdiction of Rochester extended on the Medway to Sheerness, distant twenty miles; that of Bristol to Holmes, twenty-five miles from the city; Newcastle-upon-Tyne had jurisdiction on ten miles of the river below the town and seven above it; and a large portion of the harbour of Harwich was within the jurisdiction of Ipswich. The inlying precincts frequently gave rise to grave evils, by affording protection to offenders against the law, and presenting irritating obstacles to an effective police supervision. Great inconvenience, moreover, resulted in cases where the rapid increase of population had not met with a corresponding extension of the corporate area.

The sections of the principal Act, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, swept away the anomalies of outlying and inlying precincts, but the concluding words of the seventh section, that "the metes and bounds of every borough and county corporate, should include the whole of the *liberties of the borough or county as the same were then taken to be*" provoked considerable divergence of opinion. The extensive meaning of the word "Liberties," brought within the temporary boundary of several boroughs a large tract of continuous territory which ought never to have been annexed to them. The majority of the Revising Barristers, appointed under section 20, in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them by section 39, no doubt interpreted the seventh section in accordance with the intent of the framers of the Act, by excluding these peculiar districts (see Doncaster and York, in Col. 1, Table 1.) when determining the said

divisions, but the technical objection taken to their ruling was ultimately held to be fatal to the limitation, and necessitated a special enactment (6 & 7 William IV., c. 103), which provided that—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Municipal Corporation Act, no part of any county, or of the *liberties* of any borough, town, or city named in the first section of the schedules (A and B) annexed to the said Act, which before the passing thereof was not part of such borough, town, or city, *or within the parliamentary boundary thereof*, should be taken thereafter to be within the boundaries of such borough, &c., or within the county thereof, or within the jurisdiction of the justices thereof, and that no part of any county, or of the liberties of any borough, town, or city named in the second section of the said schedules (A & B), which was not *part of such borough, town, or city*, before the passing of the Act (2 & 3 William IV., c. 64) to settle the boundaries of parliamentary boroughs, should for the purposes of the Municipal Corporations Act be included within the boundaries of any such borough, &c., or with the county of such borough, &c., or within the jurisdiction of the justices of such borough, &c."

The real effect of this statute was to make the parliamentary and the municipal boundaries of the first set of boroughs co-extensive, and to confine the latter within their old municipal limits.

The Act just quoted was, contrary to general expectation, the only legislation, beyond sections 7 and 8 of the principal Act, which ensued upon the question of municipal boundaries. The character which the Bill for regulating Municipal Corporations would assume with respect to warding, &c., on becoming law, being pretty well understood by Midsummer of 1835, a Royal Commission was issued on the 15th of July in that year, directing an inquiry "into the local circumstances of certain cities, boroughs, cinque ports, and municipal corporations in England and Wales, touching the metes and bounds of such cities, boroughs, &c., and the preparation of a report, within three months from that date, upon the lines most proper to be adopted for new metes and bounds of the same." The general instructions to the Commissioners were of the following purport:—

1st. To fix the boundaries of the cities, or boroughs so as to include all houses in each city or borough town and its suburbs.

2nd. In the case of a suburb not being immediately contiguous, regard to be had to the nature of the population of such suburb, and the extent and nature of the ground separating it from the town.

3rd. No suburb to be included within a municipal boundary without the ground dividing it from the town being also included.

4th. Old boundaries to be adhered to where practicable, but where

too extensive or too limited other lines adapted to the existing circumstances of the town to be laid down.

5th. Attention to be paid in altering existing boundaries to the selection of parish bounds or long established local limits.

As may be imagined, it was found to be a difficult task to apply these principles rigourously to so many boroughs varying widely in character and circumstances, and in the result the recommendations of the Commissioners—so far as the corporate areas were concerned—practically resolved themselves into:—

1st. The extension of boundaries where the population, houses, &c., had outgrown (or gave reasonable promise of so doing) the ancient limits.

2nd. A curtailment of boundaries where there was any considerable extent of rural district included within the ancient limits.

The proposed augmentations of area were, upon the whole, approved by the inhabitants of the districts affected, but the suggestions as to the contraction of boundaries were by no means well received. The numerous expressions of local dissatisfaction thereon, and the excusable disinclination of the central authority to the obliteration of "landmarks" which had existed in a large proportion of the boroughs from "time immemorial" were effectual in preventing Parliamentary adoption of the Commissioners' delimitations, notwithstanding the very sensible basis upon which they had been arranged. Contractions of ancient lines in defining the Parliamentary boundaries under the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832, it should be remembered, were forbidden. Sections 7 and 8 of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76, and the leading provisions of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 103, may, therefore, be said to have permanently defined the boundaries of the 178 reformed municipalities.

Extensions of corporate limits have since taken place under special Acts of Parliament. Of the Cities and Boroughs named in Schedules A and B of the Act of 1835 the following have had their boundaries altered or extended since the passing of that measure:—

Bridgwater	Gloucester
Cardiff	Hythe
Chichester	Kingston-upon-Thames
Coventry	Newbury
Derby	Newcastle-under-Lyme
Exeter	Newport (I. of Wight)
Folkestone	Newport (Monmouth)
Gateshead	Nottingham

Pontefract
Retford (East)
Romsey
Stafford
Stockton-on-Tees
Sunderland
Walsall

Of the Cities and Boroughs incorporated since the year 1835 the following have had their boundaries altered or extended:—

Barrow-in-Furness
Blackburn
Bolton
Bootle-cum-Linacre
Bradford
Brighton
Darlington
Halifax
Huddersfield
Manchester
Margate
Middlesborough
Rochdale
Salford
Southport

The piecemeal system of legislation for local affairs, which has been so long pursued, has been fruitful in multiplying the many abnormal relations of a municipal "citizen" or "burgess" to the "authorities" which control his domestic government, and peculiarities arising from the absence of a general principle in defining borough boundaries are not the least conspicuous. In very many instances the areas divide parishes and unions, and in fourteen cases, counties. They are often not conterminous with the parliamentary borough or the urban district bearing the same name. The effect has been fairly stated thus:—

"The inhabitant of a borough lives in a fourfold area for purposes of local government, namely, in the borough, in a parish, in a union, and in a county. None of these are conterminous (unless by accident) with any of the others. He is or may be governed by a sixfold authority, namely, the council, the vestry, the burial board, the school board, the union, and the county quarter sessions—all different bodies—and inhabitants of different parts of the same borough are or may be under different vestries, burial boards, guardians, and county quarter sessions. He is or may be subject to a borough-rate, a general district-rate, a poor-rate, a burial-rate, and a county-rate."*

Before concluding the observations prompted by this subject, it may not be out of place to remark that every care has been taken, in settling the approximate number of statute acres within the ancient municipal limits, to be as accurate as the information at command would permit. Of nearly a dozen authorities consulted, scarcely any two agree, and the precise measurements of the last Ordnance Survey appear to have exposed several numerical errors in previous authoritative declarations of local limits. An examination of Table I. will shew some slight differences that may be thus accounted for.

* "Memorandum on Local Government," W. Rathbone and S. Whitbread (1877).

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 1.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76 (1835.)

*** Where two counties are given (Col. 2) the principal portion of the City or Borough is included in that first named.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	COUNTIES.	Area in Statute Acres of Ancient Municipal Limits in 1835.	Area in Statute Acres of Municipal Limits in 1879.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
Aberystwith	Cardigan	400	857
Abingdon	Berks	340	345
Andover	Southampton	7,670	8,254
Arundel	Sussex	1,830	2,029
Banbury	Oxford & Northampton	40	96
Barnstaple	Devon	1,070	1,750
Basingstoke	Southampton	4,036	4,036
Bath (City)	Somerset	980	3,539
Beaumaris	Anglesey	*3,159	3,159
Beccles	Suffolk	1,877	1,892
Bedford	Bedford	2,164	2,127
Berwick-on-Tweed (County of the Town)	Northumberland	5,120	7,048
Beverley	York (E.R.)	2,316	2,412
Bewdley	Worcester	2,500	1,881
Bideford	Devon	4,510	3,196
Blandford	Dorset	*400	862
Bodmin	Cornwall	2,840	2,663
Boston	Lincoln	4,574	2,664
Brecon	Brecknock	*1,900	2,614
Bridgnorth	Salop	1,081	3,194
Bridgwater	Somerset	158	‡429
Bridport	Dorset	99	654
Bristol (City and County)	Gloucester and Somerset	1,840	4,452
Buckingham	Buckingham	5,330	4,883
Bury St. Edmund's	Suffolk	2,935	2,938
Calne	Wilts	800	939
Cambridge	Cambridge	3,195	3,278
Canterbury (City and County)	Kent	2,780	3,774
Cardiff	Glamorgan	1,877	7,374
Cardigan	Cardigan	2,517	5,239
Carlisle (City)	Cumberland	80	1,570
Carmarthen (County of the Town)	Carmarthen	4,996	4,996
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1,897	1,897
Chard	Somerset	52	50
Chester (City and County)	Chester	3,010	3,037
Chesterfield	Derby	298	276
Chichester (City)	Sussex	445	751
Chippenham	Wilts	26	26
Chipping Norton	Oxford	3,430	3,430

* Denotes the approximate area derived from the best contemporary authorities obtainable; in cases where the estimated area has been stated both above and below the figures for 1879, those figures have been inserted here for the year 1835.

‡ The Census Returns of 1871 give the area of the borough of Bridgwater as 705 acres. The Town-Clerk says (Feb. 28, 1879) "I am at a loss to account for the area as stated in the Census Returns. The exact area is 428a. 3r. 3p."

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 1.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	COUNTIES.	Area in Statute Acres of Ancient Municipal Limits in 1835.	Area in Statute Acres of Municipal Limits in 1879.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
Chipping Wycombe	Buckingham ...	*134	120
Clitheroe	Lancaster ...	2,283	2,375
Colchester	Essex	*11,770	11,314
Congleton	Chester ...	2,500	2,564
†Coventry (City)	Warwick ...	*a* 4,920 *b* 10,150	1,430
Dartmouth	Devon ...	81	1,847
Daventry	Northampton ...	4,090	4,090
Deal	Kent	1,120	1,124
Denbigh	Denbigh ...	*8,990	8,987
Derby	Derby	1,660	3,445
Devizes	Wilts	660	907
Doncaster	York (W.R.) ...	*c* 1,610 *d* 10,730	1,691
Dorchester	Dorset	67	635
Dover	Kent	1,043	1,262
Droitwich	Worcester ...	1,843	1,849
Durham (City)	Durham ...	330	880
Evesham	Worcester ...	2,131	2,338
Exeter (City and County) ...	Devon... ...	1,800	2,004
Eye	Suffolk... ...	4,211	4,100
Falmouth	Cornwall ...	40	64
Faversham	Kent	430	551
Flint	Flint	*3,500	3,442
Folkestone	Kent	630	2,578
Gateshead	Durham ...	3,320	3,010
Glastonbury	Somerset ...	*6,917	6,917
Gloucester (City and County)	Gloucester ...	680	1,666
Godalming	Surrey ...	*480	480
Godmanchester...	Huntingdon ...	4,668	4,970
Grantham	Lincoln ...	130	406
Gravesend	Kent	1,526	1,256
Grimsby (Great)	Lincoln ...	*2,110	1,737
Guildford	Surrey ...	70	543
Harwich...	Essex ...	2,336	1,479
Hastings...	Sussex... ...	1,670	1,636
Haverfordwest (County of the Town)	Pembroke ...	*1,500	1,430
Helston	Cornwall ...	130	155
Hereford (City)...	Hereford ...	4,395	4,969
Hertford...	Hertford ...	*650	864
Hull [Kingston-upon-Hull,] (County of the Town) ...	York (E.R.) ...	*a* 68 *b* 11,600	3,635

* Denotes the approximate area derived from the best contemporary authorities obtainable.

† Coventry was a city and county of itself until the year 1842, when its county jurisdiction was merged in that of the county of Warwick.

a and *b*—Where two areas are given, the first is the area of the old municipal borough, and the second (*b*) that of the county of the town or city.

c and *d*—The jurisdiction of the ancient magistracy of Doncaster extended over the area known as the Soke (*d*); the first prefix (*c*) denotes the area of the ancient borough.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 1.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	Counties.	Area in Statute Acres of Ancient Municipal Limits in 1835.	Area in Statute Acres of Municipal Limits in 1879.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon ...	1,004	1,116
Hythe	Kent	1,717	1,882
Ipswich	Suffolk	8,450	8,192
Kendal...	Westmorland ...	*2,622	2,622
Kidderminster	Worcester ...	1,060	1,247
King's Lynn	Norfolk ...	2,633	2,898
Kingston-upon-Thames ...	Surrey	7,300	1,085
Lancaster	Lancaster ...	1,240	1,494
Launceston	Cornwall ...	2,180	1,504
Leeds	York (W.R.) ...	20,595	21,572
Leicester	Leicester ...	325	3,220
Leominster	Hereford ...	910	8,086
Lichfield (City and County) ...	Stafford ...	3,180	3,416
Lincoln (City and County) ...	Lincoln ...	*a* 3,593 *b* 17,560	3,891
Liskeard...	Cornwall ...	2,140	810
Liverpool	Lancaster ...	1,560	5,210
Llandovery	Carmarthen ...	*506	506
Llanidloes	Montgomery ...	611	611
Louth	Lincoln ...	2,560	3,250
Ludlow	Salop & Hereford	280	241
Lyme Regis	Dorset	100	200
Lymington	Southampton ...	105	141
Macclesfield	Chester ...	2,410	3,235
Maidenhead	Berks	2,560	2,560
Maidstone	Kent	4,330	4,008
Maldon	Essex	2,948	3,508
Marlborough	Wilts	170	186
Monmouth	Monmouth ...	*4,983	4,983
Morpeth	Northumberland	270	231
Neath	Glamorgan ...	1,121	1,486
Newark...	Nottingham ...	2,200	1,933
Newbury	Berks	*1,722	1,722
Newcastle-under-Lyme ...	Stafford ...	554	650
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (County of the Town)	Northumberland	2,000	5,371
Newport (I. of W.)	Southampton ...	63	501
Newport	Monmouth ...	252	2,740
Northampton	Northampton ...	1,363	1,342
Norwich (City and County) ...	Norfolk ...	*a* 5,920 *b* 7,025	7,472
Nottingham (County of the Town)	Nottingham ...	2,200	9,957
Oswestry	Salop	*1,753	1,753
Oxford (City)	Oxford... ...	2,527	2,779
Pembroke	Pembroke ...	5,626	5,626
Penryn	Cornwall ...	290	311

* Denotes the approximate area derived from the best contemporary authorities obtainable.

a and *b*—Where two areas are given, the first is the area of the old municipal borough, and the second (*b*) that of the county of the town or city.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 1.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	COUNTIES.	Area in Statute Acres of Ancient Municipal Limits in 1835.	Area in Statute Acres of Municipal Limits in 1879.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
Penzance	Cornwall	*486	486
Plymouth	Devon	1,351	1,395
Pontefract	York (W.R.)	2,532	4,417
Poole (County of the Town)	Dorset	170	5,111
Portsmouth	Southampton	6,614	†9,513
Preston	Lancaster	1,960	2,820
Pwllheli	Carnarvon	720	1,017
Reading	Berks	2,080	2,400
Retford (East)	Nottingham	288	4,600
Richmond	York (N.R.)	2,310	2,520
Ripon (City)	York (W.R.)	1,506	1,580
Rochester (City)	Kent	2,313	2,906
Romsey	Southampton	380	400
Ruthin	Denbigh	*2,033	2,033
Rye	Sussex	1,077	968
Saffron Walden	Essex	7,380	7,416
St. Alban (City)‡	Hertford	320	434
St. Ives	Cornwall	1,524	1,812
Salisbury (City)	Wilts	166	598
Sandwich	Kent	684	675
Scarborough	York (N.R.)	2,053	2,348
Shaftesbury	Dorset	156	179
Shrewsbury	Salop	1,254	3,674
Southampton (County of the Town)	Southampton	1,970	2,004
South Molton	Devon	6,160	6,264
Southwold	Suffolk	621	566
Stafford	Stafford	370	1,012
Stamford	Lincoln & Northampton	1,623	1,766
Stockport	Chester and Lancaster	1,740	2,159
Stockton-on-Tees	Durham	*80	1,189
Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwick	*108	108
Sudbury	Suffolk & Essex	925	1,968
Sunderland	Durham	120	3,306
Swansea	Glamorgan	*1,000	4,363
Tamworth	Stafford and Warwick	83	200
Tenby	Pembroke	640	640
Tenterden	Kent	*8,869	8,948
Tewkesbury	Gloucester	53	2,619
Thetford	Norfolk & Suffolk	6,977	7,296
Tiverton	Devon	17,500	17,491
Torrington (Great)	Devon	3,640	3,456
Totnes	Devon	118	1,396

* Denotes the approximate area derived from the best contemporary authorities obtainable.

† Of this area 5,027 acres are water.

‡ St. Albans (properly St. Alban) was raised to the dignity and style of a City, by Letters Patent, in 1877.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 1.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	COUNTIES.	Area in Statute Acres of Ancient Municipal Limits in 1835.	Area in Statute Acres of Municipal Limits in 1879.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
Truro (City)†	Cornwall ...	509	1,171
Wallingford	Berks	370	404
Walsall	Stafford ...	7,920	8,094
Warwick	Warwick ...	5,360	5,512
Wells (City)	Somerset ...	692	726
Welshpool	Montgomery ...	*19,549	19,549
Wenlock	Salop	47,589	33,000
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	Dorset	505	763
Wigan	Lancaster ...	2,170	2,188
Winchester (City)	Southampton ...	988	1,077
Windsor...	Berks and Buckingham	2,510	2,730
Wisbech...	Cambridge ...	6,450	6,432
Worcester (City and County)...	Worcester ...	220	1,263
Yarmouth (Great)	Norfolk & Suffolk	1,270	3,685
York (City and County) ...	York	e 1,938 f 32,440	1,979
TOTALS	... ...	‡470,992	549,535

* Denotes the approximate area derived from the best contemporary authorities obtainable.

† Truro was raised to the dignity and style of a City, by Letters Patent, in 1877.

‡ The ancient corporate *county area* and that of the "peculiar" liberties is not included in the total.

e and *f*—The jurisdiction of the ancient magistracy of York extended over the district known as the Ainsty (*f*); the first prefix (*e*) denotes the area of the ancient city.

TABLE 2 (PART IV., SEC. 1).—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76 (1835).

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	COUNTIES.	Area in Statute Acres of Municipal Limits in 1879.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.
Aberavon	Glamorgan ...	2,598
*Accrington	Lancaster... ...	3,425
Ashton-under-Lyne	Lancaster & Chester	1,350
Barnsley	York (W.R.) ...	2,386
Barrow-in-Furness	Lancaster ...	†16,503
Batley	York (W.R.) ...	2,039
*Birkenhead	Chester	3,888
Birmingham	Warwick	8,400
Blackburn	Lancaster... ...	4,071
*Blackpool	Lancaster... ...	3,150
Bolton	Lancaster... ...	2,378
Bootle-cum-Linacre	Lancaster... ...	1,580
Bradford	York (W.R.) ...	7,221
Brighton	Sussex	2,592
Burnley	Lancaster... ...	1,131

* Boroughs incorporated since the Census of 1871.

† Of this area 6,783 acres are water.

TABLE 2 (PART IV., SEC. 1.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	COUNTIES.	Area in Statute Acres of Municipal Limits in 1879.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.
*Burslem	Stafford	2,238
*Burton-upon-Trent	Stafford and Derby	4,025
*Bury	Lancaster	2,938
*Cheltenham	Gloucester	4,134
*Conway	Carnarvon	3,312
*Crewe	Chester	1,318
Darlington	Durham	3,909
Devonport	Devon	1,760
Dewsbury	York (W.R.)	1,468
Dudley	Worcester	3,680
Dunstable	Bedford	390
Glossop	Derby	3,033
Halifax	York (W.R.)	3,768
Hanley	Stafford	1,648
Hartlepool	Durham	137
Hedon	York (E.R.)	321
Honiton	Devon	3,066
Huddersfield	York (W.R.)	10,498
*Jarrow-on-Tyne	Durham	851
*Leamington	Warwick	1,720
Longton	Stafford	786
*Luton	Bedford	2,600
†Manchester (City)	Lancaster	4,293
Margate	Kent	744
Middlesborough	York (N.R.)	2,730
Oldham	Lancaster	4,666
*Over Darwen	Lancaster	5,135
*Peterborough (City)	Northampton	1,783
Reigate	Surrey	6,006
Rochdale	Lancaster	4,180
Rotherham	York (W.R.)	5,031
Ryde (I. of W.)	Southampton	1,226
St. Helen's	Lancaster	6,586
*St. Ives	Huntingdon	2,115
Salford	Lancaster	5,208
Sheffield	York (W.R.)	19,651
Southport	Lancaster	3,665
South Shields	Durham	1,839
Stalybridge	Chester & Lancaster	783
*Stoke-upon-Trent	Stafford	1,720
*Taunton	Somerset	1,249
Tynemouth	Northumberland	4,303
Wakefield	York (W.R.)	1,517
Warrington	Lancaster & Chester	1,372
Wolverhampton	Stafford	3,396
Wrexham	Denbigh	1,297
Yeovil	Somerset	600
TOTAL		211,407
GRAND TOTAL (Tables 1 and 2)		760,942

* City and Boroughs incorporated since the Census of 1871.

† Manchester was raised to the dignity and style of a City by Letters Patent in 1853.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

Cities and Boroughs named in Schedules A and B of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76	178
Cities and Boroughs incorporated since the passing of the above Act to the year 1878 inclusive	62
TOTAL	240
Cities and Boroughs (under 5 & 6 William IV. c. 76) which are Counties of themselves are in number	18

Approximate extent in Square Miles of the Areas set out in Col. 1 (Table 1)	736
Approximate extent in Square Miles of the Areas set out in Col. 2 (Tables 1 and 2)	1,189
Increase between 1835 (*ancient area*) *and* 1879, *Square Miles*	453

Area in Statute Acres as set out in Col. 1 (Table 1) ...	470,992
„ „ „ 2 (Tables 1 and 2)	760,942
Increase between 1835 (*ancient area*) *and* 1879, *Acres* ...	289,950

(2) POPULATION AND INHABITED HOUSES.

The Tables under this head, although not affording much latitude for introductory observations, supply valuable information as to the increased influence of reformed municipal government.

Of the 285 places where an inquiry was instituted by the Municipal Commissioners, 246 [as stated at page 11] advanced satisfactory reasons for believing them to be in the possession of (or exercising) municipal functions, but certain boroughs, having quasi-municipal

institutions, brought up the whole number of places enjoying chartered or prescriptive municipal privileges to 268. The aggregate population contained within the old corporate limits of these boroughs was 2,110,186; but that of the actual towns and suburbs was 3,907,177. These figures were based upon the census of 1831, and included those for the metropolis. The population within the city walls was then 122,395; but that of the city and its suburbs, combined, 1,511,586. Excluding London (still an unreformed corporation) and its suburbs, the total population in the provinces residing within municipal jurisdictions was 1,987,791, and that within the actual municipal towns and their suburbs, 2,395,591. The estimated population brought within the amended boundaries of the 178 reformed cities and boroughs, on the 1st of November, 1835, calculated on the census of 1831, was 2,193,407 (Col. 4—Table 1); the estimated population of the 240 cities and boroughs now under the Act, on the 1st of March, 1879, was 8,152,444 (Col. 7—Tables 1 and 2.)

It follows, as a matter of course, that the current population figures for many of those boroughs—set out in Table 1—which were confined to their ancient limits by the provisions of 5 and 6 Will., c. 76, and 6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 103, do not represent the number of inhabitants contained with the actual towns and their suburbs. Stratford-upon-Avon may be cited as shewing a fair case in point. In 1835 even, the houses and population had outgrown the corporate area, and the Commissioners recommended a boundary embracing a population of about 4,312 persons, and 975 qualifying houses, the excess of population resident in the town, but not in the borough, being 824. The estimated population of the town in 1879 is 7,000; that of the borough, 3,863—the same as shewn by the census of 1871 (or a difference of 3,137).*

Columns 2 and 3 of Table 1 have been compiled from the Census Returns of the year 1831, but the corrected figures of the Inquiry and Boundary Commissioners have, wherever they occur, been inserted; Column 3 from the report of the Inquiry Commissioners; Columns 5 and 6 from the Census Returns of 1871; and Column 7 is the result of an application to the principal officials of each city or borough, made so recently as the 1st of March in the present year (1879). Where the answer with respect to this column has been "same as 1871," or "little or no alteration from 1871," the totals of the Census Report of that year have been inserted for 1879.

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* The Town Council are promoting a Bill in the present session of Parliament (1879), for the extension of the corporate area over the whole town.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 2.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76 (1835.)

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population within the Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Inhabited Houses within Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Population within the Limits adopted under the Act of 1835 (per census of 1831.)	Population within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Inhabited Houses within Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Estimated Population within Municipal Limits (1879.)
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
Aberystwith	4,128	712	4,140	6,898	1,350	7,000
Abingdon	5,259	1,139	5,259	5,799	1,243	7,000
Andover	4,748	904	4,748	5,501	1,132	5,970
Arundel	2,803	517	2,803	2,956	546	2,956
Banbury	3,737	702	3,737	4,122	826	4,150
Barnstaple	6,840	1,081	8,340	11,659	2,318	12,500
Basingstoke	3,581	701	3,581	5,574	1,164	6,500
Bath	38,063	5,063	50,817	52,557	8,332	53,000
Beaumaris	2,497	410	2,497	2,291	490	2,291
Beccles	3,862	830	3,862	4,844	1,097	5,000
Bedford	6,959	1,397	6,959	16,850	3,376	18,500
Berwick-upon-Tweed	8,920	1,190	13,000	13,282	2,102	13,282
Beverley	8,263	1,805	8,263	10,218	2,380	10,500
Bewdley	3,908	851	3,908	3,021	710	3,021
Bideford	4,846	916	4,846	6,969	1,355	* 6,319
Blandford	1,500	229	1,500	1,536	285	1,536
Bodmin	3,375	563	3,375	4,672	787	4,672
Boston	11,240	2,437	11,240	14,526	3,247	17,000
Brecon	5,414	1,071	5,414	5,845	1,174	6,000
Bridgnorth	5,298	1,113	5,298	5,876	1,253	5,876
Bridgwater	6,953	1,250	7,279	12,059	2,393	12,250
Bridport	4,242	625	6,222	7,670	1,555	7,670
Bristol	59,034	8,465	104,338	182,552	27,536	207,000
Buckingham	3,610	710	3,610	3,703	810	3,703
Bury St. Edmund's	11,436	2,231	11,436	14,928	3,133	15,000
Calne	2,640	* 500	2,640	2,468	528	2,500
Cambridge	20,917	4,007	20,917	30,078	6,251	35,000
Canterbury	12,190	2,661	16,112	20,962	4,170	21,000
Cardiff	6,187	1,191	6,187	39,536	5,339	80,000
Cardigan	2,795	560	3,795	3,461	923	3,500
Carlisle	8,356	2,696	17,554	31,049	6,065	35,000
Carmarthen	9,955	1,563	9,955	10,488	1,984	10,500
Carnarvon	6,877	* 1,477	6,877	9,449	1,975	§ 9,431
Chard	2,511	* 450	2,511	2,400	487	2,400
Chester	21,363	4,096	22,263	35,257	6,731	38,000
Chesterfield	5,775	1,208	5,775	11,427	2,228	13,000
Chichester	6,591	1,514	8,270	7,825	1,580	9,000
Chippenham	3,201	* 400	3,201	1,387	290	1,387
Chipping Norton ...	2,262	478	2,262	3,641	764	4,000
Chipping Wycombe	3,198	602	3,198	4,811	977	4,811
Clitheroe	5,213	888	5,213	8,208	1,664	8,500
Colchester	16,167	3,216	16,167	26,343	4,890	29,000
Congleton	9,352	1,719	9,352	11,344	2,559	11,344

* Approximate figures.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 2.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population within the Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Inhabited Houses within Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Population within the Limits adopted under the Act of 1835 (per census of 1831.)	Population within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Inhabited Houses within Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Estimated Population within Municipal Limits (1870.)
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
Coventry	27,298	5,444	27,298	37,670	8,535	40,000
Dartmouth	4,447	* 750	4,662	5,338	831	5,338
Daventry	3,646	735	3,646	4,051	894	4,051
Deal	7,268	1,391	7,268	8,009	1,727	8,500
Denbigh	3,786	742	3,786	6,323	1,362	6,323
Derby	17,623	4,842	17,623	49,810	10,306	75,000
Devizes	4,562	810	6,367	6,839	1,352	6,839
Doncaster...	10,801	2,291	10,801	18,768	4,092	21,000
Dorchester	2,892	426	4,940	6,915	1,091	8,000
Dover	11,922	2,095	15,298	28,506	4,444	30,000
Droitwich...	2,487	519	2,487	3,504	719	3,504
Durham	9,269	1,288	9,269	14,406	2,349	15,000
Evesham	3,976	813	3,976	4,888	1,001	5,000
Exeter	28,285	4,056	28,285	34,650	5,868	37,000
Eye	2,313	397	2,313	2,396	500	2,505
Falmouth	4,761	652	4,761	5,294	655	5,400
Faversham	3,800	737	3,800	7,198	1,437	10,000
Flint	2,216	469	2,216	4,269	905	5,000
Folkestone	3,750	719	3,750	12,698	2,207	15,000
Gateshead...	15,177	2,317	15,300	48,627	6,386	62,500
Glastonbury	2,800	553	2,800	3,668	763	3,800
Gloucester	11,373	2,069	13,000	18,341	3,093	32,000
Godalming	4,000	* 542	4,000	2,444	500	2,444
Godmanchester ...	2,146	457	2,146	2,363	565	2,363
Grantham	4,496	818	4,496	5,028	971	6,000
Gravesend	7,330	* 1,200	7,330	21,265	3,485	21,265
Grimsby (Great) ...	4,225	774	4,225	20,244	4,038	20,244
Guildford	3,743	630	4,833	9,106	1,675	10,500
Harwich	4,297	660	4,297	6,079	949	7,000
Hastings	10,097	1,617	10,097	29,291	4,361	40,000
Haverfordwest... ...	4,139	748	5,240	6,622	1,378	6,622
Helston	3,293	581	3,293	3,797	770	3,797
Hereford	11,034	2,069	11,034	18,347	3,656	20,000
Hertford	5,631	841	5,860	7,169	1,356	7,300
Hull	36,293	6,026	49,727	121,892	25,119	147,000
Huntingdon	3,267	627	3,267	4,243	843	4,243
Hythe	2,437	453	2,437	3,383	655	4,000
Ipswich	20,454	4,116	20,454	42,947	9,306	47,000
Kendal	11,000	2,092	11,577	13,446	2,727	13,446
Kidderminster... ...	14,981	2,768	16,000	19,473	4,048	22,000
King's Lynn	13,370	2,707	13,370	16,562	3,772	17,000
Kingston-on-Thames	9,411	* 2,000	9,411	15,263	2,671	18,500
Lancaster...	12,613	1,975	12,613	17,245	3,081	20,000
Launceston	2,669	324	2,669	2,935	546	3,200

* Approximate figures.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 2.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population within the Ancient Municipal Limits (1831).	Inhabited Houses within Ancient Municipal Limits (1831).	Population within the Limits adopted under the Act of 1835 (per census of 1831).	Population within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871).	Inhabited Houses within Municipal Limits (per census of 1871).	Estimated Population within Municipal Limits (1879).
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
Leeds	123,393	25,456	123,393	259,212	55,827	306,000
Leicester	40,512	8,348	40,512	95,220	19,800	120,000
Leominster	4,300	868	5,249	5,863	1,252	5,863
Lichfield	6,261	1,286	6,508	7,347	1,553	7,500
Lincoln	11,742	2,417	11,742	26,766	5,523	33,000
Liskeard	3,034	423	3,034	4,700	849	4,700
Liverpool	165,175	25,732	185,000	493,405	78,403	532,681
Llandovery	1,766	427	1,766	1,861	406	1,861
Llanidloes...	2,562	553	2,700	3,428	737	3,500
Louth	6,976	1,447	6,976	10,500	2,493	10,590
Ludlow	5,253	909	5,253	5,087	1,081	5,087
Lyme Regis	2,407	423	2,407	2,333	509	3,000
Lymington	2,000	* 400	2,000	2,474	474	2,500
Macclesfield	23,129	4,543	30,000	35,450	8,418	36,000
Maidenhead	2,500	* 450	2,500	6,173	1,168	8,000
Maidstone	15,387	2,844	15,387	26,196	4,685	30,000
Maldon	3,831	671	3,831	5,586	1,151	5,600
Marlborough	3,426	544	3,426	3,660	636	3,660
Monmouth	5,105	894	5,351	5,879	1,199	5,879
Morpeth	3,890	560	3,890	4,517	683	5,000
Neath	4,043	842	4,500	9,319	1,831	12,000
Newark	9,557	2,022	9,557	12,195	2,711	12,500
Newbury	5,959	1,256	5,959	6,602	1,448	10,000
Newcastle-under-Lyme	8,192	1,578	8,300	15,948	3,180	20,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	42,760	5,048	53,613	128,443	16,460	153,000
Newport (Isle of Wight)	4,398	771	6,700	7,956	1,625	9,021
Newport (Mon.) ...	4,898	1,000	6,500	27,069	4,023	40,000
Northampton	15,351	3,091	15,351	41,168	7,594	48,000
Norwich	61,096	13,156	61,096	80,386	18,321	85,000
Nottingham	50,220	10,407	50,220	86,621	17,911	180,000
Oswestry	* 6,000	* 1,200	* 6,000	7,306	1,483	9,012
Oxford	19,370	3,402	21,345	31,404	6,139	40,000
Pembroke	4,383	1,079	6,400	13,704	2,513	15,000
Penryn	3,521	598	3,521	3,679	781	3,800
Penzance	6,563	1,264	6,563	10,414	2,130	11,000
Plymouth	31,080	3,300	31,080	68,758	7,289	75,000
Pontefract	4,832	995	4,832	5,350	1,146	7,500
Poole	6,459	1,315	8,216	10,097	2,127	10,097
Portsmouth	46,282	8,607	50,389	113,569	19,088	132,000
Preston	33,112	6,184	33,871	85,427	16,508	87,600
Pwllheli	2,091	395	2,200	3,009	705	3,009
Reading	15,595	3,081	15,595	32,324	6,016	38,000
Retford (East)	2,491	507	2,491	3,194	688	9,000

* Approximate figures.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 2.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS:	Population within the Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Inhabited Houses within Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Population within the Limits adopted under the Act of 1835 (per census of 1831.)	Population within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Inhabited Houses within Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Estimated Population within Municipal Limits (1876.)
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
Richmond (Yorks.) ...	3,900	773	3,900	4,443	904	4,443
Ripon	5,080	1,097	5,700	6,806	1,516	6,806
Rochester	9,891	1,738	12,058	18,352	3,435	20,000
Rómsey	5,432	1,296	5,432	2,056	436	4,500
Ruthin	3,376	747	3,376	3,298	759	5,000
Rye	3,366	680	3,366	3,865	847	4,200
Saffron Walden ...	4,762	941	4,762	5,718	1,224	5,890
St. Alban's	4,772	800	5,771	8,298	1,738	10,000
St. Ives (Cornwall) ...	4,776	924	4,776	6,965	1,556	6,965
Salisbury	9,338	1,871	11,672	12,903	2,588	14,500
Sandwich	3,084	577	3,084	3,060	666	3,060
Scarborough	8,760	1,848	8,760	24,259	5,161	28,750
Shaftesbury	2,742	* 450	2,742	2,472	485	2,472
Shrewsbury	16,055	* 3,000	21,297	23,406	4,811	24,200
Southampton	19,324	4,059	19,324	53,741	9,091	58,300
South Molton	3,826	783	3,826	3,978	855	3,978
Southwold	1,875	431	1,875	2,115	494	2,115
Stafford	6,956	1,216	7,996	14,437	2,650	20,000
Stamford	5,837	1,078	7,062	7,846	1,671	8,000
Stockport	25,469	4,973	41,000	53,014	11,122	55,000
Stockton-on-Tees ...	1,940	* 330	1,940	27,738	4,976	35,000
Stratford-on-Avon ...	3,488	673	3,488	3,863	817	3,863
Sudbury	4,677	971	5,500	6,908	1,495	7,000
Sunderland	17,060	1,744	40,735	98,242	12,761	114,000
Swansea	13,256	2,582	8,600	51,702	9,254	75,000
Tamworth	3,537	729	3,537	4,589	958	5,000
Tenby	1,942	362	1,942	3,810	661	4,500
Tenterden	3,300	548	3,300	3,669	739	3,669
Tewkesbury	4,563	1,245	5,780	5,409	1,218	5,409
Thetford	3,462	675	3,462	4,166	915	4,166
Tiverton	9,776	2,034	9,776	10,024	2,172	10,024
Torrington (Great) ...	3,093	633	3,093	3,529	727	3,529
Totnes	3,308	375	3,942	4,073	742	4,073
Truro	3,104	523	8,291	11,049	2,405	11,049
Wallingford	2,645	476	2,645	2,972	567	3,000
Walsall	15,066	3,108	15,066	46,447	9,044	55,000
Warwick	9,109	1,715	9,109	10,986	2,418	11,500
Wells	3,430	576	4,603	4,518	900	4,518
Welshpool	4,700	993	4,700	6,983	1,479	7,300
Wenlock	17,435	3,642	17,435	19,401	4,090	20,000
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	7,655	1,320	8,095	13,259	2,198	15,000
Wigan	20,774	3,870	20,774	39,110	7,135	45,500
Winchester	5,280	832	9,292	16,366	2,720	20,000

* Approximate figures.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 2)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population within the Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Inhabited Houses within Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Population within the Limits adopted under the Act of 1835 (per census of 1831.)	Population within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Inhabited Houses within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Estimated Population within Municipal Limits (1879.)
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
Windsor	6,129	* 1,500	7,071	11,769	1,832	12,000
Wisbech	7,253	1,633	8,777	9,362	2,162	10,400
Worcester	18,590	3,568	27,000	33,226	6,970	35,000
Yarmouth (Great) ...	23,332	4,570	25,448	41,819	9,153	47,000
York	26,260	4,586	26,260	43,796	9,146	50,000
TOTAL	1,955,131	359,666	2,193,407	3,996,770	737,215	4,654,302

* Approximate figures.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 2.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV. C. 76 (1835.)

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population within the Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Inhabited Houses within Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Population within the Limits adopted under the Act of 1835 (per census of 1831.)	Population within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Inhabited Houses within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Estimated Population within Municipal Limits (1879.)
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
Aberavon	573	...	...	3,574	684	5,000
Accrington	...	...	...	§ 21,788	§ 4,401	30,000
Ashton-under-Lyne..	...	...	...	31,984	6,678	34,000
Barnsley	...	...	...	23,021	4,595	30,000
Barrow-in-Furness ..	...	...	...	18,245	2,728	40,000
Batley	...	...	...	20,871	4,371	27,000
Birkenhead	...	...	...	§ 65,971	§10,243	81,000
Birmingham	...	...	...	343,787	68,532	400,000
Blackburn	...	...	...	76,33	14,690	96,000
Blackpool...	...	...	...	§ 7,092	§ 1,302	14,000
Bolton	...	...	...	82,853	16,286	105,000
Bootle-cum-Linacre .	...	...	...	16,247	2,519	25,000
Bradford (Yorkshire)	...	...	...	145,830	29,408	191,046
Brighton	...	...	...	90,011	14,438	104,000
Burnley	...	...	...	40,858	8,040	52,500
Burslem	...	...	...	§ 25,562	§ 4,781	30,000
Burton-on-Trent ...	...	...	...	§ 29,305	§ 5,857	30,000
Bury (Lanc.)	...	...	...	§ 40,000	§ 7,832	45,000
Cheltenham	...	...	...	§ 41,923	§ 7,825	42,000
Conway	1,245	...	...	§ 2,620	§ 583	3,600
Crewe	...	...	...	§ 17,810	§ 3,457	25,000

§ Indicates the population and inhabited houses of the Districts which have been incorporated since the year 1871.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 2.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population within the Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Inhabited Houses within Ancient Municipal Limits (1831.)	Population within the Limits adopted under the Act of 1835 (per census of 1831.)	Population within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Inhabited Houses within the Municipal Limits (per census of 1871.)	Estimated Population within Municipal Limits (1870.)
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
Darlington	...	...	...	27,729	4,631	33,000
Devonport	...	...	...	49,449	4,269	50,000
Dewsbury	...	...	...	24,764	4,999	30,000
Dudley	...	...	...	43,782	8,556	50,000
Dunstable	...	...	...	4,558	947	5,000
Glossop	...	...	...	17,046	3,548	17,500
Halifax	...	...	...	65,510	13,970	72,000
Hanley	...	...	...	39,976	7,557	45,000
Hartlepool	1,330	...	...	13,166	1,933	14,000
Hedon	1,080	...	...	996	231	1,000
Honiton	...	...	...	3,464	677	3,464
Huddersfield	...	...	...	70,253	14,738	78,000
Jarrow-on-Tyne ...	...	...	...	18,115	4,000	22,000
Leamington	...	...	...	§ 20,910	§ 3,963	24,000
Longton	...	...	...	19,748	3,723	24,000
Luton	...	...	...	§ 17,317	§ 3,345	22,000
Manchester	...	...	...	351,189	67,204	368,000
Margate	...	...	...	11,995	2,179	14,000
Middlesborough ...	...	...	...	39,563	6,842	55,000
Oldham	...	...	...	82,629	16,739	112,000
Over Darwen	...	...	...	§ 21,278	§ 4,225	26,000
Peterborough	...	...	...	§ 12,999	§ 2,783	23,000
Reigate	...	...	...	15,916	2,587	20,000
Rochdale	...	...	...	44,559	9,587	70,000
Rotherham	...	...	...	25,087	5,055	31,631
Ryde...	..	...	...	11,260	2,136	14,000
St. Helens	...	...	...	45,134	7,920	50,000
St. Ives (Hunts.) ...	...	...	...	§ 3,391	724	3,391
Salford	...	...	...	124,801	23,891	170,251
Sheffield	...	...	...	239,946	48,496	282,130
Southport	...	...	...	18,086	3,326	33,000
South Shields... ...	...	...	...	45,336	5,994	60,000
Stalybridge	...	...	...	21,092	4,491	21,300
Stoke-upon-Trent ...	...	...	...	§ 15,300	§ 2,844	18,500
Taunton	...	...	...	§ 15,466	§ 2,951	16,000
Tynemouth	...	...	...	38,941	5,385	42,829
Wakefield...	...	...	...	28,069	5,633	32,000
Warrington	...	...	...	32,144	6,044	40,000
Wolverhampton ...	...	...	...	68,291	13,222	75,000
Wrexham	...	...	...	8,576	1,631	10,000
Yeovil	1,970	...	...	8,527	1,584	9,000
TOTALS	6,198	...	...	2,912,049	553,810	3,498,142
GRAND TOTALS ...	1,961,329	359,666	2,193,407	6,908,819	1291025	8,152,444

§ Indicates the population and inhabited houses of the Districts which have been incorporated since the year 1871.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

Population of Cities and Boroughs in Table 1, as per Census of 1831	1,955,131
Estimated Population within the altered Boundaries in 1835, based on the Census of 1831	2,193,407
Increase of Population in the Municipal Areas in 1835 *as compared with* 1831	238,276
Estimated Population, within Municipal Limits, in the year 1879	8,152,444
Increase as compared with 1831	6,297,313
Increase as compared with 1835	5,959,037

(3) THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

The true condition of the Municipal Franchise, previous to the year 1835, has been already briefly referred to (see pages 4 to 10). The principal Table of this section further illustrates the many vicissitudes and deteriorations to which the popular right of self-government was subjected during successive periods of English history, and but few additional details are needed to make the contrast between the old and new order of things perfectly clear.

Although great obscurity surrounds the early constitution of the English municipalities, there are valid reasons for believing that the "freemen" or "burgesses at large" were the governing body. The Anglo-Saxon forms of local organization were legitimate ramifications of the common-law rights of the free population. Under the consolidated rule of the renowned Alfred and his two able successors, Edward and Athelstan, the *burgh-motes*—as well as the *shire-motes*—became integral portions of the State, charged with essential duties to their immediate communities and responsible obligations to the *witena-gemôt*, or national council. The individuals composing these communal associations were men who had a stake—inconsiderable though it may frequently have been—in the country, or, in homely words, "had something to lose;" hence the irresistible impulses which

in later times compelled despotic administrators, much against their will, to formally recognise the enjoyment of "peculiar privileges" which had thereto been exercised as "undisputed rights." It does not appear that the "borough liberties" of the Anglo-Saxons depended for their origination upon the favour of the Sovereign. They were the natural outgrowth of social necessities. The Municipal Commissioners, in their report, adduced only two instances of grants of local charters by Saxon kings—that of Athelstan to Beverley and that of Edward the Confessor to the Cinque Ports—neither of which, from the alleged nature of their contents, can be accepted as satisfactory evidence of the creation of municipal franchises by monarchical condescension prior to the Norman era.

Notwithstanding the slight interference of the Conqueror and his immediate successors with the local institutions of the subjugated country, the introduction of the feudal systems of the continent gradually but surely obliterated the free peasantry, and transferred their independent jurisdictions to the Lords of the Manors. The principal towns were reserved to the Crown, and were known as "Royal boroughs" or "boroughs of ancient demesne"; the inhabitants held their town at fee-farm, undisturbed by the king's officers, and continued, with few exceptions, in possession of their ancient freedoms. The earliest charters were, invariably, simple confirmations of old customs and liberties; special immunities were sometimes conferred, but they were chiefly such as regarded the burgesses in their external relations. What the inhabitants mainly secured in their contracts with the king, in addition to their primary privileges was—freedom from servile duties; free trade and exemption from toll in every part of the king's dominions; that all the land within their limits should be the property of the community—such as was not already occupied by tenements to form common land, of which portions might be saved for building, &c., to the profit of the community and the improvement of the town; that the burgesses should answer to the king for his *ferm* by their own appointed chief officer; that the profits arising from fines, &c., in the borough courts, should be applied to the common benefit of the townsmen; and that they should be untrammelled in their choice of a mayor, bailiff, or portreeve. These were the examples of municipal enfranchisement usually cited by the barons in their charters to the smaller towns which they held in fief from the king or those which sprang up under the walls of their castles. The extinction of feudalism eventually brought these baronial boroughs under the direct authority of the Crown.

Upon the early constitution of the municipal corporations the Inquiry Commissioners in their report observe :—

"It is certain that many of these institutions were established in practice long before they were settled by law."

"In some places, as at Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, Carlisle, and Scarborough, the forms of the Municipal Government were defined by an express composition between the magistracy and the people. It is probable that the powers of government in all ordinary cases were exercised by the superior magistracy, but that in extraordinary emergencies the whole body of burgesses were called upon to sanction the measures which interested the community. The difficulty of conducting business in such an assembly seems to have suggested the expedient of appointing a species of committee out of the larger body, which acted in conjunction with the burgesses, and which was dissolved when the business was concluded. * * * We have not discovered that there was any general principle in the mode of forming the constituency of the boroughs, nor can we assume that one system of policy or common law right prevailed at any period throughout the realm. * * * * It is sufficient that we are enabled to collect the main principles of administration, namely, that the municipal magistracy and municipal councils were the resident and effective heads of the community, and that the community probably included in its members, all who shared in its burthens, and were liable to fill its offices."

The above extract plainly shows the close assimilation of the ancient and modern municipal franchises.

The opinions of two learned writers as to the qualifications of a "freeman" or "burgess" have been already quoted (see page 5), but another and no less valuable authority* thus intelligibly defines a "townsman" or "freeman,"—"They were deemed townsmen who had a settled dwelling in the town, who merchandized there, who were of the *hans* (*hans-hus*) or hanse-house," (being a designation for the hall of the Common Mercatory Guild similar to that which formed the germ of the institutions of the Hanse Towns) who were in scot and lot, and who used and enjoyed the liberties and free customs of the town." The freedom of a borough was obtained under a variety of forms, which, however, may be included under the following general titles,—

Gift by the Governing Body,
Purchase,
Birth,
Marriage,
Servitude,
Membership of Trade Guilds, and
Possession or Occupancy of House or Land Property.

* Madox—Firma Burgi, p. 269.

By far the greater number of claims were acquired by birth, marriage, or servitude.

This distinctive class of the people lost little of its power until the reign of Henry VI., when commenced those insidious encroachments on the part of the Crown which, by degrees, entirely deprived the freemen, in nearly every borough, of many of their most cherished functions. With the rapid extension of the pernicious principles of self-election to the ruling bodies, constituted by charters of *incorporation*, the value of freemanship was almost wholly reduced to eligibility to corporate offices, and a share in the election of members of parliament. The minor benefits which remained outside these "rights" were stated by the Inquiry Commissioners to "consist in exemption from the tolls and duties which in many towns are levied under various grants from the Crown. In the greater number of towns the privilege extends only to those tolls levied by their own corporation; the freemen of some corporations claim and are allowed to be free in certain cases from those of other towns; a very few claim an universal exemption. The freemen are also very generally excused from serving on County Juries; this exemption is often enjoyed by all the inhabitants of corporate towns. They have sometimes exclusive privileges in the local courts, * * * and in many places the exclusivive right of trading within corporate limits. Another privilege often belonging to the freemen is, that they or their widows or children are designated as the sole objects of local charities."

Having thus far elucidated the prominent features of the ancient municipal franchise, the annexed table, showing the number of Royal Charters of Privileges and Governing Charters mentioned in the Report of the Inquiry Commissioners as having been obtained by municipal boroughs from the reign of William the Conqueror downwards, will be found interesting.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 3.)

Reigns.	Boroughs obtaining Charters of "privileges" or "incorporation."	Number of Charters obtained.	Governing Charters in force in 1835.
William the Conqueror	1	1	—
William Rufus	2	2	—
Henry I.	9	9	—
Stephen	2	2	—
Henry II.	29	37	—
Richard I.	16	17	—
John	47	—	—
Henry III....	52	114	—
Edward I.	46	62	—
Edward II.	38	43	—
Edward III.	75	128	2

Reigns.	Boroughs obtaining Charters of "privileges" or "incorporation."	Number of Charters obtained.	Governing Charters in force in 1835.
Richard II.	66	88	—
Henry IV.	50	60	—
Henry V.	35	42	—
Henry VI.	69	98	3
Edward IV.	59	74	1
Richard III.	19	22	1
Henry VII.	51	61	1
Henry VIII.	72	104	3
Edward VI.	75	84	3
Mary	27	28	3
Philip and Mary	40	42	5
Elizabeth	123	156	23
James I.	110	—	31
Charles I.	41	44	22
Cromwell	5	5	—
Charles II.	81	111	*37
James II.	55	—	10
William and Mary	9	9	*6
William III.	10	11	6
Anne	7	7	*4
George I.	3	3	3
George II.	6	7	3
George III.	16	16	*8
George IV.	6	7	2
William IV.	3	2	—
Totals	1,355	1,496	177

☞ The addition of the names of Athelstan and Edward the Confessor (one charter each) would place the above Table in accord with the information detailed by the Municipal Commissioners, but with reference to the charters of these monarchs see page 36.

With the appended statement the result of the Commissioners' investigation into the character of the authorities, under which the corporations exercised their powers, will be rendered nearly complete.

Municipal Corporations, governed by several Royal Charters, of various dates	21
Charters granted by Barons or other dignitaries, (not Royal)	49
Municipal Corporations, governed by Baronial Charters	6
Municipal Corporations, governed by Prescriptive Customs only	33

* The addition of the governing charters for Colchester, Saffron Walden, Sudbury, and Yarmouth (Great)—see Table 3—places which were not reported upon by the Commissioners, causes here a slight variation from the figures of the Commissioners' Report.

Manorial Corporations, governed by Royal or Baronial Charters	7
Manorial Corporations, governed by Prescriptive Customs	11

We now come to the laws which regulate the modern method of conferring the municipal franchise, and here it is as well, the contents of the first and second schedules of the principal act of 1835 should be borne in mind,

Schedule A sets out all the boroughs which were then intended to have a commission of the peace, arranging them in two sections,—section 1, comprising those of which the boundaries were to be those of the parliamentary borough until otherwise provided by Parliament; and section 2, those which were to retain their existing municipal boundaries. Schedule B sets out the boroughs which were not to have a commission of the peace, unless on petition and grant, arranging them in a similar way, in two sections. For obvious reasons, the three important points which present themselves in the present subdivision of this work are treated of under distinct heads, namely, (1.) The incorporation of boroughs; (2.) The qualifications for the franchise; (3.) The burgess roll and its preparation.

*(1.) *The Incorporation of Boroughs.*—By 5 and 6 William IV. c. 76, s. 141, if the inhabitant householders of any town or borough in England or Wales, petition for a charter of incorporation, it is lawful for the Crown (by the advice of the Privy Council), to extend to the inhabitants of any such town or borough, within the district to be set forth in such charter, the powers and permissions contained in the Municipal Corporations Act. Notice of every such petition, and of the time when it will be taken into consideration by the Privy Council, must, however, be published in the *London Gazette* one month at least before such consideration takes place.

The Crown has always possessed the privilege of creating corporations and conferring franchises; but when privileges and powers are to be conferred which are not recognised by the common or statute law, an Act of Parliament is necessary. This section (that in the Municipal Corporations Act relative to the incorporation of new boroughs), although it does not at all abridge the common law prero-

* The analysis of the Acts of Parliament affecting Municipal Corporations (throughout this work) must not be accepted as exhaustive, otherwise than in reference to the subject immediately under notice. The amending or repealing Acts are cited in their chronological order.

gative of the Crown, prevents it granting charters of incorporation with the powers conferred by this Act, save with the advice of the Privy Council, and on petition by the inhabitant householders.*

The powers of the Crown in regard to the grant of charters of incorporation, and the mode in which these powers are to be exercised, are, however, so important, that it will be useful to state in a summary manner the propositions affirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench in the leading case on the subject—that of the incorporation of Manchester (reported as *Rutter* v. *Chapman*, 8 M. & W. 1). It was there held—

I. That the grant of a charter of municipal incorporation is still an exercise of the common law prerogative of the Crown, although such charter invests the corporation with the functions conferred by the Act upon the then existing municipal corporations.

II. That the Crown may grant the charter to a part only (to be defined therein) of a town or borough, and need not grant it to the whole of the inhabitants of such town or borough, although the prayer of the petition is for a grant of a charter of incorporation to the inhabitant householders of the said borough.

III. That a petition, to be within the meaning of the Acts, need not proceed from a majority of the inhabitant householders of the place or of the male inhabitant householders of the place.

IV. That whether such petition was, under all the circumstances, the petition of the inhabitant householders within the meaning of the Acts, is a question of fact for a jury.

V. That when the whole number of the inhabitant householders was 48,000, and a petition was presented to the Crown signed by 4,000 in favour of a grant of a charter of incorporation, and another was subsequently presented by 6,000 against it, the jury were quite right in their verdict, that the former petition expressed the wish of the inhabitant householders within the meaning of the Acts ; (the direction of the learned judge at the trial being that, notwithstanding such last petition, the Crown had power, in his opinion, to grant the charter by virtue of the first petition, which direction was also correct.)

VI. That the Crown, in the charter, besides defining the district within which the powers and jurisdiction of the corporation are to be exercised, may, by its common law prerogative, appoint the number and set out the wards of the new borough.

VII. That a charter so granted was valid (having been accepted) ; but that the determination of the Privy Council to advise the Crown to grant the charter is not decisive of the question as to the sufficiency of the petition in favour of the charter.

VIII. That the Crown may, in the charter, delegate to an individual the power of appointing the first members of the corporate body ; or may at all events appoint a person to ascertain who are the individuals possessed of the

* " Under the word ' persons,' " says a learned commentator upon the Act of 1835, " it is apprehended that a corporation would be included, and would consequently be entitled to the protection afforded by this section." In several cases the word " person," in a similar clause as to actions, has been held to include an incorporated company.

qualifications which the corporations are to have; in other words, who are to be burgesses; and may appoint, in the charter, another person to revise the list of burgesses, and to act as the returning officer at the first election of officers under the charter.

Section 49, of 7 William IV. and 1 Victoria, c. 78, re-enacted with verbal amendments, section 141 of the Act of 1835.

The Act 40 and 41 Victoria, c. 69, effected several changes in the procedure of petitioning for, and granting of, municipal charters. It provides, that,—* "If on the petition to Her Majesty of the inhabitant householders of any town or towns or district in England, or of any of those inhabitants, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation, Her Majesty, by the advice of Her Privy Council, thinks fit by charter to create such town, towns, or district, or any part thereof specified in the charter, with or without any adjoining place, a municipal borough, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by the charter to extend to that municipal borough and the inhabitants thereof so incorporated the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Acts, except such Acts or such parts of such Acts as relate to the assessing or levying rates, or as impose any charge thereon. † Every petition for a charter under this Act shall be referred to a committee of the lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council (in this Act referred to as the Committee of Council). ‡ Where Her Majesty by a charter extends the Municipal Corporation Acts to a municipal borough, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by the charter, to do all or any of the following things: (1) To fix the number of councillors, and to fix the number and boundaries of the wards (if any), and to assign the number of councillors to each ward; and (2) to fix the years, days, and times for the retirement of the first aldermen and councillors; and (3) to fix such days, times, and places, and nominate such persons to perform such duties, and make such other temporary modifications of the Municipal Corporation Acts, as may appear to Her Majesty to be necessary or proper for making those Acts applicable in the case of the first constitution of a municipal borough. The years, days, times and places fixed by the charter, and the persons nominated therein to perform any duties, shall, as regards the borough named in the charter, be respectively substituted in the Municipal Corporation Acts for the years, days, times, places, officers, and persons therein mentioned, and the persons so nominated shall have the like powers, and be subject to the like obligations and penalties, as the officers and persons mentioned in

* Section 3. † Section 4. ‡ Section 5.

the said Acts for whom they are respectively substituted. Subject to the provisions of the charter authorised by this section, the Municipal Corporation Acts shall, upon the charter coming into effect, apply to the municipal borough to which they are extended by the charter, in like manner as if it were a borough named in schedule B to the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, and as if the date of the charter were substituted in the last-mentioned Act for the time of the passing of that Act and for the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and where the first mayor, aldermen, and councillors, or any of them are named in the charter, shall apply as if they were elected under the said Acts; and where they are not so named, shall apply to their first election. * Where a petition for a charter is referred to the Committee of Council, and it is proposed by the charter to extend the Municipal Corporation Acts to the municipal borough to be created by the charter, the Committee of Council may settle a scheme for the adjustment of the powers, rights, privileges, franchises, duties, property, and liabilities of any then existing local authority whose district comprises the whole or part of the area of that borough, either with or without an adjoining or other place, and also of any officer of that authority; and where, within one month after the publication of the scheme in the *London Gazette*, a petition against the scheme by any local authority affected thereby, or by not less than one-twentieth of the owners and ratepayers of the borough (such twentieth to be one-twentieth in number of the owners and ratepayers of the borough taken together, or the owners and ratepayers in respect of one-twentieth of the rateable property in the borough) has been received by the Committee of Council, and is not withdrawn, the scheme shall require the confirmation of Parliament, and the Committee of Council may, if they think fit, submit it to Parliament for confirmation, but otherwise at any time after the expiration of the said month, or after the withdrawal of any petition that has been presented, the Committee of Council may, if they think fit, submit the scheme for confirmation, either to Parliament or to Her Majesty in Council, and in the latter case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to confirm the scheme by Order in Council.

(2.) *The qualifications for the Franchise.*—The principal clause in reference to this subject in 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76, is the ninth, as follows:—

"And be it enacted that every male person of full age who on the last day of August in any year shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or

* Section 6.

shop within any borough *during the year and the whole of each of the two preceding years*, and also during the time of such occupation shall have been an inhabitant householder within the said borough or within seven miles of the said borough, shall, if duly enrolled in that year, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, be a burgess of such borough, and member of the body corporate of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of such borough: Provided always that no such person shall be so enrolled in any year unless he shall have been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor of the parish wherein such premises are situated during the time of his occupation aforesaid, unless he shall have paid on or before the last day of August as aforesaid all such rates, including therein all borough rates, if any, directed to be paid under the provisions of this Act, as shall have become payable by him in respect of the said premises, except such as shall become payable within six calendar months next before the said last day of August: Provided also that the premises in respect of the occupation of which any person shall have been so rated need not be the same premises or in the same parish, but may be different premises in the same parish or in different parishes: Provided also that no person being an alien shall be so enrolled in any year, and that no person shall be so enrolled in any year who within twelve calendar months next before the said last day in August shall have received parochial relief or other alms, or any pension or charitable allowance from any fund entrusted to the charitable trustees of such borough hereinafter mentioned: Provided that in every case provided in this act the distance of seven miles shall be computed by the nearest public road or way by land or water."

It will be observed that under this section a burgess must be an inhabitant as well as an occupying householder. The occupier of a shop, counting-house, or warehouse within the borough, is not entitled to be on the burgess roll, unless he holds a house within the borough, or within seven miles of it. The residence must be actual and *bonâ fide;* mere colourable residence within the borough or within seven miles will not make a person an inhabitant so as to entitle him to be on the burgess roll. He is not, however, the less a householder or the less an occupier of a house because he lets a portion of his house to lodgers. The retention of any part of the house as his own dwelling gives him the legal occupation of the whole; the occupation of the lodger being considered in law that of the landlord, who is the party entitled to be rated. With regard to rating, it is now settled that, in order to constitute a good rating, the name of the party intended to be charged must appear on the rate. The payment of rates to entitle a person to be put upon the burgess list of a borough must be a payment by his own act. Payment by another person acting as a volunteer and without any authority from the person liable is not sufficient. But a payment by a landlord in consequence of an arrangement between him and his tenant, who was to pay an additional rent in respect thereof, is con-

sidered a sufficient payment by the tenant. The non-payment of an illegal rate does not disqualify the ratepayer, although he has not appealed against it. Relief of any kind *—including medical relief given by the poor-law authorities to a man, or any member of his family whom by law he is bound to maintain, will disqualify him for admission to the burgess roll. Occupiers of any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop in any borough may claim to be rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such premises, whether the landlord is or is not liable to be rated in respect thereof; and upon such occupier so claiming and actually paying or tendering the full amount of the last made rate then payable in respect of such premises, the overseer of the parish in which such premises are situate are required to put the name of the occupier upon the rate for the time being. [By the Act 21 and 22 Vic., c. 43, it was enacted that when the owner of a tenement, the ratable value of which does not exceed £6, is rated to the poor instead of the occupier thereof, and such owner has paid all rates due in respect of such tenement, the occupier shall be entitled to all municipal privileges and franchises to which he would have been entitled if he himself had been rated and had paid his rates; and if such owner has not paid his rates, then the occupier may tender to the overseers the amount of any rate or rates then due from the occupier in respect of such tenement, and such overseer is bound to receive the same; and on payment or tender of such amount the occupier will be entitled to exercise all municipal privileges and franchises.]

The Act 32 and 33 Victoria, c. 55, shortened the term of residence to one year and varied the period of qualification, in these words:—

"The ninth section of the Act of the session of the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, is repealed, and instead thereof it is enacted, that every person of full age who on the *last day of July*† in any year shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building within any borough *during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months*, and also during the time of such occupation shall have resided within the said borough, or within seven miles of the said borough, shall, if duly enrolled in that year according to the provisions contained in the said Act of the sessions of the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-six, and the Acts amending the same, be a burgess of such borough: Provided that no such person shall be so enrolled in any year unless he shall have been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him within the

* Medical or surgical assistance received from the charitable trustees of any borough, or instruction in the endowed schools, is not a cause of disqualification for burgess-ship. (5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76, s. 10.)

† Sec. 7 of 41 & 42 Vict., c. 26, names the 15th day of July as the date to which the period of qualification is now to be computed for both parliamentary and municipal voters.

borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor of the parish wherein such premises are situated during the time of his occupation as aforesaid, and unless he shall have paid on or before the twentieth day of July in such year all such rates, including therein all borough rates, if any, directed to be paid under the provisions of the said Acts, as shall have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding fifth day of January: Provided also, that the premises in respect of the occupation of which any person shall have been so rated need not be the same premises or in the same parish, but may be different premises in the same parish or in different parishes: Provided also, that no person being an alien shall be enrolled in any year, and that no person shall be so enrolled in any year who, within twelve calendar months next before the said *last day of July*, shall have received parochial relief or other alms: Provided also, that the respective distances mentioned in this Act shall be measured in the manner directed by section seventy-six of the Act of the session of the sixth and seventh years of Queen Victoria, chapter eighteen."

(3.) *The Burgess Roll and its Preparation.*—By 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76, the Overseers of the Poor in every parish, wholly or in part, within any borough, are on the *fifth** day of September in every year, to make out an alphabetical list, called "The Burgess List," of all persons entitled to be enrolled in the burgess roll of that year according to the provisions of the act in respect of property within such parish. The list, duly signed by the overseers, is to be delivered, on the said *fifth** day of September, to the town clerk of the borough,† who is to allow a true copy thereof to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours, between the fifth and fifteenth days of September in every year. The town clerk is also to cause copies to be forthwith printed of all overseers' lists delivered to him; is to give a copy to any person requiring the same, on payment of a reasonable price; and is also to cause a copy to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within the borough, on every day during the week next preceding the fifteenth of September in every year. Overseers neglecting to make out and sign the burgess lists are liable to a fine of £50. Every person whose name has been omitted from any such burgess list, and who claims to have his name inserted therein, must on or before the fifteenth day of September in every year give notice to the town

* The *fifth* was the day named in this Act, but see page 48 as to 20 & 21 Vict., c. 50, s. 7, which altered the date to the *first*.

† If there be no town clerk, or the town clerk be dead or otherwise incapable of acting, all things required by the Act to be done by and with regard to the town clerk are to be done by and with regard to the person executing duties in the borough similar to those of town clerks; and if there be no such person, or such person be dead or incapable of acting, then by and with regard to such fit person as the mayor of such borough shall appoint in that behalf. The reasonable expenses incurred by the overseers in preparing the lists are to be defrayed out of the borough fund.

clerk, in writing, according to the form given in a schedule to the act or to the like effect; and every person whose name has been inserted in the burgess list for any borough may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained on the burgess list for the same borough. A person so objecting must on or before the fifteenth of September in every year give to the town clerk of such borough, and also give to the person objected to, or leave at the premises for which he shall appear to be rated in the burgess list, notice thereof in writing (according to the form given in the Act or to the like effect). The town clerk is then to draw up lists of these claims and objections; is to cause copies of them to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall, or in some public and conspicuous position in the borough, during the eight days next preceding the first of October in every year; is to keep a copy of these lists to be perused by any person, without the payment of any fee, during the eight days (Sundays excepted) next preceding the first of October in every year, and is to deliver a copy of such lists to any person requiring the same on payment of a sum not exceeding one shilling. The lists prepared and published in the manner described are then to be revised* by the mayor and two assessors, annually chosen by the burgesses, who are for that purpose to hold an open court (three clear days' notice having been given) at some time between the first day of October inclusive and the fifteenth day of October inclusive. The burgess list having been revised is to be delivered to the town clerk, who is to keep the same, to cause the said list to be fairly and truly copied into one general alphabetical list in a book, with every name therein numbered,† beginning the numbers from the first name, and continuing them in a regular series to the last name; is to cause such book to be completed on or before the twenty-second day of October in every year; and every such book in which the said burgess list shall have been copied shall be the burgess roll of the burgesses of such borough entitled to vote in the choice of the councillors, assessors, and auditors of such borough at any election which may take place in such borough, between the first day of November inclusive in the year wherein such burgess roll shall have been made and the first day of November in the succeeding year. Copies of the burgess rolls are to be printed for sale.

By Sections 3, 5, 6, and 7, of 7 William IV., and 1 Victoria, c. 78,

* But see next page as to the Act 41 & 42 Vict., c. 26.

† When the borough is divided into wards, the burgess roll is to be made out by the town clerk in alphabetical lists of the burgesses in each ward.

(which statute was passed to settle some minor defects experienced in the working of the principal Act), when a borough is divided into wards, two assessors are to be chosen on the 1st of March in each year, or, if that be a Sunday, on the following day, to hold the court for revising the burgess lists with the mayor in like manner, as is provided by the Municipal Corporations Act, with respect to the election of two auditors for the borough. The burgess roll is not to be questioned for want of title to their offices on the part of mayor and assessors. One burgess roll is to be in force until the new burgess roll has been duly made; and corporations are not to be dissolved by any neglect to make a new burgess roll. By Clause 24, the Court of Queen's Bench may grant a *mandamus* to put a burgess on the roll.

By 20 and 21 Victoria, c. 50, s. 7, the day for preparing and delivering the burgess roll by the overseers was changed from the fifth to the *first* day of September.

The Act 41 and 42 Victoria, c. 26, combines, in boroughs *both parliamentary and municipal*, the separate systems of registration and revision with respect to the parliamentary lists and burgess rolls. The revising barristers, in such boroughs, are invested, so far as the burgess rolls are concerned, with the duties formerly discharged by the mayor and the two assessors, the latter office being abolished. Boroughs, municipal but not parliamentary, are but slightly affected by this statute, which provides for the details attendant upon the assimilation, and will be found more fully abstracted under the succeeding section (the Parliamentary Franchise).

Unlike the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832, the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 did not grant, continue, or reserve to the "freemen" the privilege of voting, by virtue of their freedom. The exclusion could not, in that light, be deemed a hardship because, as pointed out in Part II., the greater portion of them had for generations been deprived of any share in municipal elections. Section 2, however, reserved all rights of property and beneficial exemptions to existing freemen and their wives and children; Section 3 abolished the power of admitting freemen (or burgesses) by gift or purchase; and Section 4 confirmed the reservation of the parliamentary franchise. All exclusive rights of trading were extinguished, as also were exemptions from local tolls on the part of any person not *already possessed* of such an immunity.

The claims of freemen to the enjoyment of property or direct and indirect pecuniary profits in boroughs named in the schedules of the Municipal Reform Act are shown in the annexed table which is an

almost literal reproduction of a table compiled by the Assistant Secretary to the Commissioners.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 3.)

Boroughs.	Claims to Freedom in 1835.	Rights of Property claimed by Freemen in 1835.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.
Bath	Servitude, gift, or purchase.	Benefit from the Bath Common.
Bedford	Birth, servitude, purchase, or gift.	Common right of small extent.
Berwick	Birth, apprenticeship, and gift.	Education for their children.
Beverley	Birth, apprenticeship, and grant.	Enjoyment by residents of extensive common rights.
Boston	Birth, servitude, and purchase.	Benefit of loans from a very small sum bequeathed.
Cambridge ...	Birth, apprenticeship, purchase, and gift.	Some rights of common pasture.
Cardigan	Presentment of jury of burgesses at the mayor's court.	Pasturage on a common waste.
Clitheroe	Burgageholders.	Pasture on Preston Moor; pay less at grammar-school than non-freemen.
Coventry	Apprenticeship.	Limited right of common pasture, and exclusive eligibility as objects of Sir Thomas White's charity.
Derby	Birth, apprenticeship, and gift of corporation.	Common right without stint.
Doncaster... ...	Birth, servitude, and grant.	Common right, with about £1 per annum to each; claim to have their children taught the classics at grammar-school.
Durham	Birth, apprenticeship, and gift.	Common lands producing about 9s. a-year to each of 424 resident burgesses.
Exeter	Birth, gift, servitude, and marriage.	Eligibility to be objects of some small charitable endowments.
Eye	Birth, apprenticeship, and election.	Limited rights of common pasture.
Gateshead... ...	Borough-holders, birth, and servitude.	Limited profits from common lands.
Gloucester ...	Appointment, purchase, birth, and servitude.	Small common rights.
Godmanchester	Birth and purchase ...	Considerable rights of common.
Grantham... ...	Birth, servitude, purchase, and gift.	Exclusive eligibility to a charity.
Haverfordwest...	Birth, servitude, & gift.	Right of common pasture.
Hereford	Birth, marriage, and apprenticeship.	Eligibility to benefits of certain charities.
Kingston-upon-Hull.	Birth, servitude, and grant.	Cheaper education at grammar-school than others.
Lancaster... ...	Birth, purchase, and gift.	Right of common; 80 seniors a separate common, producing £4 per annum.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 3.)—*continued.*

Boroughs.	Claims to Freedom in 1835.	Rights of Property claimed by Freemen in 1835.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.
Lincoln	Birth, servitude, purchase, and gift.	Exclusive right to depasture two commons, and right on two others jointly with inhabitant householders. Exclusive right to hold leases of city property, and of eligibility to be objects of certain charities.
Maidstone... ...	Birth, servitude, and purchase.	Privilege of having their children taught Latin and Greek at the grammar-school.
Maldon	Birth, marriage, servitude, purchase, & gift.	Exclusive right of fishing within the borough.
Marlborough ...	Election	Small shares in a piece of land.
Morpeth	Election	Rights of common pasture, worth to residents £5 to £6 per annum each; and to have their children educated gratis.
Newcastle-under-Lyne.	Birth and servitude ...	Right of pasture on 205 acres of common.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Birth, servitude, and gift.	Right of common pasture enjoyed by 308, worth about £10 a-year each; exclusive eligibility to assistance from certain charities.
Northampton ...	Birth, marriage, servitude, purchase, and gift.	Common pasture on about 200 acres of land; exclusive eligibility to certain charities, and education for children in free grammar-school.
Norwich	Birth, servitude, purchase, gift, and as woollen manufacturers.	Nearly 8s. a-year each from certain lands formerly common.
Nottingham ...	Birth, apprenticeship, purchase, and gift.	A considerable right of pasture on lands around the town, and eligibility to "burgess parts" of certain land.
Oxford	Birth, apprenticeship, purchase, and gift.	Common right over 439 acres; fishery in city streams.
Pembroke... ...	Birth, apprenticeship, and gift.	Very limited right of common.
Rochester... ...	Birth, servitude, purchase, and gift.	Sole eligibility of children to education at free-school.
Shrewsbury ...	Birth, servitude, and grant.	Trifling money-payments in lieu of common rights.
Stamford	Birth, servitude, purchase, and gift.	Right of common enjoyed by about 30.
Swansea	Birth, marriage, servitude, and gift.	12 senior burgesses £10 each per annum.
Tenby	Election	Very limited right of common.
Tewkesbury ...	Birth, servitude, & gift.	Petty share in rent of an aftermath
Worcester... ...	Birth, servitude, purchase, and gift.	Limited right of common on 20 acres, and exclusive eligibility to almshouses.
York	Birth, apprenticeship, and gift.	Pasturage over several pieces of waste.

The abolition of admissions to the freedom of a borough by gift or purchase has exhausted all shares to the "rights of property" in some of the foregoing places; in a few the "rights" have been compounded for by the governing body; and in others the various interests still remain in force, although, generally speaking, they are of trifling value.

Tables 3 and 4 of this section have been compiled, so far as they relate to the corporate existence and government previous to 1835, from several authorities—principally, the Municipal Inquiry and Boundary Commissioners' Reports, Merewether and Stephens' History of Boroughs, County Histories, and contemporary Parliamentary Papers. The number of burgesses for the present year (with the particulars respecting Colchester, Saffron Walden, Sudbury, and Great Yarmouth—places not reported upon by the Municipal Commissioners) have been procured by direct application to the executive officials of each city or borough.

(Table 3 commences on the next page.)

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 3)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A & B OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76.

Explanations.—Approximate dates and numbers are shewn thus *. The date of Domesday Book (*see* Col. 2) is 1086. Where the date of definite incorporation (*see* Col. 4.) is not given, it may be taken as 1835, all such cities and boroughs being previously governed under municipal charters of privileges—*not charters of incorporation.* The small capital letters D and I, in Column 8 respectively indicate definite and indefinite numbers.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Date of first record as a Boroug	Date of grant of first charter of definite municipal privileges.	Date of first charter of definite incorporation.	Governing Charter in 1835.	Constitution of the Council or Electoral Body before the passing of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76.			Number of Burgesses on the First Roll in 1835.	Number of Burgesses on the Roll of 1878-79.
					Method of election to the Council.	Number of Electors in 1835.	No. of Freemen including Council 1835.		
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.
Aberystwith	—	—	—	None	By Leet Jury, selected by Mayor, and appointed by previous Jury	12	139 I	282	1,450
Abingdon	1551	1557	1557	3 & 4 Philip & Mary	By upper class of Council only ...	11	300 I	259	932
Andover	1307	*1154	1599	41 Elizabeth ...	By self-election	12	24 D	190	848
Arundel	Domesday	—	—	None...	By self-election	13	460 I	323	430
Banbury	1553	1553	1553	4 Geo. I.	By self-election	18	48 D	275	701
Barnstaple	Domesday	*1422	—	8 James I.	By self-election	25	261 I	751	1,746
Basingstoke	1227	1622	—	17 Charles I. ...	By self-election	15	15 D	197	1,002
Bath	Domesday	1256	1589	32 Eliz. & 34 Geo. III.	By self-election	31	124 I	2,422	6,484
Beaumaris	1295	1295	—	4 Elizabeth	By self-election	24	29 I	194	392
Beccles...	1542	1542	—	2 James I.	By self-election	36	830 I	272	1,023
Bedford	Domesday	1156	—	16 Chas. II.	Partly by self-election and partly by Freemen	†30	†160 I	883	3,099
Berwick-upon-Tweed..	1200	1301	—	2 James I.	By whole body of Burgesses (or Freemen)	1,105	1,105 I	468	1,314
Beverley	1121	1121	1573	1 James II.	Partly by self-election and partly by Freemen from Nominees of Aldermen	†26	†476 I	1,010	2,214
Bewdley	1472	1472	1472	3 James I.	By self-election	13	38 I	156	471
Bideford	1583	1583	—	16 James I.	By self-election	18	18 D	410	956
Blandford	*1350	1605	—	3 James I.	By self-election	11	11 I	123	169

Bodmin	*1216	1362	1797	38 George III. ...	By self-election	37	37 1	242	717
Boston	1352	1545	1545	37 Henry VIII. ...	By Aldermen alone	12	551 1	740	2,794
Brecon	1531	1556	—	2 & 3 Philip & Mary	By self-election	15	21 1	375	1,045
Bridgnorth	1220	1215	—	4 Henry VI. ...	By whole body of Burgesses	634	634 1	368	978
Bridgwater	1200	1200	1470	35 Charles II. ...	By self-election	24	39 1	401	1,384
Bridport	Domesday	1252	1667	18 Charles II. ...	By self-election	15	15 D	470	1,084
Bristol	1164	1164	1710	8 Anne	By self-election	43	5,309 1	4,193	25,313
Buckingham	Domesday	1553	1553	1 Mary	By self-election	13	13 D	259	633
Bury St. Edmunds ...	1297	*1100	1605	20 Charles II. ...	By self-election	42	48 1	634	2,534
Calne	Domesday	1687	—	None	By whole body of Burgesses	14	14 1	164	409
Cambridge	Domesday	1102	1631	7 Chas. I.	By Council and Freemen	194	194 1	1,859	4,715
Canterbury	Domesday	*1154	1448	1 James I.	By self-election	37	2,335 1	864	2,932
Cardiff	1531	1338	1608	42 Eliz. & 6 James I.	By self-election	24	202 1	178	8,330
Cardigan	—	—	—	None	By self-election	13	171 1	231	675
Carlisle	*1216	*1154	—	13 Charles I. ...	By upper class of Council only... ...	14	939 1	989	6,313
Carmarthen	1531	1546	1763	1 George III. ...	By Common Council and Burgesses ...	646	646 1	514	1,865
Carnarvon	1531	*1224	—	1 Elizabeth ...	By Council and Freemen	344	344 1	547	1,430
Chard	—	†1683	—	None	By self-election	12	12 D	107	287
Chester	Domesday	*1200	—	21 Henry VII. ...	By self-election	64	1,550 1	1,422	6,570
Chesterfield	—	1599	—	40 Elizabeth ...	By self-election	25	25 D	342	2,361
Chichester	Domesday	*1135	—	1 James II. ...	By self-election	53	110 1	885	1,222
Chippenham	*1216	1553	1553	Mary	By self-election	13	142 1	128	242
Chipping Norton ...	1297	1607	—	4 James I. ...	By self-election	14	113 1	152	823
Chipping Wycombe ...	1236	1236	—	15 Chas. II. ...	By Council and Freemen	14	14 1	223	774
Clitheroe	1329	*1147	—	None	By a jury chosen by Freemen	‡23	56 1	439	1,380
Colchester	Domesday	1189	—	3 Geo. III. ...	Practically by self-election	30	50 1	1,246	4,160
Congleton	—	*1282	1583	22 James I. ...	By self-election	25	464 1	610	2,760
Coventry	1267	*1154	1445	19 James I. ...	By self-election	31	3,500 1	1,777	7,512
Dartmouth	*1216	1331	1463	2 James I. ...	By the Freemen	83	83 1	291	789
Daventry	—	*1200	—	18 Elizabeth ...	By self-election	33	*150 1	241	761
Deal	—	1698	1698	11 William III. ...	By self-election	37	369 1	394	1,475
Denbigh	1531	*1272	—	14 Charles II. ...	By the Freemen	434	434 1	293	1,036

† A charter was granted in this year, but never acted upon.

‡ Extreme number.

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 3.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Date of first record as a Borough.	Date of grant of first charter of definite municipal privileges.	Date of first charter of definite incorporation.	Governing Charter in 1835.	Constitution of the Council or Electoral Body before the passing of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76.			Number of Burgesses on the First Roll in 1835.	Number of Burgesses on the Roll of 1878-79.
					Method of election to the Council.	Number of Electors in 1835.	No. of Freemen including Council 1835.		
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.
Derby	Domesday	1205	—	34 Charles II. ...	By self-election	38	516I	2,099	15,325
Devizes	Domesday	*1130	1605	15 Charles I. ...	By self-election	36	40I	328	1,098
Doncaster	1194	1194	1467	16 Charles II. ...	By the Freemen on nomination of Council	228	228I	568	3,725
Dorchester	Domesday	1327	—	5 Charles I. ...	By self-election	15	—	284	904
Dover	Domesday	1229	—	36 Charles II. ...	By self-election	49	2,521I	1,015	3,993
Droitwich	Domesday	*1199	—	22 James I. ...	By Council and Freemen	30	30I	246	608
Durham	1189	1189	1575	1780—Bishop Egerton	By Upper class of Council only ...	12	1,200I	571	2,650
Evesham	1295	1603	1603	3 James I. ...	By self-election	21	181I	360	847
Exeter	Domesday	*1154	—	3 Charles I. ...	By self-election	24	586I	1,986	5,551
Eye	Domesday	*1200	1697	9 William III. ...	By self-election	36	168I	116	419
Falmouth	—	1661	—	13 Charles II. ...	By upper class of Council only ...	8	20D	154	682
Faversham	1381	1252	—	37 Henry VIII. ...	By self-election	36	69I	238	1,061
Flint	1531	1284	—	1 Edward III. (by Black Prince)	By Leet Jury nominated by Bailiffs and chosen by Freemen	361	361I	312	992
Folkestone	—	1313	—	20 Charles II. ...	By self-election	36	312I	200	2,160
Gateshead	—	—	—	None	By Council and Freemen	115	115I	530	13,669
Glastonbury	1338	1705	—	4 Anne	By self-election	24	24D	214	526
Gloucester	Domesday	*1154	1671	24 Charles II. ...	By self-election	37	1,900I	892	5,573
Godalming	—	1575	—	18 Charles II. ...	By self-election	9	9D	175	384
Godmanchester ...	—	1213	1604	2 James I. ...	By the Freemen...	158	158I	176	463
Grantham	1200	1462	1462	7 Charles I. ...	By self-election	26	926I	340	832
Gravesend	—	1562	—	7 Charles I. ...	By self-election	36	*500I	469	2,712
Grimsby (Great) ...	1200	†1200	—	4 Jas. II. (principally)	By Council and Freemen	366	366I	446	4,650

Guildford	1135	1338	—	11 Edward III. ...	By self-election	39	147₁	396	1,418
Harwich	1343	1320	1604	Several	By self-election	32	67₁	195	843
Hastings	Domesday	1589	—	20 Chas. II.	By Council and Freemen	193	193₁	599	4,467
Haverfordwest ...	1531	1377	—	7 James I.	By the Freemen	292	292₁	296	1,093
Helston	1200	1200	1584	14 George III. ...	By self-election	5	79₁	154	523
Hereford	Domesday	1189	1619	39 Eliz. & 17 Jas. I.	By self-election	31	110₁	666	3,066
Hertford	Domesday	—	1553	32 Charles II. ...	By self-election	10	366₁	323	952
Hull	1303	1299	‡1439	21 Hen. VI. & 13 C. II.	By the Freemen on nomination of Council	2,700	2,700₁	2,585	23,424
Huntingdon	Domesday	1206	1483	6 Charles I. ...	By self-election	13	170₁	316	755
Hythe	Domesday	1575	—	17 Eliz. & 20 Chas. II.	By upper class of Council only	12	430₁	191	564
Ipswich	Domesday	1199	1446	Several	By Council and Freemen	1,130	1,130₁	1,211	8,120
Kendal	—	1575	—	36 Charles II. ...	By upper class of Council only	12	32D	523	2,421
Kidderminster ...	1295	*1154	1636	8 George IV. ...	By upper class of Council only	12	37D	362	3,839
King's Lynn	1200	1200	1524	Several from H. VIII. to George II.	By upper class of Council only	12	327₁	763	3,100
Kingston-upon-Thames	1199	1199	1542	4 Chas. I. (principally)	By the Freemen	57	57₁	448	1,301
Lancaster	1193	1193	1818	59 George III. ...	By Mayor and lower class of Council only	13	4,848₁	828	3,008
Launceston	1190	*1250	1555	2 & 3 Philip & Mary	By self-election	9	17₁	224	528
Leeds	—	1626	—	13 Charles II. ...	By self-election	37	37D	6,790	56,000
Leicester	Domesday	1199	1588	41 Elizabeth ...	By upper class of Council only ...	24	4,500₁	1,750	23,019
Leominster	1297	1554	1705	1 Mary (principally)	By self-election	25	25D	612	1,061
Lichfield	1310	1547	1547	20 James I. ...	By self-election	23	400₁	523	1,380
Lincoln	Domesday	*1154	—	4 Charles I. ...	By lower class of Council only	26	1,200₁	1,380	5,746
Liskeard	*1230	*1230	1586	29 Elizabeth ...	By self-election	9	48₁	207	632
Liverpool	1200	1207	—	7 William III. ...	By self-election	41	5,000₁	5,838	73,433
Llandovery	—	1485	—	Richard III. ...	By the Freemen	30	30₁	181	292
Llanidloes	—	—	—	Prescription ...	By the Freemen	—	—	156	566
Louth	—	1551	—	5 Edward VI. ...	By self-election	7	7D	611	2,207
Ludlow	1300	1461	1461	1 Edward IV. ...	By self-election	37	136₁	315	890
Lyme Regis	1311	‖1283	—	Prescription ...	By self-election	16	48₁	168	343

† Not so much a charter as a grant of certain privileges.

‡ The first definite charter of *municipal* incorporation in England was granted to Kingston-upon-Hull in 1439.

‖ Although this borough claimed to be a borough by prescription, a charter was granted in the year indicated.

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 3.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Date of first record as a Borough.	Date of grant of first charter of definite municipal privileges.	Date of first charter of definite incorporation.	Governing Charter in 1835.	Constitution of the Council or Electoral Body before the passing of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76.			Number of Burgesses on the First Roll in 1835.	Number of Burgesses on the Roll of 1878-79.
					Method of election to the Council.	Number of Electors in 1835.	No. of Freemen including Council 1835.		
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.
Lymington	1535	—	†1605	Prescription ...	By the Freemen	32	32 1	142	336
Macclesfield	—	1261	—	36 Charles II. ...	By selection of Council on nomination of Freemen	24	3,602 1	1,144	7,047
Maidenhead	—	1581	—	1 James II. ...	By self-election	11	11 D	196	1,232
Maidstone	—	1549	1549	21 George II. ...	Practically by the Freemen ...	850	850 1	839	4,163
Maldon	Domesday	1155	1809	50 George III. ...	By upper class of Council only... ...	8	3,200 1	244	1,014
Marlborough	1200	1205	—	18 Elizabeth ...	By self-election	8	15 1	320	550
Monmouth	1255	1550	—	Ed. VI., Jas. I. & C. II.	By self-election	16	161 1	282	885
Morpeth	1553	*1188	—	15 Charles II. ...	By the Freemen	217	217 1	236	877
Neath	—	‡1685	—	‡Doubtful ...	By self-election	21	42 1	176	1,943
Newark	1674	1549	1674	2 Charles I. ...	By self-election	12	12 D	1,229	2,204
Newbury	1301	1596	—	1 James II. ...	By self-election	25	25 D	294	1,683
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1215	1235	—	32 Eliz. & 16 Chas. II.	By self-election	27	830 1	586	2,851
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1116	1158	1588	42 Eliz. & 2 Jas. I. ...	By Council (and Trades' Guilds partly)	36	4,000 1	2,485	26,051
Newport (I. of W.) ...	1294	*1154	—	13 Charles II. ...	By self-election	13	28 1	487	1,647
Newport (Mon.) ...	—	1623	—	21 James I.	By self-election	13	230 1	492	4,342
Northampton	Domesday	1189	1446	23 Henry VI. ...	By self-election	70	470 1	846	7,834
Norwich	Domesday	1159	1697	15 Charles II. ...	By the Freemen	3,460	3,460 1	2,401	16,200
Nottingham	Domesday	*1154	1448	17 Henry VI. ...	By Council (partly) and Freemen (partly)	2,880	2,880 1	2,227	30,010
Oswestry	—	1397	—	25 Charles II. ...	By self-election	37	56 1	314	1,366
Oxford	Domesday	*1154	—	3 James I.	By self-election	41	2,300 1	1,536	6,073
Pembroke	1531	1168	—	The Ancient Charters	By self-election	37	588 1	586	2,166
Penryn	*1216	1621	—	1 James II.	By self-election	25	25 D	386	694

Penzance	—	1615	—	12 James I.	By upper class of Council only ...	9	21D	617	1,524
Plymouth	1297	‖1440	‖1440	Several	By Committee elected by Freemen ...	437	437 1	1,490	5,852
Pontefract	1297	1194	1483	1 James II.	By self-election	54	54D	609	1,380
Poole	1190	1190	1567	10 Eliz. & 18 Chas. I.	By Council and Freemen	138	138 1	383	2,028
Portsmouth	1194	1194	1599	3 Charles I.	By self-election	10	102 1	2,004	18,198
Preston	1183	*1154	—	36 Charles II. ...	By self-election	25	3,300 1	2,369	14,344
Pwllheli	—	1359	—	Ancient Customs ...	By the Freemen	88	88 1	172	566
Reading	Domesday	1253	1599	14 Charles I. ...	By self-election	25	54 1	853	5,773
Retford (East) ...	1275	1246	1615	5 James I.	By Freemen on nomination of Council	196	196 1	234	1,660
Richmond (Yorks) ...	1328	§*1070	—	21 Charles II. ...	By self-election	13	100 1	288	676
Ripon	1307	1604	—	2 Jas. I. & 2 Jas. II.	By self-election	37	165 1	425	1,286
Rochester	Domesday	1227	1461	5 Charles I.	By self-election	24	1,000 1	670	2,636
Romsey	—	1697	1697	10 William III. ...	By self-election	19	19D	108	637
Ruthin	—	1508	—	23 Henry VII. ...	Practically by upper class of Council only	2	318 1	209	605
Rye	1190	—	—	Prescription ...	By Council and Freemen	113	113 1	230	703
Saffron Walden ...	1514	1549	1549	6 William & Mary ...	By self-election	13	13D	183	1,072
St. Alban	Domesday	1553	¶1553	16 Charles I. ...	By self-election	13	300 1	458	1,565
St. Ives (Cornwall) ...	1558	1685	—	I James II.	By self-election	11	13 1	385	1,043
Salisbury	1226	1227	1611	Several from 9 Jas. I. to 6 Anne	By self-election	57	57D	628	2,216
Sandwich	Domesday	1659	1680	Prescription ...	By Council and Freemen	1,025	1,025 1	324	479
Scarborough	1199	1181	—	30 Edward III. ...	By self-election	44	90 1	549	5,157
Shaftesbury	Domesday	1252	—	17 Charles II. ...	By self-election	14	14D	277	387
Shrewsbury	Domesday	*1154	—	14 Charles I. ...	By lower class of Council only	48	947 1	1,384	4,490
Southampton	Domesday	*1100	1443	16 Charles I. ...	By self-election	45	200 1	1,014	8,133
South Molton	1301	1589	1589	32 Elizabeth ...	By self-election	20	56 1	277	671

† Although this borough claimed to be a borough by prescription, a charter was granted in the year indicated.

‡ A charter is alleged to have been granted in this year, but existed only in "copy." The copy was acted on for some years.

‖ Plymouth was incorporated by Act of Parliament in this year (18 Henry VI.)

§ Special privileges of a municipal character were granted to Richmond about this time by Alan Nigel, Earl of Richmond.

¶ Was previously governed by the Abbots of St. Alban.

TABLE 3. (PART IV. SEC. 3.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Date of first record as a Borough.	Date of grant of first charter of definite municipal privileges.	Date of first charter of definite incorporation.	Governing Charter in 1835.	Constitution of the Council or Electoral Body before the passing of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76.			Number of Burgesses on the First Roll in 1835.	Number of Burgesses on the Roll of 1878-79.
					Method of election to the Council.	Number of Electors in 1835.	No. of Freemen including Council 1835.		
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.
Southwold	—	†1488	—	1 William & Mary ...	By the Freemen	218	218 1	186	401
Stafford	Domesday	1203	1549	8 George IV. ...	By self-election	21	983 1	838	3,098
Stamford	Domesday	1461	1461	1 James II.	By self-election	37	305 1	778	1,409
Stockport	—	*1260	—	None	By Leet Jury elected by Burgesses ...	427	427 1	2,295	10,711
Stockton-on-Tees ...	—	—	—	None	By the Freemen	71	71 D	82	6,104
Stratford-upon-Avon ...	—	1553	1553	16 & 26 Charles II. ...	By self-election	24	24 D	304	711
Sudbury	Domesday	1558	1558	16 Charles II. ...	By self-election	30	200 1	255	1,236
Sunderland	—	1634	—	Bp. Morton (1634) ...	By self-election	30	30 D	1,600	14,704
Swansea	—	1305	1655	Doubtful	By the Freemen	64	64 1	627	10,145
Tamworth	Domesday	‡1560	1560	16 Charles II. ...	By self-election	24	24 D	358	871
Tenby	—	1330	—	Several	By self-election	41	301 1	192	637
Tenterden	—	1600	1447	42 Elizabeth ...	By the Freemen	31	31 1	167	719
Tewkesbury	Domesday	1574	1609	10 William III. ...	By self-election	24	280 1	295	803
Thetford	Domesday	1573	—	5 William & Mary ...	By upper class of Council and Officers	—	45 1	259	721
Tiverton	1615	1615	1615	11 George I. ...	By self-election	25	25 D	764	1,611
Torrington (Great) ...	1301	1554	1554	Several	By self-election	20	*200 1	226	556
Totnes	Domesday	*1200	1595	38 Elizabeth ...	By upper class of Council only ...	14	97 1	278	775
Truro	*1154	*1250	1588	31 Elizabeth ...	By self-election	24	24 D	712	2,007
Wallingford	Domesday	1100	—	15 Charles II. ...	By self-election	24	24 D	169	466
Walsall	—	1627	—	3 Charles I.	By self-election	24	24 D	634	10,711
Warwick	Domesday	1546	—	5 William & Mary ...	By self-election	12	1,400 1	948	2,001

Wells	1200	1200	1588	31 Elizabeth ...	By self-election	24	460 1	321	730
Welshpool	—	1323	—	12 James I.	By the Freemen	59	59 1	414	1,498
Wenlock	1468	1468	—	7 Charles I.	By the Freemen	550	550 1	1,008	3,079
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis	1257	(*a*)1252 (*b*)1280	—	44 George III. ...	By self-election	33	1,500 1	579	1,960
Wigan	1399	1246	—	14 Charles II. ...	By Leet Jury of Burgesses	166	166 1	667	6,640
Winchester	Domesday	1189	1587	30 Elizabeth ...	By Council and Freemen	112	112 1	761	2,415
Windsor	1267	1277	1466	16 Charles II. ...	By the upper class of Council only ...	10	30 D	569	1,471
Wisbech	—	1549	—	21 Charles II. ...	By resident Freeholders	280	280 1	396	1,704
Worcester	Domesday	1189	—	19 James I.	By self-election	72	2,800 1	1,622	5,902
Yarmouth (Great) ...	Domesday	1209	—	2 Anne	By self-election	54	1,902 1	1,090	7,716
York	Domesday	*1154	—	16 Charles II. & 10 George IV. ...	By self-election	97	3,800 1	1,605	9,451
TOTALS	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	23,945	103,595	124,710	729,561

† Southwold was incorporated by Act of Parliament in this year (4 Henry VII.)

‡ The Grant of Privileges in this year was by Letters Patent, which incorporated the borough.

(*a*) and (*b*).—(*a*) Weymouth and (*b*) Melcombe Regis were formerly distinct boroughs. They were united and reincorporated by an Act of Parliament, passed 13 Elizabeth.

(Table 4 commences on the next page.)

TABLE 4. (PART IV. SEC. 3.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Date of first record as a Borough.	Date of grant of first charter of definite municipal privileges.	Date of first charter of definite incorporation.	Governing Charter in 1885.	Constitution of the Council or Electoral Body before the passing of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76.			Number of Burgesses on the First Roll in 1835.	Number of Burgesses on the Roll of 1878-79.
					Method of election to the Council.	Number of Electors in 1835.	No. of Freemen including Council 1835.		
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.
Aberavon	1372	—	1861	None	By Council and Burgesses	52	52 1	...	743
Accrington	1878	1878	1878	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	5,803
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	1832	1847	1847	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	5,990
Barnsley	1869	1869	1869	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	5,070
Barrow-in-Furness ...	1867	1867	1867	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	6,256
Batley	1868	1868	1868	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	4,627
Birkenhead	1861	1877	1877	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	9,666
Birmingham	1832	1838	1838	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	74,626
Blackburn	1832	1851	1851	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	14,639
Blackpool	1875	1875	1875	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	2,131
Bolton	1832	1838	1838	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	16,645
Bootle-cum-Linacre ...	1868	1868	1868	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	2,532
Bradford (Yorks) ...	1832	1847	1847	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	33,559
Brighton	1832	1854	1854	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	13,772
Burnley	1861	1861	1861	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	8,095
Burslem	1878	1878	1878	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	4,476
Burton-upon-Trent ...	1878	1878	1878	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	5,642
Bury (Lanc.)	1832	1876	1876	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	8,537
Cheltenham	1832	1876	1876	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	4,939
Conway	—	—	1876	1 Edward IV. ...	By the Freemen	36	36 1	...	472
Crewe	1877	1877	1877	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	4,006
Darlington	1867	1867	1867	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	5,778
Devonport	1832	1837	1837	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	3,444

Dewsbury	1862	1862	1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,167
Dudley...	1295	1865	1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,291
Dunstable	1180	1864	1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	877
Glossop	1866	1866	1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,334
Halifax	1832	1848	1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,195
Hanley	1857	1857	1857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,557
Hartlepool	*1200	1850	1850	35 Elizabeth		...	By self-election			...	...	...	...	13	511	... 2,245
Hedon	1200	1860	†1860	7 Elizabeth		...	By Freemen on nomination of Council							400	4001	... 190
Honiton	1297	1846	1846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478
Huddersfield	1832	1868	1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,531
Jarrow-on-Tyne ...	1875	1875	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,906
Leamington	1875	1875	1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,736
Longton	1865	1865	1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,941
Luton	1876	1876	1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,928
Manchester	1832	1838	1838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,945
Margate	1857	1857	1857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,295
Middlesborough ...	1852	1852	1852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,915
Oldham	1832	1849	1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,224
Over Darwen	1878	1878	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,227
Peterborough	1215	1874	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,523
Reigate	1297	1863	1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,534
Rochdale	1832	1856	1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,819
Rotherham	1871	1871	1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,372
Ryde	1868	1868	1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,969
St. Helens	1868	1868	1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,826
St Ives (Hunts) ...	1874	1874	1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529
Salford	1832	1844	1844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,779
Sheffield	1832	1843	1843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,352
Southport	1866	1866	1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,031
South Shields ...	1832	1850	1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,469
Stalybridge	1856	1856	1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,005
Stoke-upon-Trent ...	1832	1873	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,463

† Hedon was incorporated in this year by Act of Parliament.

TABLE 4. (PART IV. SEC. 3.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Date of first record as a Borough.	Date of grant of first charter of definite municipal privileges.	Date of first charter of definite incorporation.	Governing Charter in 1835.	Constitution of the Council or Electoral Body before the passing of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76.		Number of Burgesses on the First Roll in 1835.	Number of Burgesses on the Roll of 1878-79.
					Method of election to the Council.	Number of Electors in 1835.	No. of Freemen including Council 1835.	
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.
Taunton	Domesday	'1877	1877	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	2,598
Tynemouth	*1216	1849	1849	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	6,465
Wakefield	1626	1626	(*a*)1626	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	4,738
			(*b*)1848	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
Warrington	1832	1847	1847	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	6,652
Wolverhampton ...	1832	1848	1848	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	11,743
Wrexham	1857	1857	1857	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	1,637
Yeovil	—	—	†1854	Prescription... ...	By self-election	12	12D		1,301
				... ...	... ...	...	...	...	
TOTALS (Table 4)...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	513	551		583,235
GRAND TOTALS ... (Tables 3 and 4)	...	...	...	... ...	... ...	24,458	104,146	124,710	1312796

† Yeovil was incorporated in this year by Act of Parliament.

(*a*). Year when first incorporated. (*b*). Year of incorporation under the Act of 1835.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

Cities and Boroughs named in Tables 3 and 4 which were described as Boroughs in Domesday Book ...	54
Total number of Burgesses on the Rolls of Cities and Boroughs subject to 5 and 6 Willam IV., c. 76, in 1835—(the First Rolls)	124,710
Total number of Burgesses on the Rolls of Cities and Boroughs subject to 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76, in 1879	1,312,796
TABLE 3.—(178 Boroughs).—Excess of number of Burgesses on the First Rolls, 1835, over the number of individuals possessing elective powers under the ancient constitution in the same year	100,765
Excess of number of Burgesses on the Rolls of 1878-9 over the number of Burgesses on the First Rolls in 1835	604,851
TABLES 3 AND 4.—(240 Boroughs).—Excess of number of Burgesses on the Rolls of 1878-9 over the number of Burgesses on the First Rolls in 1835	1,188,086

(4) THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

The Parliamentary and Municipal Franchises, although distinct in every sense, have, for the last five hundred years, been so closely and peculiarly associated as to forbid the significant influences of the paramount privilege being overlooked in a work of this character. The gradual depreciation of the social and older franchise and its general subservience (until the year 1835) to the powerful domination of the national and younger franchise has been already traced in Part II.

The British Constitution, in its present form, is not comprised or defined in any one document. Its principles combine a variety of unwritten customs, supplemented by the provisions of several Royal

charters and grants, formal deeds, and Acts of Parliament. The chief documents are:—

1. *Charta libertatum*, (Henry I).
2. *Magna Charta*, (John).
3. Petition of Rights, (Charles I).
4. Habeas Corpus, (Charles II).
5. Declaration of Rights, (William III).
6. Act of Succession, 1701, (William III).
7. Act of Succession, 1705, (Anne).
8. Act of Union with Scotland, 1707, (Anne).
9. Act of Union with Ireland, 1801, (George III).
10. Reform Act, (England and Wales) 1832, (William IV)
11. Reform Act, (England and Wales) 1867, (Victoria).
12. Reform Act, (Scotland) 1868, (Victoria).

Whatever may have been the true constitution of the Saxon *witena-gemôt* (or council of bishops and nobles) and *mickel-gemôt*, (or general council) which are often spoken of as the fundamental basis of the British Parliament, it was not until Simon de Montfort (temp. 1265) summoned the barons of his own party, several ecclesiastics who were not immediate tenants of the Crown, two knights from each shire, and deputies from the cities and boroughs in a common assembly, for the purpose of securing popular support in his opposition to Henry III., that the right of the people to a share in the direction of the affairs of the kingdom, received a certain recognition by the governing estates of the realm. In these elections, household suffrage may be said to have prevailed; but the alleged frequency of tumults subsequently led (temp. Henry VI.) to the voting power being restricted to certain qualified persons. The diversified outgrowth of the circumscribed franchise will be best understood by a reference to Col. 4 of Table 2 in this section. The perpetuation of the ancient rights therein shewn, under the present system of parliamentary voting, may be described as advantageous in so far as they afford facilities for enabling individuals who, through purely personal circumstances, lose one qualification to obtain another.

The boroughs have at all times enjoyed a preponderance in the number of members of the House of Commons. In the first Parliament of the reign of Henry VIII. the whole number of the House was 298, the boroughs contributing a little more than three-fifths of the representatives. With the last Act of Union (1801) the total strength of the House was brought up to 658 members, the

same as that of the present House.* The English and Welsh borough representation at the time of the Reform Act of 1832 was distributed thus :—

England—24 Cities	...	23 with 2 each	46
		†1 with 4	4
171 Boroughs	...	165 with 2 each	330
		‡1 with 4	4
		5 with 1 each	5
Wales— 11 Boroughs	...	10 with 1 each	10
		1 with 2	2
			401

In the House as established under the Act of 1832 the borough seats were apportioned thus :—

England		†1 city with 4	4
		133 cities and boroughs with 2 each	266
		53 cities and boroughs with 1 each	53
Wales	...	14 borough districts with 1 each ...	14
			337

In the present House the members for the English and Welsh cities and boroughs are as follows :—

England		1 city with 4	4
		1 city with 3	3
		3 boroughs with 3 each	9
		§89 cities and boroughs with 2 each	§178
		92 cities and boroughs with 1 each	92
Wales		1 borough district with 2 ...	2
		13 borough districts with 1 each ...	13
			§301

The combined representation of the English counties and universities, the Scotch counties, universities, cities, and burghs, and the Irish counties, university, cities, and boroughs is, therefore, seen to be only 56 members in excess of the English borough representation.

* Practically the House has numbered for some years only 652 members—the consequence of the disfranchisement of the boroughs of Beverley and Bridgwater (England), and Cashel and Sligo (Ireland), which occurred subsequent to the passing of the Reform Acts of 1867 and 1868; the Government have, however (April 1879), announced their intention to take steps for filling up these vacancies.

† London. ‡ Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

§ Four of the vacant seats are here included.

The proportionate representation of the United Kingdom, according to the census of 1871 (omitting fractions), is—

England	... ...	1 member to every 46,449 inhabitants.
Wales	... ...	1 member to every 40,571 inhabitants.
Scotland	... ...	1 member to every 56,000 inhabitants.
Ireland	... ...	1 member to every 51,156 inhabitants.
United Kingdom,		1 member to every 55,464 inhabitants.

The present proportionate representation of the parliamentary and municipal boroughs of England and Wales will be found at page 88.

The Act, 2 William IV. c. 45, better known as the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832, struck the first blow at that flagrant perversion of municipal privileges which had been so general throughout the country for a period of four hundred years, by breaking down the political ascendancies of certain parties and families. By the changes it effected fifty-six decayed (or "rotten") boroughs were wholly deprived of the franchise; thirty boroughs had their representatives reduced to one member each, and that of one (Weymouth and Melcombe Regis) was reduced to two members;—twenty-two boroughs to return two members each, and nineteen to return one each, were created in England. The old qualifications for the franchise were all preserved with restrictions as to residence, date of admissions to freedom, &c., and the right of voting conferred on every male person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who occupied in a city or borough, as owner or tenant, any house, warehouse, counting house, shop, or other building of the clear annual value of not less than £10, provided such person should have paid the poor rates and assessed taxes, have occupied for twelve months next previous to the last* day of July, in the year in which registration is sought, and have resided for six months next previous to the last* day of July, in the city or borough, or within seven miles thereof. A comparison of Cols. 5 and 7 of Tables 2 and 4 in this section will shew the extent to which the voting power of the cities and boroughs was increased under the Act.

The boundaries of the cities and boroughs were newly defined and settled by a supplemental Act of Parliament (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 64).

The Act 30 & 31 Victoria, c. 102, determined the English and Welsh borough franchise in its present form. By it four boroughs were totally disfranchised (for bribery and corruption); the representation of thirty-eight cities and boroughs was reduced from two members to one member each;—that of one city and three boroughs

* Sec. 7 of 41 and 42 Vict. c. 26 enacts that in every parliamentary borough and in every municipal borough every period of qualification for parliamentary voters and burgesses respectively which is now computed by reference to the last day of July shall, instead, be computed to the 15th day of July.

was increased from two members to three members each; and that of two boroughs from one member to two members each. Eleven new boroughs were created, two to return two members each, and nine to return one member each.*

As in the case of the Act of 1832, the Act of 1867 was followed by a supplemental Act (31 and 32 Vict. c. 46) which newly defined the several boundaries.

The annexed table will illustrate the extent of the various ancient-right qualifications in the year preceding the passing of the Act (so far as relates to cities and boroughs under the Municipal Act of 1835). These peculiar qualifications are being gradually extinguished by the expanded franchise, and in some of the cities and boroughs named have altogether lapsed.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 4.)—ANCIENT MUNICIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS (NOW UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT OF 1835) RETURNING MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT IN 1866.

City or Borough.	Number of Electors on Register, 1866, classed according to Qualifications.			City or Borough.	Number of Electors on Register, 1866, classed according to Qualifications.		
	£10 Occupiers	Freemen.	Scot and Lot Voters, Potwallers, and other Ancient-right Qualifications.		£10 Occupiers	Freemen.	Scot and Lot Voters, Potwallers, and other Ancient-right Qualifications.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
ENGLAND.				Calne	172	—	3
Abingdon ...	309	—	20	Cambridge ...	1,905	21	—
Andover ...	260	3	—	Canterbury ...	1,084	724	—
Arundel ...	143	—	31	Carlisle ...	1,196	310	—
Banbury ...	763	—	—	Chester ...	1,598	1,102	—
Barnstaple ...	581	182	—	Chichester ...	559	2	26
Bath	3,235	—	1	Chippenham ...	402	5	—
Bedford ...	930	45	133	Clitheroe ...	484	—	—
Berwick-upon Tweed ...	440	376	—	Colchester ...	1,019	405	—
Beverley ...	619	855	—	Coventry ...	1,056	3,911	—
Bewdley ...	356	—	5	Cricklade ...	2,008	—	86
Bodmin ...	401	—	2	Dartmouth ...	294	1	—
Boston... ...	974	191	—	Derby	2,196	336	—
Bridgnorth ...	381	277	—	Devizes ...	365	—	4
Bridgwater ...	638	—	41	Dorchester ...	451	—	—
Bridport ...	475	—	28	Dover... ...	1,575	839	—
Bristol	10,697	1,707	1,920	Droitwich ...	398	2	—
Buckingham ...	405	2	—	Durham ...	648	501	—
Bury Saint Edmund's ...	689	8	—	Evesham ...	323	49	—
				Exeter... ...	2,452	224	1,013
				Eye	329	17	—

* The Scotch Parliamentary Reform Act of 1868 incidentally led to the total disfranchisement of Arundel, Lyme Regis, Thetford, and Wells (see Table 4, at pages 86-7).

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 4.)—*continued.*

City or Borough.	Number of Electors on Register, 1866, classed according to Qualifications.			City or Borough.	Number of Electors on Register, 1866, classed according to Qualifications.		
	£10 Occupiers	Freemen.	Scot and Lot Voters, Potwallers, and other Ancient-right Qualifications.		£10 Occupiers	Freemen.	Scot and Lot Voters, Potwallers, and other Ancient-right Qualifications.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
Gloucester ...	1,298	548	—	Oxford... ...	2,162	951	—
Grantham ...	671	215	—	Penryn and Falmouth ...	816	—	71
Grimsby, Great	1,012	346	—	Peterborough ...	609	—	44
Guildford ...	685	31	9	Plymouth ...	3,109	14	—
Harwich ...	389	—	—	Poole	556	12	—
Hastings ...	1,938	3	—	Pontefract ...	652	—	80
Helston ...	357	6	—	Portsmouth ...	4,670	1	—
Hereford ...	1,129	185	—	Preston ...	2,224	—	425
Hertford ...	496	96	10	Reading ...	1,830	—	2
Honiton ...	228	—	60	Reigate... ...	926	—	—
Huntingdon ...	363	45	—	Retford, East ...	2,398	64	75
Hythe	1,265	48	—	Richmond ...	312	—	6
Ipswich ...	1,877	360	—	Ripon... ...	349	—	—
Ives, St. ...	448	—	88	Rochester ...	1,225	374	—
Kings Lynn ...	805	96	—	Rye	388	4	—
Kingston-upon-Hull... ...	5,140	1,358	—	Salisbury ...	702	—	2
Lancaster ...	467	1,006	—	Sandwich ...	841	228	—
Launceston ...	421	—	—	Scarborough ...	1,437	9	—
Leicester ...	3,588	1,839	11	Shaftesbury ...	476	—	30
Leominster ...	352	—	56	Shrewsbury ...	1,371	406	—
Lichfield ...	414	95	211	Southampton ...	4,147	4	79
Lincoln... ...	1,267	546	—	Stafford ...	666	973	—
Liskeard ...	450	—	—	Stamford ...	484	—	43
Liverpool ...	20,554	1,285	—	Tamworth ...	529	—	31
Ludlow ...	395	31	—	Taunton ...	843	—	54
Lyme Regis ...	250	2	—	Tewkesbury ...	312	21	9
Lymington ...	349	—	—	Thetford ...	232	—	5
Maidstone ...	1,572	401	—	Tiverton ...	461	4	—
Maldon ...	308	596	—	Totnes... ...	389	6	—
Marlborough ...	303	1	—	Truro	639	1	—
Monmouth ...	2,125	21	—	Wallingford ...	374	—	5
Morpeth ...	389	96	—	Warwick ...	641	—	125
Newark ...	540	—	171	Wells	230	66	—
Newcastle-under Lyme ...	463	718	—	Wenlock ...	851	142	—
Newcastle-upon Tyne... ...	5,618	1,842	—	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis ...	931	4	3
Newport (Isle of Wight) ...	662	2	—	Wigan	862	—	3
Northampton ...	2,579	—	278	Winchester ...	988	3	—
Norwich ...	2,439	1,971	1,272	Windsor ...	657	—	—
Nottingham ...	4,329	1,565	1,027	Worcester ...	1,944	732	—
				Wycombe ...	551	2	—

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 4.)—*continued.*

CITY OR BOROUGH.	Number of Electors on Register, 1866, classed according to Qualifications. £10 Occupiers	Freemen.	Scot and Lot Voters, Potwallers, and other Ancient-right Qualifications.	CITY OR BOROUGH.	Number of Electors on Register, 1866, classed according to Qualifications. £10 Occupiers	Freemen.	Scot and Lot Voters, Potwallers, and other Ancient-right Qualifications.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
Yarmouth, Great	1,650	—	—	Pembroke ...	1,102	377	—
York	2,153	2,571	—	Radnor... ...	420	24	—
				Swansea ...	1,695	313	—
Total (England)	158,332	34,041	7,598				
				Total (Wales)	11,165	1,427	380
WALES.							
Beaumaris ...	561	2	—	Total for Cities and Boroughs (under the Municipal Act of 1835), which returned Members previous to the passing of the 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 45.... ...	26,997	35,468	7,978
Brecon	293	—	—				
Cardiff	1,889	234	—				
Cardigan ...	637	55	—				
Carmarthen ...	775	41	—				
Carnarvon ...	1,027	—	66				
Denbigh ...	805	129	—				
Flint	601	—	99				
Haverfordwest	406	191	215				
Montgomery ...	954	61	—				

The provisions of the law with regard to borough representation may be conveniently classed here under three heads:—(1) Qualifications for the Franchise; (2) Procedure for Registration; (3) Procedure in Elections.

(1) *Qualifications for the Franchise.*—The right to be placed on a borough register may arise under any of the following qualifications:—(1) *Householder; (2) *Ten Pound Occupier; (3) *Lodger; (4) †Freeholder; (5) ‡Freeman; (6) ‡Burgage Tenant; (7) ‡Potwaller, or other Ancient Right. The requirements to be observed under these qualifications are:—(1) HOUSEHOLDERS.—The occupation as inhabitant, owner, or occupier of any dwelling-house within the city or borough for the whole of twelve months preceding the fifteenth day of July.§ (Occupation may be successive, but must

* These qualifications apply to all boroughs.

† Freehold qualifications are confined to Bristol, Exeter, Haverfordwest, Lichfield, Norwich, and Nottingham.

‡ These qualifications are confined to boroughs that existed prior to 1832.

§ See footnote at page 66.

be continuous). The person must have been rated as an ordinary occupier to all Poor Rates made during such twelve months, and on or before July 20 must have paid all Poor Rates payable in respect of the premises up to the preceding January 5. Joint occupation of a dwelling-house does not give a qualification under this enactment. The payment of rates by an owner instead of by an occupier is constructively a payment by the latter, so far that a claim to be rated is not now necessary; (*a*) where the overseers have entered into a written agreement to collect the rates from the owner instead of from the occupier; (*b*) where the local authority has made an order that owners should be rated instead of occupiers. In all other cases where a person is omitted from the Rate Book he must make a formal claim to be rated. (2) TEN POUND OCCUPIER—Occupation for twelve calendar months preceding July 15* as owner or tenant of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building, which, either separately or jointly with any land within the borough occupied therewith as owner or tenant under the same landlord, is of the clear yearly value of not less than £10. (Occupation may be successive, but must be continuous.) The occupier must have resided in the borough, or within seven miles of its boundary, for six calendar months next preceding July 15.* All poor rates must be paid as stated for householders; likewise assessed taxes due on the preceding January 5. Joint occupation qualifies when the aggregate value, if divided, gives an amount of not less than £10 for each occupier. (3) LODGER—Occupation as a resident lodger, separately and as sole tenant for twelve months preceding July 15,* such lodgings being of the clear yearly value of not less than £10, when let unfurnished. (The occupation may be successive if continuous and in the same house; there may also be joint occupation with identical provisoes to the £10 occupation.†) The franchise must be claimed every year by a claim being addressed to the Overseers between August 1 and 25 in the first year, and by the 25th of July in each succeeding year.‡ (4) FREEHOLDER.—A footnote at page 69, and the sections of the statute quoted at page 71, explain this qualification. (5.) FREEMAN (OR BURGESS).—Must be registered; and must reside within the city or borough, or within seven statute miles of the place where the poll was taken prior to 1832. Freemen created since March 1, 1831, are excluded unless they have been admitted in respect of birth or servitude; but even freemen admitted by birth are subject to the further proviso, that the right must be derived from or

* See footnote at page 66. † By 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, sec. 6.
‡ See 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, sec. 22 (and page 74).

through some person who was a burgess or freeman, or entitled to be admitted as such previously to March 1, 1831, or from or through some person who since that time shall have become, or shall hereafter become, a burgess or freeman in respect of servitude. (6) BURGAGE TENANT and (7) POTWALLER or other ANCIENT RIGHT.—Sections 31 and 33 of the Reform Act of 1832 regulate claims in these classes (and also those of Freeholders) in the following terms:—

"XXXI. And be it enacted, that in every city or town being a county of itself, in the election for which freeholders or burgage tenants, either with or without any superadded qualification, now have a right to vote, every such freeholder or burgage tenant shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in all future Parliaments for such city or town, provided he shall be duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained; but that no such person shall be so registered in any year in respect of any freehold or burgage tenement, unless he shall have been in the actual possession thereof, or in receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for his own use, for twelve calendar months next previous to the last* day of *July* in such year (except where the same shall have come to him, at any time within such twelve months, by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice in a church, or to any office), nor unless he shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last* day of *July* in such year within such city or town, or within seven statute miles thereof or of any part thereof: Provided always, that nothing in this enactment contained shall be deemed to vary or abridge the provisions hereinbefore made relative to the right of voting for any city or town being a county of itself, in respect of any freehold for life or lives: Provided also, that every freehold or burgage tenement which may be situate without the present limits of any such city or town being a county of itself, but within the limits of such city or town, as the same shall be settled and described by the Act to be passed for that purpose as hereinbefore mentioned, shall confer the right of voting in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for such city or town in the same manner as if such freehold or burgage tenement were situate within the present limits thereof.

"XXXIII. And be it enacted, that no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for any city or borough, save and except in respect of some right conferred by this Act, or as a burgess or freeman, or as a freeman and liveryman, or, in the case of a city or town being a county of itself, as a freeholder or burgage tenant, as hereinbefore mentioned: Provided always, that every person now having a right to vote in the election for any city or borough (except those enumerated in the said schedule (A.) in virtue of any other qualification than as a burgess or freeman, or as a freeman and liveryman, or, in the case of a city or town being a county of itself, as a freeholder or burgage tenant, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall retain such right of voting so long as he shall be qualified as an elector according to the usages and customs of such city or borough or any law now in force, and such person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a member or members to serve in any future Parliament for such city or borough, if duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained; but that no such person shall

* See footnote at page 66.

be so registered in any year unless he shall, on the last* day of *July* in such year, be qualified as such elector, in such manner as would entitle him then to vote if such day were the day of election and this Act had not been passed, nor unless such person, where his qualification shall be in any city or borough, shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last* day of *July* in such year within such city or borough, or within seven statute miles from the place where the poll for such city or borough shall heretofore have been taken, nor unless such person, where his qualification shall be within any place sharing in the election for any city or borough, shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last* day of *July* in such year within such respective place so sharing as aforesaid, or within seven statute miles of the place mentioned in conjunction with such respective place so sharing as aforesaid, and named in the second column of the schedule marked (E. 2) to this Act annexed: Provided, nevertheless, that every such person shall for ever cease to enjoy such right of voting for any such city or borough as aforesaid if his name shall have been omitted for two successive years from the register of such voters for such city or borough hereinafter directed to be made, unless he shall have been so omitted in consequence of his having received parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last* day of *July* in any year, or in consequence of his absence on the naval or military service of His Majesty."

(2) *Procedure for Registration.*—On or before July 20th, poor rates due on the previous January 5 must be paid by inhabitant householders, and poor rates and assessed taxes similarly due must be paid by £10 occupiers. On the 1st day of August town clerks must publish lists of inhabitant householders, of £10 occupiers, and of reserved rights of voting (if any). All notices of objection must be posted, so that in the ordinary course of post they shall reach the persons to whom they are addressed not later than the 25th of August. Also, not later than this day persons whose names have been omitted from the lists must send in their claims. Lodgers claiming for the first time must do so between the 1st and 25th of August; afterwards their claims for continuance on the register should be made by the 25th of July.† Lists of persons claiming, and of persons objected to, are to be published by town clerks and overseers on the 1st day of September. The names of lodgers are to be made into a separate list. Between September 15 and October 31, both inclusive, the Revising Barrister must hold courts, of which seven days' notice is to be given to the town clerk, who in turn will advertise the fixtures by notice on the town hall, and on every church, chapel, or meeting-house. With respect to the revision which, by 41 and 42 Victoria, c. 26, in Cities and Boroughs, both parliamentary and municipal, is combined for the parliamentary register and the burgess roll, sections 15 to 23 of the Act may be here usefully abstracted :—

"S. 15. Where the whole or part of the area of a municipal borough is

* See footnote at page 66. † See footnote at page 70 (and page 74).

co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, the lists of parliamentary voters and the burgess lists shall, so far as practicable, be made out and revised together. In every such case the overseers of every parish situate wholly or partly either in the parliamentary borough or in the municipal borough shall, on or before the last day of July in every year, make out a list of all persons entitled under any right conferred by the Reform Act, 1832, or by s. 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, to be registered as voters for the parliamentary borough in respect of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within that parish, or entitled to be enrolled as burgesses of the municipal borough in respect of the occupation of any property so situate. With respect to every list so made out the following provisions shall have effect:—(1.) The lists shall be in substitution for the lists of persons so entitled, which are required to be made out under the Parliamentary Registration Acts and the Municipal Corporation Acts: (2.) Where the parish is situate, wholly or partly, both in the parliamentary borough and in the municipal borough, the list for the parish shall be made out in three divisions: Division One shall comprise the names of the persons entitled both to be registered as parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid, and to be enrolled as burgesses; Division Two shall comprise the names of the persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid, but not to be enrolled as burgesses; Division Three shall comprise the names of the persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses, but not to be registered as parliamentary voters under a right conferred as aforesaid: (3.) Each list shall state the surname and other name or names of every person whose name is inserted therein, his place of abode, the nature of his qualification, and the situation and description of the property in respect of which he is entitled: (4.) Each list shall be signed and otherwise dealt with in manner directed by the Parliamentary Registration Acts with respect to the alphabetical lists mentioned in s. 13 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843: (5.) Where no part of the parish is situate within the municipal borough, the list for the parish shall be deemed to be a list of voters for the parliamentary borough: (6.) Where no part of the parish is situate within the parliamentary borough, the list for the parish shall be deemed to be a burgess list for the municipal borough: (7.) Where the list is made out in divisions, Divisions One and Two shall be deemed to be list of voters for the parliamentary borough, and Divisions One and Three shall be deemed to be burgess lists for the municipal borough: (8.) The lists, and, if the lists are made out in divisions, each division thereof shall, if and so far as the local authority from time to time direct, according to convenience for use, be framed in parts for polling districts or wards; and where the polling districts and wards are not conterminous, in such manner that the parts may be conveniently compiled or put together to serve either as lists for polling districts or as ward lists. **S. 16.** In the case of any parliamentary borough in which any persons are entitled to be registered as freemen, or under any right other than a right conferred by the Reform Act, 1832, or s. 3 of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the registration of such persons shall be carried out in the manner directed by the Parliamentary Registration Acts, as modified by this Act. **S. 17.** In the case of a parliamentary borough which includes in whole or in part more municipal boroughs than one, each such municipal borough shall, for the purposes of this Act, be dealt with separately, and as if each were the only municipal borough included in whole or in part in such parliamentary borough; and if any parish is partly in one and partly in another or others of such

municipal boroughs, so much thereof as is in any one of such municipal boroughs shall, for the purposes of this Act, be dealt with as a separate parish. The town clerk of each such municipal borough shall, so far as regards the area of such municipal borough, issue the precepts and perform the other duties to be performed by the town clerk under and shall be the town clerk for the purposes of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act. **S. 18.** The Municipal Corporation Acts shall not, as to anything prior to the completion of the revision of the burgess lists, apply to any burgess list made out under this Act, and instead thereof the Parliamentary Registration Acts, as modified by this Act, shall, up to the completion of the revision of the burgess lists, apply to every such burgess list, as if it were a list of parliamentary voters made out under those Acts, and as if the municipal borough to which such burgess lists relate were a parliamentary borough: Provided as follows:—(1.) Nothing in this Act shall authorise a person entered on a burgess list, not being also entered on a list of parliamentary voters, to make any objection in respect of a list of parliamentary voters, or authorise any person entered on a list of parliamentary voters, not being also entered on a burgess list, to make any objection in respect of a burgess list; (2.) The last day for revising a burgess list made out under this Act shall be the 12th October; and (3.) The burgess lists when revised shall be copied for the burgess roll in manner directed by the Municipal Corporation Acts. **S. 19.** Where the whole or part of the area of a municipal borough is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, the separate lists of the persons entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen of the municipal borough, though not entitled to be on the burgess roll, shall be made out at the same time and in the same manner as the burgess lists, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to the burgess lists shall apply to those separate lists. **S. 20.** After the commencement of this Act assessors shall not be elected in any municipal borough which as regards the whole or part of its area is co-extensive with or included in the area of a parliamentary borough, and any assessors elected in any such municipal borough before the commencement of this Act shall cease to hold office upon the commencement of this Act. **S. 21.** If and so far as the local authority so direct, the lists of parliamentary voters and registers of parliamentary voters in parliamentary boroughs, and the burgess lists and burgess rolls in municipal boroughs, and the lists of claimants and persons objected to in parliamentary boroughs and municipal boroughs respectively, or any of those documents, shall, so far as they relate to persons qualified in respect of the ownership or occupation of property (including persons qualified in respect of lodgings), be arranged in the same order in which the qualifying premises appear in the rate book for the parish in which those premises are situate, or as nearly thereto as will cause those lists, registers, and rolls to record the qualifying premises in successive order in the street or other place in which they are situate, subject in the case of a municipal borough divided into wards to the division of the burgess roll into ward lists. The local authority in this Act means as regards a parliamentary borough the authority having power to divide the parliamentary borough into polling districts, and as regards a municipal borough the council of the municipal borough. **S. 22.** Where a person is entered in respect of lodgings on the register of voters for the time being in force, and desires to be entered on the next register in respect of the same lodgings, he may claim to be so entered by sending notice of his claim to the overseers of the parish in which his lodgings are situate on or before the 25th July. The overseers shall on or before the last day of July make out a list of all persons so claiming, and if they have reasonable

cause to believe that any person whose name is entered on the list is not entitled to be registered or is dead, shall add in the margin of the list opposite his name the words "objected to" or "dead" as the case may be. The lists so made out shall be signed, published, and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as the alphabetical lists mentioned in s. 13 of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, and shall for the purposes of the Parliamentary Registration Acts be deemed to be lists of voters, and the provisions of the Parliamentary Registration Acts as to objections shall apply to such lists, and the persons against whose names the overseers have so written the words "objected to" or "dead" shall be deemed to be duly objected to. S. 23. In the case of a person claiming to vote as a lodger, the declaration annexed to his notice of claim shall, for the purposes of revision, be primâ facie evidence of his qualification."

The new register, revised as above, comes into operation on the 1st of January following; the burgess roll on the 1st of November following. Both remain in force for one year.

(3) *Procedure in Elections.*—The appended extract from a Parliamentary paper, issued in 1872, best describes the course of proceedings in connection with a borough election.

(Say) July 1. Receipt of writ.
„ 2. Last possible day for notice.
„ 4. First possible day for nomination.
„ 5. Last possible day for nomination.
„ 6. First possible day for poll in ordinary boroughs.
„ 7. First possible day for poll in district boroughs.
„ 9. Last possible day for poll in ordinary boroughs.
„ 12. Last possible day for poll in district boroughs.

The Act 35 and 36 Victoria, c. 33, prescribes that the voting shall be by ballot. The returning officer in a city or borough is the Mayor, unless the city or borough be a county of itself, in which case the duties devolve upon the Sheriff.

The classes of persons ineligible to sit in the House of Commons comprise—aliens; minors; English and Scotch peers (Irish peers may sit for English constituencies); clergymen of the Church of England; bankrupts; felons during the term of their sentence; judges; London police magistrates; revising barristers and returning officers, so far as relates to the constituency to which they are attached; holders of certain offices specified by statute; and contractors with Government. Candidates at Parliamentary elections found guilty of bribery are disqualified for the term of seven years from the date of being so reported to the House.

The Tables in this section have been compiled from the particulars contained in a large number of Parliamentary Reports and Returns extending from the year 1830 to 1879. The more recent information has been secured by direct application to the chief officials of each city and borough.

TABLE 2.—(PART IV., SEC. 4.)—MUNICIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76, WHICH ARE ALSO PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.

Explanations:—(*a*) The representation of the Cities and Boroughs with this prefix was reduced to one Member by the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832; (*b*) Cities and Boroughs which were enfranchised and assigned two Members each by the same Act; (*c*) Cities and Boroughs which were enfranchised and assigned one Member each by the same Act; (*d*) Cities and Boroughs of which the representation was reduced to one Member by the Reform Act of 1867; (*e*) Cities and Boroughs of which the representation was increased by an additional Member by the same Act; (*f*) Boroughs enfranchised by the same Act.

Parliamentary and Municipal Cities and Boroughs, with the Number of Members returned by each.	Approximate area of Parliamentary limits, in square miles, 1879.	Area in statute acres of Parliamentary limits in 1879.	In whom the suffrage was vested previous to the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832.	No. of Parliamentary Electors immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.	Population within the Parliamentary limits adopted under the Reform Act of 1832 according to census of 1831.	No. of Electors on the first register after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.		Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1861.	Total No. of Electors on the register preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1866.	Total No. of Electors on register following the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1868.	Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1871.	No. of Electors on the Parliamentary register of 1878-9.	
						Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.					Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.	Col. 13.	Col. 14.
Abingdon (1) ...	1	590	Inhabitants paying scot and bearing lot	299	5,259	300	—	5,680	304	795	6,571	865	—
d Andover (1) ...	16	10,344	Bailiff and Select Burgesses only	23	4,953	246	17	5,430	255	775	5,744	834	1
Banbury (1) ...	7¼	4,682	Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses	18	5,906	329	13	10,216	614	1,524	11,726	1,925	—
Barnstaple (2) ...	3	1,987	Corporation and Freemen...	742	8,340	720	261	10,743	715	1,496	11,813	1,585	115
Bath (2)	5¾	3,611	Mayor, Aldermen, & Common Council (33)	30	50,817	2,853	—	52,528	2,960	5,024	53,704	5,611	1
Beaumaris (District) (1)	9	5,753	Mayor & Capital Burgesses of Beaumaris	22	*8,547	329	—	13,275	558	1,944	13,672	2,575	—
Bedford (2)... ...	3¼	2,127	Burgesses, Freemen, and Inhabitant Householders	1,100	6,959	1,572	597	13,413	1,106	2,144	16,850	2,535	30
Berwick-on-Tweed (2)	11	7,048	Burgesses regularly admitted and resident	1,135	13,000	705	436	13,265	731	1,415	13,282	1,434	378
Bewdley (1) ...	11¼	7,238	Bailiff and Burgesses ...	42	7,500	337	25	7,084	1,239	1,043	7,614	1,154	2

d Bodmin (1)... ...	25	16,031	Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council	37	5,258	252	30	6,381	397	886	6,758	887	—
Boston (2)	13¾	8,872	Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and resident qualified Freemen	500	12,818	869	372	17,893	1,090	2,531	18,279	2,941	60
Brecon (1)	4¼	2,774	Corporation and Free Burgesses of Brecon	21	5,526	242	11	5,639	281	A 500	6,308	843	—
d Bridgnorth (1) ...	17	10,883	Corporation and Freemen...	*1,500	6,171	746	—	7,699	614	1,274	7,317	1,244	185
d Bridport (1) ...	1	654	Inhabitant Householders ...	348	6,222	426	—	7,719	472	1,002	7,670		
Bristol (2)	6¾	4,452	Freemen and Innholders ...	5,999	104,338	10,315	5,309	154,093	11,303	21,153	182,552	24,994	1,168
d Buckingham (1) ...	28¾	18,407	Bailiff & Burgesses (Corporation)	13	7,418	300	12	7,626	391	948	7,545	1,156	—
Bury St. Edmunds (2)	4½	2,938	Aldermen, Burgesses, and Common Council	37	11,436	590	30	13,318	676	1,505	14,928	2,123	1
a Calne (1)	13¾	8,798	Certain Ancient Burgesses or Guild	19	4,795	191	15	5,179	174	591	5,315	786	1
Cambridge (2) ...	6¼	4,001	Mayor, Bailiffs, & Freemen	164	20,917	1,499	79	26,361	1,769	4,069	33,996	4,864	10
Canterbury (2) ...	5¾	3,774	Freemen	2,325	16,112	1,511	1,209	21,324	1,603	3,001	20,962	3,088	—
Cardiff (District) (1)	10	6,484	Burgesses of the District ...	382	*7,340	687	454	35,541	2,072	5,388	60,084	8,176	231
Cardigan (District) (1)†	16	10,361	Burgesses of the District ...	1,096	*8,935	1,030	564	11,646	685	1,562	11,485	685	1
Carlisle (2)... ...	2¼	1,570	Qualified Freemen	900	17,554	977	406	29,417	1,304	4,537	31,049	5,120	—
Carmarthen (District) (1)†	11	7,159	Burgesses who were £4 Freeholders	723	*14,205	684	280	21,439	A 791	3,190	25,769	1,333	3
Carnarvon (District) (1)†	14½	9,297	Burgesses of the District ...	480	*16,322	855	5,311	22,907	1,070	3,376	27,540	1,228	—
Chester (2)... ...	5¼	3,465	The Freemen	1,300	22,263	2,028	1,379	31,110	2,274	6,094	38,390	6,272	947
d Chichester (1) ...	1½	976	Inhabitants paying Scot&Lot	886	8,270	852	64	8,059	562	1,224	9,054	1,203	—
d Chippenham (1) ...	17	11,019	Bailiff and resident Burgesses and Freemen	129	4,326	208	96	7,075	392	906	6,875	985	1

* *Approximate* numbers.

† The Municipal Borough of Aberystwith is included in the Cardigan District; Llandovery in that of Carmarthen; Conway and Pwllheli are included in that of Carnarvon.

TABLE 2.—(PART IV., SEC. 4.)—*continued.*

Parliamentary and Municipal Cities and Boroughs, with the Number of Members returned by each.	Approximate area of Parliamentary limits, in square miles, 1879.	Area in statute acres of Parliamentary limits in 1879.	In whom the suffrage was vested previous to the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1839.	No. of Parliamentary Electors immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.	Population within the Parliamentary limits adopted under the Reform Act of 1832 according to census of 1831.	No. of Electors on the first register after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.		Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1861.	Total No. of Electors on the register preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1866.	Total No. of Electors on register following the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1868.	Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1871.	No. of Electors on the Parliamentary Register of 1878-9.	
						Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.					Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.	Col. 13.	Col. 14.
d Chipping Wycombe (1)	10	6,382	Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses not Paupers	104	6,299	298	5	8,373	551	1,338	10,492	1,949	—
a Clitheroe (1) ...	25	16,032	Freeholders for life or in fee of Burgage Lands or Houses	36	8,885	306	18	10,864	438	1,596	11,786	1,962	—
Colchester (2) ...	17¾	11,314	Corporation and Free Burgesses	*1,500	16,167	1,099	476	23,809	1,405	3,145	26,343	3,516	349
Coventry (2) ...	10	6,448	Duly qualified Freemen ...	3,500	27,298	3,285	2,756	41,647	4,967	7,925	41,348	8,526	—
Denbigh (District) (1)†	24½	15,732	Free Burgesses of the District	*800	*13,661	1,131	781	17,888	903	2,785	20,224	3,013	21
Derby (2)	4½	2,999	Corporation, Freemen, and sworn Burgesses	516	17,623	1,384	372	43,091	2,450	9,240	61,381	13,185	275
d Devizes (1)	1¼	907	Mayor & select Burgesses only	35	6,367	315	23	6,638	359	858	6,839	951	—
d Dorchester (1) ...	1	635	Payers to Church and Poor in respect of Real and Personal Estates in Borough	498	4,940	322	—	6,823	432	638	6,915	797	—
Dover (2)	2	1,262	Freemen and Free Burgesses	2,385	15,298	1,651	1,284	25,325	2,318	3,403	28,506	4,260	649
a Droitwich (1) ...	43	27,577	Burgage Holders	28	5,992	243	7	7,086	400	1,532	9,510	1,372	1
Durham (2) ...	1½	967	Corporation and Freemen	1,100	9,269	806	492	14,088	1,056	1,757	14,833	2,116	506
d Evesham (1) ...	3½	2,338	Corporation only	427	3,976	369	154	4,680	337	716	4,888	788	28
Exeter (2)	5½	3,575	Freeholders and Freemen ...	1,300	33,552	2,952	586	41,749	3,088	6,156	44,226	6,946	128

a Eye (1)	32	20,493	Scot and Lot Inhabitants ...	125	7,015	253	53	7,038	339	1,206	6,721	1,082	—
Flint (District) (1)	28	17,907	Scot and Lot Inhabitants of the District	* 600	*13,151	1,359	—	18,845	689	3,280	22,989	3,766	—
c Gateshead (1) ...	5	3,243	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	15,300	454	—	33,587	1,165	5,578	48,627	12,078	—
Gloucester (2) ...	2½	1,666	Freemen	1,900	*13,000	1,527	725	16,512	1,715	4,079	31,844	5,559	494
Grantham (2) ...	9	5,811	Freemen not Paupers ...	900	7,427	698	496	11,121	755	1,974	13,250	2,350	—
f Gravesend (1) ...	4¾	3,159	[Enfranchised in 1867] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,722	27,493	3,209	—
a Grimby, Great (1)	25½	16,330	Scot and Lot Freemen duly admitted	414	6,413	656	353	15,060	1,273	3,880	26,982	7,022	683
d Guildford (1) ...	1	644	Resident Scot and Lot Freemen and Freeholders ...	175	4,833	342	73	8,020	667	1,220	9,801	1,451	18
d Harwich (1) ...	2¼	1,479	Corporation...	20	4,297	214	16	5,070	386	603	6,079	755	—
Hastings (2) ...	7	4,617	Corporation and Resident Freemen not Paupers	194	10,097	574	20	22,910	1,871	2,832	33,337	3,899	—
Haverford West (District) (1)	4½	2,927	Freeholders, Burgesses, and Scot and Lot Inhabitants	500	*8,640	723	184	9,821	669	1,526	9,469	1,601	—
a Helston (1)... ...	17	10,992	Corporation and Freemen elected by it	81	*10,000	341	60	8,497	348	1,029	8,760	1,071	—
Hereford (2) ...	7¾	4,969	Citizens and Freemen ...	960	11,034	920	461	15,585	1,215	2,380	18,347	2,730	109
d Hertford (1) ...	1¾	1,123	Inhabitants not Paupers and duly qualified Freemen	* 800	5,860	700	60	6,769	543	851	7,894	1,080	42
Hull (2)	7	4,447	Freemen	*2,700	49,727	3,863	1,513	97,661	5,566	17,146	123,408	25,759	—
d Huntingdon (1)† ...	9½	6,086	Freemen of Huntingdon ...	180	5,413	327	* 180	6,254	383	976	6,606	755	47
a Hythe (1)†	21¼	13,591	Corporation and Freemen of Hythe	430	9,049	469	51	21,367	1,291	2,275	24,078	2,748	—
Ipswich (2)... ...	12¾	8,192	Corporation and Freemen not Paupers	1,150	20,454	1,219	344	37,950	2,118	5,379	42,947	7,307	—
c Kendal (1)... ...	4	2,622	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	11,577	327	—	12,029	439	1,884	13,446	1,959	—
c Kidderminster (1)...	3¾	2,414	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	*16,000	390	—	15,399	612	2,465	20,814	3,556	—
King's Lynn (2) ...	5	3,226	Freemen	* 350	13,370	836	253	16,170	852	2,514	17,266	2,820	39

* *Approximate* numbers.

† The *Municipal* Boroughs of Ruthin and Wrexham are included in the representation of the Denbigh District; Godmanchester in that of Huntingdon; and Folkestone in that of *Hythe*.

TABLE 2.—(PART IV., SEC. 4.)—*continued.*

Parliamentary and Municipal Cities and Boroughs, with the Number of Members returned by each.	Approximate area of Parliamentary limits, in square miles, 1879.	Area in statute acres of Parliamentary limits in 1879.	In whom the suffrage was vested previous to the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832.	No. of Parliamentary Electors immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.	Population within the Parliamentary limits adopted under the Reform Act of 1832 according to census of 1831.	No. of Electors on the first register *after the passing* of the Reform Act of 1832.		Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1861.	Total No. of Electors on the register preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1866.	Total No. of Electors on register following the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1868.	Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1871.	No. of Electors on the Parliamentary Register of 1878-9.	
						Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.					Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.	Col. 13.	Col. 14.
a Launceston (1) ...	22¾	14,707	Mayor, Aldermen, and Freemen	17	5,394	243	12	5,140	371	749	5,468	812	—
b e Leeds (3)	33¼	21,572	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	123,393	—	—	207,165	7,217	35,510	259,212	49,074	—
Leicester (2) ...	5	3,200	Scot and Lot Inhabitants and Freemen not Paupers	5,381	40,512	3,526	2,070	68,056	4,762	13,761	95,220	18,808	
d Leominster (1) ...	13	8,086	Corporation and Scot and Lot Inhabitants	740	5,249	779	23	5,658	367	734	5,863	914	2
d Lichfield (1) ...	5	3,416	Bailiffs, Magistrates, 40s. Freeholders, Burgage Tenants, and Scot and Lot Freemen	1,100	6,508	861	298	6,893	564	1,320	7,347	1,258	50
Lincoln (2)	6	3,891	Citizens and Freemen ...	1,333	11,116	1,043	582	20,999	1,713	4,157	26,766	5,868	—
a Liskeard (1) ...	13¼	8,387	Corporation and sworn Free Burgesses	51	4,094	218	7	6,585	434	881	6,576	780	—
e Liverpool (3) ...	8	5,210	Mayor, Bailiffs, and Freemen not Paupers	5,350	*185,000	11,283	3,628	443,938	20,618	39,645	493,405	61,026	—
d Ludlow (1)	2	1,371	Corporation and resident Common Burgesses	*500	*5,300	359	59	6,033	400	878	6,203	797	24
d Lymington (1) ...	7¼	4,769	Mayor and Burgesses only	36	*5,361	249	—	5,179	347	680	5,356	771	—
b Macclesfield (2) ...	5	3,272	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	30,000	718	—	36,101	943	5,091	35,570	5,962	—
Maidstone (2) ...	7	4,576	Freemen not Paupers ...	850	15,387	1,108	456	23,058	1,817	3,214	26,237	3,939	301

d Maldon (1)	8	5,177	Freemen by birth, marriage, or servitude only — not Paupers	3,918	4,895	716	558	6,261	859	1,397	7,151	1,578	398
d Marlborough (1) ...	7½	4,665	Mayor and Burgesses only	11	4,186	*230	—	4,893	275	616	5,034	700	—
Monmouth (District) (1)†	11¼	7,310	Inhabitants of District ...	250	5,351	*1,100	200	30,577	2,087	3,771	38,771	5,026	—
a Morpeth (1) ...	26½	17,085	Freemen only	233	6,678	321	131	13,794	448	1,698	30,239	5,480	61
Newark (2)... ...	3	1,933	Mayor, Aldermen, and Scot and Lot Inhabitants	1,600	9,557	1,575	—	11,515	710	1,803	12,195	2,096	—
Newcastle-under-Lyme (2)	1	614	Mayor, Burgesses, and Resident Freemen	830	*8,300	973	842	12,038	1,077	3,038	15,948	3,279	666
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (2)	8¼	5,371	Corporation and Free Burgesses	*3,000	53,613	3,905	1,619	109,108	6,630	18,565	128,443	24,114	1,996
d Newport (I. of W.)(1)	¾	410	Corporation only	21	6,700	420	15	7,934	643	965	8,522	1,349	—
Northampton (2) ...	3	2,046	Householders, not Paupers	*2,500	15,351	2,497	—	32,813	2,620	6,619	45,080	8,112	—
Norwich (2) ...	11¾	7,472	Freeholders and Freemen, not Paupers	*4,200	61,096	4,238	2,420	74,891	4,817	13,296	80,386	16,800	1,800
Nottingham (2) ...	3	1,996	Mayor, Freemen, and 40s. Freeholders	5,050	50,220	5,220	3,033	74,693	5,934	14,168	86,621	18,292	—
Oxford (2)	7	4,557	Corporation and Freemen	2,200	21,345	2,312	1,408	27,560	2,594	5,000	34,482	6,085	—
Pembroke (District) (1)†	22½	14,385	Burgesses of the District ...	*867	*11,652	1,208	867	21,773	1,433	3,028	22,787	3,438	307
Penryn and Falmouth (2)†	3¾	2,547	Mayor, Portreeve, Aldermen, & Scot & Lot Inhabitants	490	11,881	875	—	14,485	837	1,584	16,819	1,875	—
Plymouth (2) ...	3½	2,061	Mayor & Commonalty (Freemen)	192	31,080	1,461	115	62,599	2,944	4,840	70,091	5,551	2
Pontefract (2) ...	11½	7,316	Freehold Burgage-tenure Renters	820	10,012	956	—	11,736	699	1,910	11,653	2,376	—
d Poole (1)	8	5,111	Out-Burgesses and In-Burgesses	163	8,216	412	111	9,759	521	1,418	10,097	1,855	—
Portsmouth (2) ...	7	4,486	Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses	49	50,389	1,295	15	94,799	4,670	12,589	113,569	16,408	—

* Approximate numbers.

† The Municipal Borough of Newport (Mon.) is included in the Parliamentary representation of Monmouth District; Tenby in that of Pembroke District; and Falmouth in that of Penryn.

TABLE 2.—(PART IV., SEC. 4.)—*continued.*

Parliamentary and Municipal Cities and Boroughs, with the Number of Members returned by each.	Approximate area of Parliamentary limits, in square miles, 1879.	Area in statute acres of Parliamentary limits in 1879.	In whom the suffrage was vested previous to the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832.	No. of Parliamentary Electors immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.	Population within the Parliamentary limits adopted under the Reform Act of 1832 according to census of 1831.	No. of Electors on the first register after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.		Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1861.	Total No. of Electors on the register preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1866.	Total No. of Electors on register following the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1868.	Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1871.	No. of Electors on the Parliamentary Register of 1878-9.	
						Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.					Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.	Col. 13.	Col. 14.
Preston (2)	4½	2,820	Inhabitants at large ...	*8,000	33,871	6,352	—	82,985	2,562	11,312	85,427	12,023	—
Reading (2) ...	3¾	2,400	Scot & Lot Inhabitants only	*1,000	15,595	1,001	—	25,045	1,769	3,228	32,324	5,081	—
Retford, East (2) ...	325	207,906	Certain qualified Freemen	*2,000	37,252	2,312	138	47,330	2,489	7,510	49,257	8,500	37
a Richmond (1) ...	14	8,931	Ancient Burgage Owners only	272	4,722	273	—	5,134	316	650	5,358	731	—
d Ripon (1)	2½	1,580	Burgage Holders	43	5,700	341	—	6,172	348	1,132	6,806	1,107	—
Rochester (2) ...	4½	2,906	Freemen, not Paupers ...	1,010	12,058	973	523	16,862	1,458	2,571	63,845	3,051	273
a Rye (1)	33¼	21,356	Corporation and Scot and Lot Freemen	41	*7,705	422	40	8,202	373	1,153	8,290	1,364	—
a St. Ives (Cornwall) (1)	13	8,427	Scot and Lot Inhabitants ...	499	7,115	593	—	10,353	486	1,414	9,992	1,260	—
Salisbury (2) ...	1	676	Corporation only	54	11,672	576	37	12,278	691	1,516	13,839	1,947	—
Sandwich (2)† ...	4¼	2,818	Freemen, not Paupers ...	921	12,183	916	429	13,750	1,054	1,906	14,885	2,041	—
Scarborough (2) ...	3½	2.348	Common Council	44	8,760	431	3	18,377	1,351	3,371	24,259	4,267	—
a Shaftesbury (1) ...	35¼	22,666	Scot and Lot Inhabitants ...	320	8,518	634	—	8,983	461	1,311	8,961	1,387	—
Shrewsbury (2) ...	5¾	3,674	Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses	*1,000	21,297	1,714	891	22,163	1,553	3,381	23,406	3,891	258
Southampton (2) ...	3	2,004	Burgesses and Scot and Lot Inhabitants	1,350	19,324	1,403	44	46,960	4,189	5,437	53,741	7,265	—
Stafford (2)	1	774	Mayor, Aldermen, and Resident Burgesses	1,000	*7,996	1,176	983	12,532	1,540	3,152	15,946	3,647	—

d Stamford (1) ...	2¾	1,894	Scot and Lot Inhabitants, not Paupers	898	7,062	851	—	8,047	512	1,096	8,086	1,210	—
b Stockport (2) ...	3¼	2,159	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	*41,000	1,012	—	54,681	1,348	5,702	53,014	8,529	—
f Stockton-on-Tees (1)	11	7,157	[Enfranchised in 1867] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,026	37,612	7,068	—
b Sunderland (2) ...	8	5,130	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	40,375	1,378	—	85,797	3,468	11,464	104,409	14,398	—
Swansea (District) (1)†	23½	15,085	Burgesses or Freemen of the District	*481	*16,390	1,307	481	57,488	1,967	7,543	80,772	10,193	35
Tamworth (2) ...	18	11,602	Scot and Lot Householders, not Paupers	490	7,182	586	—	10,192	532	1,748	11,493	2,181	—
d Tewkesbury (1) ...	4	2,619	Freemen & Freehold House Owners	525	5,780	386	91	5,876	325	745	5,409	693	6
Tiverton (2) ...	27¼	17,491	Mayor, Recorder, Burgesses, and Assistants	25	9,776	462	19	10,447	465	1,155	10,024	1,369	—
Truro (2)	1¾	1,171	Corporation only	24	8,291	405	17	11,337	567	1,435	11,049	1,690	—
a Wallingford (1) ...	28	17,951	Corporation & Scot & Lot Inhabitants, not Paupers	290	*7,400	453	—	7,794	357	944	8,353	1,225	—
c Walsall (1)	11¾	7,478	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	*14,500	597	—	37,760	1,296	6,047	49,018	9,695	—
Warwick (2) ...	8½	5,512	Church and Poor's Rate Payers	1,200		1,340	—	10,570	690	1,688	10,986	1,740	—
Wenlock (2) ...	80	51,246	Burgesses	500	9,109	691	202	21,590	961	3,445	21,208	3,486	99
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (2)‡	1¼	763	Corporation & Inhabitants & Householders, not Paupers	*500	8,095	475	20	11,383	906	1,378	13,259	1,588	—
Wigan (2)	3½	2,188	Free Burgesses	93	20,774	483	60	37,658	863	4,385	39,110	5,831	—
Winchester (2) ...	1¾	1,077	Corporation and Freemen...	129	9,292	531	66	14,776	963	1,638	16,366	1,940	—
d Windsor (1) ...	5	3,253	Scot and Lot Inhabitants...	650	7,071	507	—	9,520	651	1,777	17,281	1,782	—
Worcester (2) ...	5	3,266	Freemen, not Paupers ...	*1,500	*27,000	2,366	1,512	31,221	2,309	5,642	38,116	6,315	414
York (2)	4¼	2,789	Corporation and Citizens ...	3,725	27,760	2,873	2,342	45,385	4,277	9,088	50,765	10,806	600
TOTALS ... ... (191 Members)	1609½	1035517	... ...	114314	2,111,952	147,927	55,133	3,474,467	200,450	509700	4,184,078	652,108	13,853

* *Approximate* numbers.

† The *Municipal* Borough of Deal is included in the representation of the Borough of Sandwich; Aberavon and Neath are included in Swansea District.

‡ The *united boroughs* of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis returned four members to Parliament until 1832; the representation was reduced by the Reform Act of that year.

** The Municipal Boroughs of Llanidloes and Welshpool are included in the representation of the Montgomery District; (Montgomery being a Municipal Borough governed under ancient charters).

TABLE 3.—(PART IV., SEC. 4.)—MUNICIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76, WHICH ARE ALSO PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.

☞ See Head of Table 2 for explanation of italic letters *a* to *f*. (*g*) Birkenhead was enfranchised by the Act 24 & 25 Vict., c. 112 (1861).

Parliamentary and Municipal Cities and Boroughs, with the Number of Members returned by each.	Approximate area of Parliamentary limits, in square miles, 1879.	Area in statute acres of Parliamentary limits in 1879.	In whom the suffrage was vested previous to the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832.	No. of Parliamentary Electors immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.	Population within the Parliamentary limits adopted under the Reform Act of 1832 according to census of 1831.	No. of Electors on the first register after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.		Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1861.	Total No. of Electors on the register preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1866.	Total No. of Electors on register following the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1868.	Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1871.	No. of Electors on the Parliamentary register of 1878–9.	
						Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.					Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.	Col. 13.	Col. 14.
c Ashton-under-Lyne (1)	3	1,958	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	14,673	433	—	33,917	967	4,822	37,326	5,913	—
g Birkenhead (1) ...	6	3,888	[Enfranchised in 1861] ...	—	—	—	—	51,649	4,563	*7,000	65,971	8,555	—
b e Birmingham (3) ...	13	8,400	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	106,722	4,000	—	296,076	14,997	42,840	343,787	65,506	—
b Blackburn (2) ...	6¼	4,065	Ditto ditto ...	—	27,091	626	—	63,126	1,894	9,714	82,928	12,673	—
b Bolton (2)	3¾	2,355	Ditto ditto ...	—	42,395	1,020	—	70,395	2,186	12,650	92,658	14,074	—
b Bradford (2) ...	10	6,508	Ditto ditto ...	—	43,527	1,139	—	106,218	5,189	21,518	145,830	27,640	—
b Brighton (2) ...	5¼	3,485	Ditto ditto ...	—	41,994	1,649	—	87,317	5,978	8,861	103,758	12,124	—
f Burnley (1)... ...	6¼	3,981	[Enfranchised in 1867] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,795	44,320	7,566	—
c Bury (Lanc.) (1) ...	5½	3,622	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	19,140	535	—	37,563	1,352	5,589	41,344	6,734	—
c Cheltenham (1) ...	7	4,451	Ditto ditto ...	—	22,942	919	—	39,693	2,793	3,536	44,519	4,717	—
f Darlington (1) ...	5¼	3,351	[Enfranchised in 1867] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,057	27,729	4,689	—
b Devonport (2) ...	3	1,950	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	44,454	1,777	—	64,783	2,820	3,374	64,034	3,687	—
f Dewsbury (1)† ...	7	4,749	[Enfranchised in 1867] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,072	54,940	10,506	—
c Dudley (1)	12	7,712	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	23,043	670	—	44,975	1,358	11,847	82,249	15,138	—
b Halifax (2)	5¾	3,704	Ditto ditto ...	—	*30,000	531	—	37,014	1,771	9,328	65,510	11,847	—
f Hartlepools (1) ...	11¼	7,267	[Enfranchised in 1867] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,922	38,303	5,679	—
c Huddersfield (1) ...	17	10,998	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	19,035	608	—	34,877	2,138	11,026	74,358	13,385	—
b e Manchester (3) ...	10	6,359	Ditto ditto ...	—	187,022	6,726	—	357,979	21,542	48,256	379,374	62,117	—
f Middlesborough (1)..	7¼	4,715	[Enfranchised in 1867] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,352	46,621	12,309	—

b Oldham (2)	19¼	12,310	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	50,513	1,131	—	94,344	2,285	13,456	113,100	21,098	—
Peterborough (2) ...	10	6,448	Freeholders and Scot and Lot Inhabitants of St. John the Baptist Parish	730	6,511	773	—	11,735	641	2,461	17,434	3,301	—
c Rochdale (1) ...	6½	4,156	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	20,156	687	—	38,184	1,358	9,280	63,485	11,108	—
c e Salford (2)	8	5,170	Ditto ditto ...	—	52,366	1,497	—	102,449	5,397	14,859	124,801	23,411	—
b Sheffield (2)... ...	30¾	19,651	Ditto ditto ...	—	91,692	3,508	—	185,172	8,557	29,995	239,946	39,270	—
c South Shields (1) ...	3	1,839	Ditto ditto ...	—	18,756	475	—	35,239	1,113	7,011	45,336	10,023	—
f Staleybridge (1) ...	3½	2,224	[Enfranchised in 1867] ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,339	35,114	56,019	—
b Stoke-upon-Trent (2)†	14	9,081	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	52,000	1,349	—	101,207	3,189	16,199	130,985	20,216	—
Taunton (2) ...	2	1,249	Resident Inhabitants being Potwallers and not Paupers	*361	12,148	949	—	14,667	839	1,977	15,466	2,130	—
c Tynemouth (1) ...	6½	4,303	[Enfranchised in 1832] ...	—	25,201	760	—	34,021	1,271	2,601	38,941	5,330	—
c Wakefield (1) ...	2½	1,547	Ditto ditto ...	—	*14,000	722	—	23,150	1,086	3,615	28,069	4,399	—
c Warrington (1) ...	2¾	3,792	Ditto ditto ...	—	18,184	456	—	26,947	768	4,470	33,050	6,023	—
b Wolverhampton (2)..	29½	18,888	Ditto ditto ...	—	67,514	1,700	—	147,670	4,830	15,772	156,978	23,813	—
TOTALS ... ... (49 Members)	282¾	184,176	... ...	1,091	1,051,079	34,640	—	2,140,367	100,882	352594	2,878,264	531,000	—

* Approximate numbers.

† The Municipal Borough of Batley is included in the Parliamentary representation of Dewsbury; and those of Burslem, Hanley, and Longton in that of Stoke-upon-Trent.

TABLE 4.—(PART IV., SEC. 4.)—MUNICIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS (NAMED IN THE SCHEDULES OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76, OR INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF THAT ACT) WHICH HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE SINCE 1832.

† Boroughs named in Schedules A & B of 5 & 6 William IV., c. 76; ‡ Boroughs incorporated since the passing of that Act.

Parliamentary and Municipal Cities and Boroughs, with the Number of Members returned by each.	Approximate area of Parliamentary limits, in square miles.	Area in statute acres of Parliamentary limits when disfranchised.	In whom the suffrage was vested previous to the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832.	No. of Parliamentary Electors immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.	Population within the Parliamentary limits adopted under the Reform Act of 1832 according to census of 1831.	No. of Electors on the first register after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832.		Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1861.	Total No. of Electors on the register preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1866.	Total No. of Electors on register following the passing of the Reform Act of 1867—Year 1868.	Population within the Parliamentary limits according to the census of 1871.	No. of Electors on the Parliamentary register of 1878-9.	
						Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.					Total No. of Electors.	No. of Freemen.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.	Col. 12.	Col. 13.	Col. 14.
† Arundel (reduced to 1 in 1832)	3	2,029	Scot and Lot Inhabitants ...	460	2,803	351	—	2,498	174	†—	—	—	—
† Beverley (2) ...	15¼	9,825	Burgage Holders	1,500	8,263	1,011	865	10,868	1,239	—	—	—	—
† Bridgwater (2) ...	23¼	1,837	Scot and Lot Inhabitants ...	450	7,279	484	—	11,320	644	—	—	—	—
† Dartmouth (reduced to 1 in 1832)	2¾	1,847	Freemen	43	4,662	243	22	4,444	282	—	—	—	—
‡ Honiton (reduced to 1 in 1867)	4¾	3,066	Inhabitant Housekeepers (Potwallers) not Paupers	500	3,509	511	—	3,301	267	—	—	—	—
† Lancaster (2) ...	2¼	1,494	Freemen and Inhabitants ...	4,000	14,066	1,109	848	16,005	1,465	—	—	—	—
† Lyme Regis (reduced to 1 in 1832)	2½	1,687	Corporation and Freemen only	69	3,345	212	14	3,215	250	—	—	—	—
‡ Reigate (reduced to 1 in 1832)	9½	6,006	Freeholders	59	3,397	152	—	9,975	920	—	—	—	—
† Thetford (reduced to 1 in 1867)	11¼	7,296	Corporation	31	3,462	146	—	4,208	224	—	—	—	—
† Totnes (2)	2	1,396	Freemen	94	*3,942	217	42	4,001	382	—	—	—	—
† St. Alban (2) ...	¾	434	Corporation, Freemen, and Scot and Lot Householders	750	5,771	657	118	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Sudbury (2)... ...	2½	1,459	Freemen and their Sons ...	*1,000	5,500	509	450	—	—	—	—	—	—
† Wells (reduced to 1 in 1867)	1	726	Corporation and Freemen	400	4,603	358	163	4,648	274	—	—	—	—
† Yarmouth (Great) (2)	5½	3,685	Burgesses at large	*2,000	25,448	1,683	1,040	34,810	1,645	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ... (20 Members)	86½	42,787	... ...	11,356	96,050	7,643	3,562	109,293	7,766	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTALS ... (Tables 2 and 3) (240 Members)	‡ 1921⅓	1219693	... ...	115405	3,163,031	182,567	55,133	5,614,834	301,332	862294	7,062,342	1183108	13,853
GRAND TOTALS ... (Tables 2, 3, & 4)	‡ 1972⅔	1262480	... ...	126761	3,259,081	190,210	58,695	5,724,127	309,098	862294	7,062,342	1183108	13,853

* Approximate numbers.

† The number of voters for such of the disfranchised boroughs as were included in the lists of 1868 are omitted from Col. 11.

‡ These approximations are derived from the total number of statute acres—not from the addition of the figures in Col. 2.

☞ The Borough of Sudbury was deprived of the Parliamentary Franchise by 5 & 6 Vict., c. 52; St. Alban (now a City) by 15 Vict., c. 9; Lancaster, Reigate, Totnes, and Yarmouth (Great) by 30 & 31 Vict., c. 102, s. 12; Dartmouth and Honiton by 31 & 32 Vict., c. 46; Arundel, Lyme Regis, Thetford, and Wells (City) by 31 & 32 Vict., c. 48, s. 43; and Beverley and Bridgwater by 33 & 34 Vict., c. 21.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

Cities and Boroughs under the Municipal Act of 1835 (named in Tables 2 and 3) which have direct Parliamentary representation are in number	158
Boroughs under the Municipal Act of 1835 which are contributory to other Boroughs for the purposes of Parliamentary representation, are in number ...	20
Total number of Members representing Cities and Boroughs governed under the Municipal Act of 1835, in 1879, as per Tables 2 and 3	240

TABLES 2, 3, AND 4.

Excess of number of electors in 1879 over the number of electors immediately before the passing of the Reform Act of 1832	1,056,347
Excess of number of electors in 1879 over the number of electors on the first registers after the passing of the Reform Act of 1832	992,898
Excess of number of electors in 1879 over the number of electors on the registers immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Act of 1867	874,010
Excess of number of electors in 1879 over the number of electors on the first registers after the passing of the Reform Act of 1867	320,814
Proportionate representation of the population (according to the census of 1871) of the Municipal Cities and Boroughs governed under the Municipal Act of 1835, which are also Parliamentary Cities and Boroughs (omitting fractions)	1 member to every 29,426 inhabitants.

(5.) THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Tables of this Section, combined with those of Section 3, will, of themselves, shew the extremely small share which the real community of each city and borough had in the election of the governing body previous to 1835. The general character of the Councils, their

exclusive and party spirit, and the extent to which they were vitiated by the defects of their organization, have already been referred to. The Municipal Commissioners passed a scathing condemnation upon them in the following terms:—"So far from being the representatives, either of the population or the property of the town, they do not represent even the privileged class of the freemen; and being elected for life, their proceedings are unchecked by any feeling of responsibility. The discharge of the functions with which they are entrusted is rendered difficult by the dislike and suspicion which their manner of election entails upon them."

The ancient Councils were, in most places, composed of two classes, "aldermen" and "councilmen." In a few corporations the aldermen had distinct powers, and met separately, from the "councilmen," as in London; in others, the distinction was merely honorary. Some of the corporations possessed more than two classes in the Council, and in several certain officers became permanent members of the Council by virtue of their office. The subjoined extract from the Commissioners' Report succinctly describes the prevailing method of election:—

"There are very few instances in the corporations of indefinite number, in which, as at Berwick-upon-Tweed and Ipswich, the general body of the freemen have the power of choosing whomsoever they please of themselves as the head of the corporation. Sometimes he is chosen by the freemen from the aldermen, or from the members of the Common Council. In some boroughs he is chosen by the body at large from among two or more nominated by the select body. The most common case is, that he is selected either from the aldermen or common councilmen by the Court of Aldermen or Common Council. In London, and some other towns, he is elected by a popular assembly from the aldermen. * * In some places he is presented by the Jurors of the Court leet. In several boroughs the same person is re-eligible only after a given interval. In all cases the election is for a year.——The members of the Common Council are elected, in the great majority of instances, by the Common Council, or that division of it commonly comprised under the name of aldermen. In some cases they are nominated by the mayor. The election is generally for life. Residence is sometimes a necessary qualification; often it is little attended to. The aldermen generally fill up vacancies in their own body, from the other division of the Common Council; in other cases this class consists of all who have passed the chair. The aldermen also are usually chosen into that class for life. London and Norwich afford instances, among others, of elections by large bodies of freemen. In both these cities the aldermen are elected for life, and the common councilmen annually. * * In Norwich all are elected by the freemen without any qualification of residence, property, or local taxation."

The regulations as to the election of mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and the procedure at meetings of the Council, enacted by 5 & 6 William IV., c. 76, will be best subdivided under the follow-

ing heads:—(1) Election of Councillors. [Under this head several clauses, which apply alike to the mayor, aldermen, and officers, are of necessity introduced]; (2) Election of Aldermen; (3) Election of Mayor; (4) The Council; its Meetings; and its Officers. Subsequent statutes amending the above Act in minor points are quoted at the foot of each page, or in order of sequence; but those effecting important alterations are stated chronologically.

(1) *Election of Councillors.*—All persons on the burgess roll, and none others, are entitled to vote in the election of town councillors, which is to take place on the first of November in every year, unless that day happens to fall on a Sunday. One third of the council go out of office each year, so that the term of office for each councillor is three years. When a borough is not divided into wards, the election of councillors is to be held before the mayor and the assessors* of the borough, but when the borough is divided into wards, then before the alderman of the ward and the two assessors of the ward. The voting at every such election is to commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and is finally to close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, but the poll may be closed at any time before four o'clock if one hour shall have elapsed without a vote having been tendered.† The provisions of this Act with respect to the mode of taking the poll are now superseded by those of the Ballot Act, and of the Act 38 & 39 Vict. c. 40 (which see at page 100.) No inquiry can be made of any burgess tendering his vote except as follows: that the mayor or other officer presiding at the election must, if required by any two burgesses entitled to vote, put to the voter *at the time of his delivering in his voting paper, and not after*, the following questions or any of them, *and no other:*

1. Are you the person whose name is signed as A.B. to the voting paper now delivered in by you?

2. Are you the person whose name appears as A.B. on the burgess roll now in force for this borough, being registered therein as rated for property described to be situated in ——? (specifying the street, &c., as described on the burgess roll).

3. Have you already voted at the present election?

No person who is required to answer any of the said questions is to be permitted to vote until he has answered them, and any person who gives a false answer commits a misdemeanour, and may be indicted and punished accordingly. It is perhaps worth while observing that the strict prohibition in the Act against putting any

* See 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, s. 20 (page 74). † 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 78, s. 18.

but the three questions we have given above prevents any inquiry into a voter's change or loss of qualification. Once on the burgess roll a person is entitled to vote during the year in which that roll is in force, whether he does or does not possess the same or any qualification. The voting being over, the mayor and assessors, or, if the borough be divided into wards, the presiding alderman and assessors, are to examine the voting papers in order to see who has been elected. In case of any equality of votes for two or more persons, the returning officer (mayor or alderman) and assessors, or any two of them, are to give a casting vote or votes. A list of the persons elected is to be published not later than two o'clock P.M.* on the following day, unless it happens to be Sunday, and then on Monday.

Where the majority of electors vote for a disqualified person in ignorance of the fact of disqualification, the election may be void or voidable, or, in the latter case, may be capable of being made good, according to the nature of the disqualification. The objection may require ulterior proceedings to be taken before some competent tribunal in order to be made available, or it may be such as to place the elected candidate on the same footing as if he had never existed, and the votes for him were a nullity; but in no such case are the electors who vote for him deprived of their votes, if the fact becomes known and is declared while the election is still incomplete; they may then instantly proceed to vote for another candidate. If it be disclosed afterwards, the party elected may be ousted and the election declared void, but the candidate in the minority will not be deemed *ipso facto* elected. But when an elector before voting receives due notice that a particular candidate is disqualified, and yet will do nothing but tender his vote for him, he must be taken as voluntarily abstaining from exercising his franchise, and as violating his duty of assisting at the election.†

We have hitherto said nothing on the subject of the wards into which most boroughs are divided, or on the manner in which the election of councillors is conducted in that case. It now becomes necessary that we should touch briefly on both points. Under the Act of 1835 it was directed that certain large boroughs should be divided into wards, and barristers were appointed to perform the work, it being provided "that the number of councillors assigned to each ward shall be a number divisible by three." It was then enacted that a third of the councillors for each

* No publication can be made after two o'clock under any circumstances. It would, if actually made, be a mere nullity.

† Grant on Corporations, page 399.

ward—one or more according to the number assigned to the ward—should go out of office on each first of November, so that each councillor would serve three years. The election of councillors in each ward is to be before the aldermen whom the councillors chosen to each ward shall yearly appoint on that behalf, and before the two assessors of each ward;* the aldermen and assessors having the same power as the mayor and assessors would have had if the borough had not been divided into wards. Burgesses are to vote in the election of councillors and assessors for the ward in which the property for which they are rated is situated, and if any burgess is rated in respect of distinct premises in two or more wards, then he is to be entitled to be enrolled in such one of the said wards as he shall select, but not in more than one. If, at any election of councillors or assessors for any borough, any person is elected a councillor or assessor for more than one ward, he must, within three days' notice thereof, choose, or in default of his choice, the mayor must declare for, which ward he is to serve; and is held to have been elected in that ward only which he so chooses, or which the mayor so declares.† If any extraordinary vacancy (that is a vacancy occasioned by any other cause than the expiration of the time of service) occurs in the office of councillor, auditor, or assessor for any borough, the burgesses entitled to vote are, on a day to be fixed by the mayor of the borough, or in the case of a councillor or assessor, when the borough has been divided into wards, by the alderman of the ward in which the vacancy has happened (such day to be not later than ten days after notice shall have been given to the mayor or town clerk by any two burgesses,)‡ elect from the persons qualified to be councillors another burgess to supply such vacancy, and every person thus elected will hold office until the person in room of whom he was chosen would regularly have gone out of office. It has been held that an election taken to fill ordinary and extraordinary vacancies both together is wholly bad. In case, therefore, an election to supply an extraordinary vacancy takes place on the day of an ordinary election (that is, on the first of November), care must be taken that in the notice of the election, as

* By the Act, when a borough is divided into wards, two ward assessors are to be chosen annually by the burgesses of each ward; but see also 41 and 42 Vict., c. 26, s. 20 (page 74), as to the abolition of the office of assessor in cities and boroughs which are both Parliamentary and Municipal.

† See also 34 and 35 Vict., c. 67 (at page 98).

‡ Provided by 16 and 17 Vict., c. 79, s. 11. If through neglect or otherwise the vacancy has not been filled up within the time fixed the High Court of Justice (formerly Court of Queen's Bench) can, in accordance with the provisions of 7 William IV. and 1 Vict., c. 78, s. 26, grant a *mandamus* for the election.

well as in all other subsequent proceedings, a distinction is preserved between the two classes of candidates and the two descriptions of vacancies, so that it may distinctly appear who is to fill the extraordinary vacancy, and who the ordinary.

With respect to the qualifications requisite (both for aldermen and councillors) it is provided that—

"No person being in holy orders or being the regular minister of any dissenting congregation shall be qualified to be elected, or be a councillor of any such borough, or an alderman of any such borough; nor shall any person be qualified to be elected, or to be a councillor, or alderman of any such borough who shall not be entitled to be on the burgess list of such borough, nor unless he shall be seised or possessed of real or personal estate or both to the following amount, that is to say, in all boroughs directed by this Act to be divided into four or more wards to the amount of £1,000, or be rated to the relief of the poor of such borough upon the annual value of not less than £30, and in all boroughs directed to be divided into less than four wards, or which shall not be divided into wards, to the amount of £500, or be rated to the relief of the poor in such boroughs upon the annual value of not less than £15, or during such time as he shall hold any office or place of profit other than that of mayor, in the gift or disposal of the council of such borough, or during such time as he shall have directly or indirectly by himself or his partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of such council: Provided that no person shall be disqualified from being a councillor or alderman of any borough as aforesaid by reason of his being a proprietor or shareholder of any company which shall contract with the council of such borough for lighting or supplying with water or insuring against fire any part of such borough."

No burgess can be elected a member of the council while holding the office of assessor or auditor. An uncertificated bankrupt is not disqualified from being elected a councillor, though a person on being declared bankrupt while holding the office of a councillor is disqualified to retain, and immediately ceases to hold, the office. Not only are the holders of corporate offices disqualified, under the section we have just quoted, from election to the council, but also the holders of places of profit in the gift of the council. Thus, the town clerk, the treasurer, the registrar of a local court are all disqualified. The clerk to the justices, holding neither a corporate office nor a place of profit under the council, may be elected a councillor; but, if he be, the justices must immediately discharge

him, since the 102nd section of the Act provides that it shall not be lawful for the justices to appoint or continue as their clerk any alderman or councillor of the borough. Under the word "contract," in the latter part of the section we have just set out, it was held that not only did dealings between a corporation and a private individual for the supply of goods or commodities disqualify him for the office of a councillor, but that the same effect was produced by other transactions to which the legislature did not intend to attach this consequence. It was accordingly enacted by the 5th and 6th Vict. c. 104, "that the word 'contract' shall not extend or be construed to extend to any lease, sale or purchase of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments; or to any agreement for any such lease, sale, or purchase; or for the loan of money; or for any security for the payment of money only." Also, by the 15th Vict. c. 5, proprietors of newspapers in which are inserted advertisements relating to the affairs of the corporation are not to be thereby deemed to have an interest in a contract or employment within this section, and are exempted from disqualification on that account.

The provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 as to the declarations to be made by Mayors, Aldermen, and Councillors, have been superseded by those of the Promissory Oaths Act (31 & 32 Vict. c. 72.)

Every person who, being duly qualified, is elected to the office of alderman, councillor, auditor or assessor, and every councillor who is elected to the office of mayor for any borough, must accept the office to which he has been elected, or must pay to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of such borough, such fine not exceeding £50 in case of aldermen, councillors, auditors, and assessors, and such fine not exceeding £100, in case of a mayor, as the council shall by bye-law declare to be payable. The fine, if not duly paid, is to be levied by warrant of a justice, issued at the application of the council, upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter. The acceptance of office under this part of the Act is the making and subscribing of the declaration before referred to (that contained in the Municipal Corporations Act) within five days after notice of election. If a person duly elected fail to do this, he will be liable to pay the fine, and the office will be deemed vacant, and will be filled up by a fresh election. It is, however, provided that no person disabled by lunacy or imbecility of mind, by deafness, blindness, or other permanent infirmity of body, shall be liable to a fine; that every person who is above sixty-five years old when elected, or who has already served the municipal offices in question, or paid the fine for non-acceptance,

shall be exempted from accepting or serving any of them if he claim his exemption within five days after receiving notice of his election; and that nothing in the Act shall have the effect of compelling the acceptance of any office or duty whatever in any borough by any military, naval, or marine officer in His Majesty's service on full pay, or by any officer or other person employed and residing within any of His Majesty's dockyards, victualling establishments, arsenals, or barracks.

If any person holding the office of mayor, alderman, or councillor for any borough is declared bankrupt, or compounds by deed with his creditors,* or being mayor is absent from the borough for more than two calendar months, or being an alderman or councillor for more than six months, at one and the same time (unless in case of illness), such person immediately becomes disqualified and ceases to hold the office (being liable in case of absence to the same fine as if he had refused to accept office), which the council are forthwith to declare void, by notice in writing under the hands of three or more of them, countersigned by the town clerk, to be affixed in some public place within the borough. The cause of disqualification, however, having been removed—by the grant of a certificate to the bankrupt, &c., or by return to the borough, the person thus removed from office may, if otherwise qualified, be re-elected. The mode herein pointed out for giving the notice must be strictly pursued; the office is not void until the vacancy is duly declared.

Every councillor is prohibited from being interested or concerned or being employed directly or indirectly as an architect, builder, artist, mechanic, workman, trader, merchant, or otherwise, in any part of the work to be done or materials to be supplied in building a borough gaol or house of correction, or in any contract relating thereto; and anyone while in office, on becoming interested, concerned, or employed in such work or contract, shall thenceforward be disqualified from continuing to hold such office, and also from being thereafter elected or appointed to fill any corporate office within the borough.†

It only remains to add in connection with the revision of the burgess list, and the election of councillors, assessors, &c., that if any mayor, alderman, or assessor neglects or refuses to perform any duty imposed upon him by law, in respect either of such revision or

* See also 32 & 33 Vict., c. 63 (at page 98).

† The Act 40 & 41 Vict., c. 21 (Prisons Act) would seem to have rendered this provision nugatory, all prisons being now the property of the Government, and practically separated from the local control formerly exercised.

such election, he is liable to a fine of £100. We have already seen that the overseers and the town clerk are liable to a penalty of £50 for similar neglect or refusal in reference to the preparation of the burgess lists. These penalties are recoverable, with full costs of suit, by any person who chooses to sue for the same, within three calendar months after the commission of such offence, in any of the superior courts. Half the money recovered is, after payment of the costs and expenses of its recovery, to be paid to the person suing for it, while the other half is to go to the borough fund.

The Act 7 William IV. and 1 Victoria, c. 78, enacts, among its miscellaneous provisions, that:—S. 1. No election of any person into any corporate office shall be questioned for want of title in the presiding officer, provided such officer is in actual possession of, or acting in, the office, giving the right to preside at such election. S. 18. At any election under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, or of this Act, it shall be lawful for the presiding officer to close the poll at any time before four o'clock if one hour shall have elapsed during which no vote has been tendered for any candidate; provided, however, that no person or persons have, within the last hour, been prevented from coming to the poll by any riot, violence, or other unlawful means, of which notice shall have been given to the returning officer. S. 23. Every application to the Court of Queen's Bench for the purpose of calling upon any person to show by what warrant he claims to exercise the office of mayor, alderman, councillor, burgess in any borough, must be made before the end of twelve calendar months after the election, or the time when the person against whom such application shall be directed shall have become disqualified, and not at any subsequent time. S. 25. In case the elections of the mayor, or any of the aldermen, councillors, or other corporate officers, are not made upon the day or within the time appointed by the Municipal Corporations Act, or this Act, such elections may be made on the following day. S. 26. When no election, or no valid election of any corporate officer is made, or when the election afterwards, by default or accident, becomes void, the Court of Queen's Bench is empowered to issue a *mandamus* for such election.

The Act 6 & 7 Victoria, c. 104, enacts, *inter alia*, that members of the council shall not take part in any discussion in the issue of which they or their partners have directly or indirectly a pecuniary interest; that no councillor, alderman, or mayor shall be disqualified for sitting and acting by reason of his being interested in any lease under the corporation; and that the office of borough sheriff shall not be

deemed one of profit so as to disqualify the holder for a seat in the council.

The Act 16 & 17 Victoria, c. 79, provides, *inter alia*, that vacancies in the offices of councillors, &c., are to be filled up within ten days after notice given thereof, by two burgesses, to the mayor or town-clerk.

The Act 22 Victoria, c. 35, is one of some importance with reference to the regulation of municipal elections. Its importance has, however, been materially diminished by the repeal of the clauses relating to the municipal nomination and the substitution of other provisions by the 38 & 39 Vict., c. 40 (which see at page 100.) Section 9 provides that any person personating* or inducing another to personate a voter at a municipal election, or wilfully giving a false answer to the questions which are authorised to be put to him at the time of polling, shall be liable, on conviction before the justices in petty sessions, to three months' imprisonment. Section 10 imposes the same punishment upon any one fabricating in whole or in part, altering, defacing, destroying, abstracting, or purloining any nomination or voting paper after the same has been duly filled up. By s. 11, if any person at any election of mayor, councillors, auditors, or assessors for any borough, is guilty of bribery, he is for every such offence to forfeit 40s. to any person who sues for the same in any county court, with full costs of suit; and any person offending in any case in which, under the Act or Acts for the time being in force with respect to the election of members to serve in Parliament for boroughs in England and Wales, the name of the offender may be expunged from the list of voters (being lawfully convicted thereof), is for the term of six years to be disabled from voting in any election in such borough, or in any municipal or parliamentary election whatever, in any part of the United Kingdom, and is for such term to be disabled from holding, exercising, or enjoying any office or franchise to which he shall then, or at any time afterwards, be entitled as a burgess of such borough, as if such person were naturally dead. Section 12 enacts that everything which would be "bribery" at a parliamentary, shall also be a bribery at a municipal election. Section 13 gives an appeal to the borough quarter sessions from any conviction under this Act; and s. 14 provides that all proceedings for enforcing any pains, penalties, forfeitures, or convictions under this Act must be commenced

* The offence of personation is complete when a person not the voter hands in a nomination paper to the polling officer, and it is immaterial that he does not persist, but answers "No," when asked if he is a voter.—*Queen* v. *Hague*, 33 L. J., M.C., 81.

within six calendar months from the time when the matter of such proceedings arose.

The Act 32 & 33 Vict., c. 55, enacts, by s. 3, that a councillor or alderman may reside within fifteen miles of borough. By s. 4, when any borough, consisting of less than four wards, shall at any time hereafter be divided into a greater number of wards, the qualification for an alderman or councillor of such borough shall not be increased or altered in consequence of such division, but shall continue the same as if such borough consisted of less than four wards. Section 5 provides that proprietors of shares in companies are not to be deemed contractors, &c., and not to be disqualified from election to municipal offices by reason of holding such shares.

The Act 32 & 33 Vict., c. 63, is for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and for the punishment of fraudulent debtors, and for other purposes. By s. 21 it is enacted that "the provisions of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of William IV., c. 76, for the regulation of municipal corporations, secs. 52 and 53, as to the disqualification of mayors, aldermen, and town councillors having been declared bankrupt, or having compounded by deed with their creditors, shall extend to every arrangement or composition by a mayor, alderman, or town councillor with his creditors under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, whether the same is made by deed or otherwise."

The Act 34 & 35 Victoria, c. 67, s. 2, repeals section four of "The Municipal Corporations Act, 1859," (22 Vict. c. 35,) and in lieu thereof enacts as follows:—"On the division of any borough into wards, the revising barrister shall apportion all the councillors for such borough amongst the wards into which it shall have been so divided; and in case of the alteration of the number and boundaries of the wards of any borough already divided into wards, the revising barrister shall apportion the councillors for the wards so altered amongst the new wards in such manner as to provide, so far as may be practicable, for such councillors continuing to represent as large a number as possible of their former constituents; and every councillor for the borough so divided, or for the wards so altered, as the case may be, shall hold his office in the ward to which he may be assigned by the revising barrister for the same time that he would have held it had the said borough or wards remained undivided or unaltered."

The Act 35 & 36 Victoria, c. 60, in the words of the preamble, makes provision for the better prevention of corrupt practices at municipal elections, and for establishing a tribunal for the trial of the validity of such elections. It commences by (s. 3) providing

that the definition of "bribery," "treating," "undue influence," and "personation," shall be the same for a municipal as for a parliamentary election. Then by s. 4, where it is found by the report of an election court acting under the provisions of this Act, that any corrupt practice has been committed by, or with the knowledge and consent of, any candidate at an election, such candidate shall be deemed to have been personally guilty of corrupt practices at the election, and his election, if he has been elected, shall be void, and he shall (whether he was elected or not), during seven years from the date of the report, be subject to the following disqualifications, viz. :—(1.) He shall be incapable of holding or exercising any municipal office or franchise, and of having his name placed on the register, or voting at any municipal election. (2.) He shall be incapable of acting as a justice of the peace, and of holding any judicial office. (3.) He shall be incapable of being elected to, and of sitting or voting in, Parliament. (4.) He shall be incapable of being registered or voting as a parliamentary voter. (5.) He shall be incapable of being employed by any candidate in any parliamentary or municipal election. (6.) He shall be incapable of acting as overseer or as guardian of the poor. If any person is, upon an indictment or information, found guilty of any corrupt practice at an election, or is in any action or proceeding adjudged to pay a penalty or forfeiture for any corrupt practice at an election, he shall, whether he was a candidate at the election or not, be subject, during seven years from the date of the conviction or judgment, to all the disqualifications mentioned in this section. By s. 5, if it is found by an election court acting under the provisions of this Act that a candidate has by an agent been guilty of any corrupt practice at an election, or that any act hereinafter in this Act declared to be an offence against this Act has been committed at an election by a candidate, or by an agent for a candidate with the candidate's knowledge and consent, the candidate shall, during the period for which he was elected to serve, or for which, if elected, he might have served, be disqualified from being elected to and for holding any municipal office in the borough for which the election was held, and if he was elected, his election shall be void. By s. 6 an election for a borough or a ward thereof shall be wholly avoided by such general corruption, bribery, treating, or intimidation at the election for such borough or ward as would by the common law of Parliament avoid an election of members to serve in Parliament for a parliamentary borough. Sections 7 to 11 prohibit paid canvassers and payment for conveyance of voters, and make provision for prosecutions for corrupt practices, for striking off votes on a

scrutiny, and as to cases of alleged personation. The second part of the Act, commencing with s. 12, points out the mode in which a municipal election may be questioned. By s. 12 the election of any person at an election for a borough or ward may be questioned by petition before an election court constituted as hereinafter in this Act provided, and hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "court," on the ground that the election was as to the borough or ward wholly avoided by general bribery, treating, undue influence, or personation, or on the ground that the election of such person was avoided by corrupt practices or offences against this Act committed at the election, or on the ground that he was at the time of the election disqualified for election to the office for which the election was held, or on the ground that he was not duly elected by a majority of lawful votes. Section 13 contains a series of provisions as to form, signature, time and mode of presentation of a petition complaining of a municipal election to the Common Pleas Division of the High Court. By s. 14 an election court for the trial of petitions under this Act is to be constituted of a barrister qualified and appointed as hereinafter provided, without a jury. A petition (s. 15) is to be tried in open court, and notice of the time and place at which it will be tried is to be given not less than seven days before the day on which the trial is held. It must be tried within the borough to which it relates; unless it appears to the superior court that special circumstances exist which render it desirable that the petition should be tried elsewhere. This and the following section contain numerous provisions as to the mode of procedure, &c., at the trial, while s. 17 includes provisions for the withdrawal and abatement of petitions, enacting, amongst other things, that a petition shall be withdrawn without the leave of the court or superior court upon special application, to be made in and at the prescribed manner, time, and place. The remaining sections contain various provisions with respect to procedure, costs, &c.

The Act 36 & 37 Vict., c. 86, disqualifies every person who, under the Education Act of 1870, is disqualified, by a conviction for corrupt practices at *any* election, from exercising any franchise for any term of years, from holding any municipal office.

The Act 38 & 39 Victoria, c. 40, is a very important one, as it now constitutes the law regulating the mode of conducting municipal elections. It will, therefore, be necessary to state its provisions rather fully, and indeed to give the most important sections textually. By s. 1, the following provisions are enacted and apply to nominations at all municipal elections of councillors, auditors, and assessors after the passing of this Act: (1.) Nine days at least before

any such election the town clerk shall prepare, sign, and publish a notice in the form No. 1 set forth in the first schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, by causing the same to be placed on the door of the town hall, and in some conspicuous parts of the borough or ward for which any such election is to be held. (2.) At any such election every candidate shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two enrolled burgesses of such borough or ward as proposer and seconder, and by eight other enrolled burgesses of such borough or ward as assenting to the nomination. Each candidate shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same burgesses, or any of them, may subscribe as many nomination papers as there are vacancies to be filled, but no more. Every person nominated shall be enrolled on the burgess roll of the borough, or a person whose name is inserted in the separate list at the end of the burgess roll, as provided by s. 3 of the Act 32 and 33 Victoria, c. 55, and shall be otherwise qualified to be elected. The nomination paper shall state the surname and other names of the person nominated, with his place of abode and description, and shall be in the form No. 2 set forth in the first schedule to this Act, or to the like effect. And the town clerk shall provide nomination papers, and shall supply any enrolled burgess with as many nomination papers as may be required, and shall, at the request of any such person, fill up a nomination paper in manner prescribed by this Act. (3.) Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid shall be delivered by the candidate himself, or his proposer or seconder, to the town clerk, seven days at least before the day of election, and before five o'clock in the afternoon of the last day on which any such nomination paper may by law be delivered; the town clerk shall forthwith send notice of such nomination to each person nominated. The mayor shall attend at the town hall on the day next after the last day for the delivery of nominations to the town clerk, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon, and shall decide on the validity of every objection made to a nomination paper, such objection to be made in writing. The candidate nominated by such nomination paper, and one other person, appointed by or on behalf of the candidate as hereinafter mentioned, and no person other than aforesaid, shall, except for the purpose of assisting the mayor, be entitled to attend such proceedings, and each candidate and the person appointed by him shall, during the time appointed for the attendance of the mayor for the purposes of this section, have respectively power to object to the nomination paper of every person nominated at the same election. The decision of the mayor, which

shall be given in writing, shall, if disallowing any objection to a nomination paper, be final, but if allowing the same, shall be subject to reversal on petition questioning the election or return. The appointment by or on behalf of candidates of persons as aforesaid shall be made in writing under the hand of the candidate, or, in case he is absent from the United Kingdom, then under the hand of his proposer or seconder, and shall be delivered to the town clerk before five o'clock in the afternoon of the last day on which nomination papers may by law be delivered. The town clerk shall at least four days before the day of election cause the surnames and other names of all persons duly nominated, with their respective places of abode and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders, to be printed and placed on the door of the town hall, and in some conspicuous parts of the borough or ward for which such election is to be held. (4.) Section 8 of the Act of 22 Vict. c. 35, so far as the same is now in force, shall apply to nominations of councillors, auditors, and assessors, duly made and allowed under this Act. Section 3 of the Ballot Act, 1872, shall apply to nomination papers under this Act, and so applied, the words "returning officer" shall be taken to include town clerk in reference to the delivery of such nomination papers. By s. 2 the nomination of a person who is absent from the United Kingdom is to be void, unless his written consent, given, within one month of the day of his nomination, before two witnesses, be produced at the time of his nomination. Section 3 authorises the mayor to appoint officers for taking the poll. By s. 4 the provisions contained in rules 16 and 19 of the first schedule to the Ballot Act, 1872, are not to apply to any such election, but the mayor is to furnish every polling station with such number of compartments in which the voters can mark their votes screened from observation, and furnish each presiding officer with such number of ballot papers as in the judgment of the mayor shall be necessary for effectually taking the poll at such election in other respects in the manner provided by the Ballot Act, 1872. Where more candidates are nominated than there are vacancies to be supplied, the mayor must at least four days before the day of election give such public notice as may be required by law, of the situation, division, and allotment of polling places for taking the poll at any municipal election, and of the description of persons entitled to vote thereat and at the several polling stations. Section 5 makes the fact of a person's name appearing on the burgess roll for the time being in force in the borough, or on the ward list for the

time being in force for the ward, conclusive proof of his right to sign a nomination paper or vote at an election. Section 7 provides that where more candidates are nominated at any municipal election than there are vacancies to be filled at such election, any of such candidates may withdraw from his candidature by notice signed by him and delivered to the town clerk not later than two o'clock in the afternoon of the day next after the last day for the delivery of nomination papers to the town clerk; that these notices are to take effect in the order in which they are delivered to the town clerk; and that no notice is to have effect so as to reduce the number of candidates ultimately standing nominated below the number of the vacancies to be filled. Sections 8 and 9 enact that notices by mayor or town clerk may comprise the several wards of borough, and fix the time of holding election on extraordinary vacancies; while s. 10 gives power to town councils to divide wards into polling places as they may think fit.

The Act 41 and 42 Victoria, c. 26, (The Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878,) has been already fully noticed at pages 72-75.

The extreme number of councillors named in 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76, is 48, and although special and local Acts of Parliament have, in some instances, varied the warding and representation, that number has not been exceeded.

(2) *Election of Aldermen.*—As to this, the 25th clause of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, provides:—

"That in every borough shall be elected, at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, one fit person who shall be and be called 'the mayor' of such borough; and a certain number of fit persons who shall be and be called 'aldermen' of such borough; and a certain number of other fit persons who shall be and be called 'the councillors' of such borough; and such mayor, aldermen, and councillors for the time being shall be and be called the council of such borough; and the number of persons to be elected councillors of such borough shall be the number of persons in that behalf mentioned in conjunction with the name of such borough in the schedules to this Act annexed; and the number of persons to be so elected aldermen shall be one-third of the number of persons so to be elected councillors; and on the ninth day of November in this present year (1835) the councillors first to be elected under the provisions of this Act, and on the ninth day of November, 1838, and in every third succeeding year, the council for the time being of every borough shall elect from the councillors, or from the persons qualified to be councillors, the aldermen of such borough, or so many as shall be needed to supply the places of those who then shall go out of office according to the provisions hereinafter contained; and that upon the ninth day of November in the year 1838, and in every third succeeding year, one half of the number appointed as aforesaid to be the whole number of the aldermen of every borough, shall go out of office first; and the councillors immediately after the first election of aldermen shall appoint who

shall be the aldermen who shall go out of office in the year 1838, and thereafter those who shall go out of office shall always be those who have been aldermen for the longest time without re-election: provided always that any alderman so going out of office may be forthwith re-elected if then qualified as herein provided; provided also that the alderman so going out of office shall not be entitled to vote in the election of a new alderman." *

Whenever an extraordinary vacancy takes place in the office of alderman of any borough, the council are, within ten days after such vacancy occurs, on a day to be fixed by the mayor, to elect either from the councillors or from the persons qualified to be councillors, and every person thus elected is to hold office until the time when the person in the room of whom he was chosen would regularly have gone out of office.

The Act 7 William IV., and 1 Vict., c. 78, s. 14, enacts that elections of aldermen, after the passing of this Act, are to take place in the following manner: that is to say, every member of the council entitled to vote in that election may vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number of aldermen then to be chosen, by personally delivering at such meeting to the mayor or chairman of the meeting a voting paper containing the christian names and surnames of the persons for whom he votes, with their respective places of abode and descriptions, such paper being previously signed with the name of the member of council voting; and the mayor or chairman of the meeting, as soon as all the voting papers have been delivered to him, is openly to produce and read the same, and is immediately afterwards to deliver them to the town clerk, to be kept amongst the records of the borough; and in case of equality of votes amongst those entitled to vote, the mayor or chairman is to have a casting vote, whether or not he may have been entitled to vote in the first instance. By s 16, in case of the illness or incapacity to act of any alderman of a ward, the mayor may appoint another alderman to act in his name.

The Act 6 & 7, Vict., c. 89, provides that when a greater number of persons have been elected, or claim to have been elected aldermen of a borough, than are authorised by the Municipal Corporations Act, the council are, before proceeding to any other business, at the quarterly meeting held on the ninth of November, to declare which

* Aldermen going out of office cannot vote for their successors, but they are entitled to vote in the election of mayor, although the candidate for whom they vote be an alderman, and the person elected be an outgoing alderman. It has also been held that although an outgoing alderman elected mayor, and afterwards presiding at the election of aldermen, might at such election give a casting vote, yet he could not give an original vote.

of the persons so elected or claiming, to the number specified by the Act, shall be the aldermen of the borough.

References to the election, qualifications, and duties of aldermen occur under the foregoing and succeeding subdivisions.

(3.) *Election of Mayor.*—We have now to describe the time and mode in which the head of a corporation is chosen. It is provided by the Municipal Act, that on the ninth day of November the council of the borough shall hold one of their quarterly meetings (as to which see page 108), and that on that day the first business they transact shall be to elect out of the aldermen or councillors a fit person to be mayor * during the ensuing year; † and in case a vacancy occurs in the office of mayor during any year, in consequence of the person who has been elected thereto not accepting the same, or dying, or ceasing to hold the said office, the council are, within ten days after such vacancy (notice of the meeting for that purpose being given by the town clerk), to elect another person to be mayor for the remainder of the current year.

If any person act as mayor (this section also applies to the office of alderman, councillor, auditor, or assessor), for any borough, without having made the required declaration, or without being duly qualified at the time of making such declaration, or after he shall cease to be qualified, or after he shall have become disqualified, he is liable for every such offence to a penalty of £50 (half to go to the informer), which may be sued for by any burgess within three months after the commission of the offence.‡ But all the proceedings of any person

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* The mayor for the time being of every borough is a justice of the peace of and for such borough, and continues to be so during the next succeeding year after he ceases to be so, unless he becomes disqualified to act. During his mayoralty he has precedence in all places within the borough, including by a subsequent Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 75, s. 2) precedence at meetings of magistrates within the borough. In boroughs which return members of Parliament other than the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and cities and towns which are counties of themselves, he is the returning officer of all parliamentary elections; and in case he be dead, absent, or otherwise incapable of acting when he is required to perform the duties of that office, the council are forthwith to appoint one of the aldermen to act in his stead. The mayor may be paid such a salary as the council think fit.

† Under 6 & 7 William IV. c. 105, s. 4, the mayor continues in office not only for the whole year from one month of November to the following one, but until his successor has accepted the office, and has made and signed the requisite declaration.

‡ By 6 & 7 Will., c. 104, s. 7, no person enrolled on the burgess roll for the time being and who shall act as mayor, alderman, councillor, auditor, or assessor of a borough, shall be liable to any penalty for so acting, on the ground that he was not entitled to be on the burgess list of such borough.

in possession of the office of mayor, &c., and acting as such, will be as valid as if he had been duly qualified.*

A person bribing, or receiving a bribe, in any election of a mayor or other municipal officer, is, by the Act, rendered liable to a penalty of £50, to be recovered by action in one of the superior courts; and on being duly convicted of the offence, he is for ever disabled to vote in any election in such borough, or in any municipal or parliamentary election in any part of the United Kingdom; and from holding, exercising, or enjoying any office or franchise to which he then shall or at any time afterwards may be entitled as a burgess of such borough, as if such person were naturally dead. But if a person so offending does, within twelve months after the election, and before he has been himself convicted, discover another offender ("so that such other person be thereon convicted") he will be discharged from all penalties and disabilities which he may have incurred. The action for the penalty must in any case be commenced within two years after the commission of the offence.†

The Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 89, provides that no election of a mayor shall be liable to be questioned by reason of any defect in the title of the person elected to the office of alderman or councillor, unless by *quo warranto* within twelve calendar months after his election to the said office of alderman or councillor; and all elections of corporate officers not thus called in question are to be deemed valid.

The Act 16 and 17 Victoria, c. 79, provides, *inter alia*, that the mayor of a borough may, during his illness or absence from the

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☞ The title of *Ex-mayor* is generally supposed to be confined to the *immediate* past mayor, but it would be difficult to logically dispute the claim of any person, who has held the office of mayor, to the designation, as the following quotation from Littré will shew:—Ex: Particule qui se joint par le trait d'union à certains mots pour exprimer l'état ou la position antérieure d'une personne: un ex-ministre, un ex-député. Etym.: Lat.: ex; Grec ἐξ, hors.

* It has been a subject of debate whether, in the event of the re-election of a person to the office of mayor, it is necessary for him to again take the oath as a justice of the peace (if he be not a permanent magistrate of the borough), when only half of the period for which he originally qualified to act has lapsed, but a strict interpretation of the statute seems to leave little room for doubt that if the office of mayor is held for two years in succession without the oath being again taken at the commencement of the second year, any magisterial acts which might be performed in the year after vacation of office (as immediate ex-mayor) would be invalid, because of the application of the original oath of qualification only to the year of office being then entered upon and *one year* after.

† See page 97 (as to 22 Vict., c. 35), and page 98 (as to 35 & 36 Vict., c. 60.) Fourteen days' notice of the intention to bring such action must be given to the person offending.

borough, appoint an alderman or councillor to act as his deputy;* that if in any borough the number of aldermen does not exceed the number of wards, the mayor shall, in the case of the illness or incapacity to act of any alderman at an election, appoint a councillor (not being a councillor of the ward) to preside at the election; that vacancies in the offices of councillor, auditor, or assessor, are to be filled up within ten days after notice given thereof, by two burgesses, to the mayor or town clerk; that the mayor may appoint a substitute for a deceased assessor until his successor be elected; and that in the case of an equality of votes for the election of alderman, the mayor shall have a casting vote.

The Act 30 and 31 Victoria, c. 75, s. 4, provides that every person holding any corporate office may attend and be present at any place of public meeting for religious worship in England, Ireland or Scotland in his robe, gown, or other peculiar habit of his office, or with the ensign or insignia of or belonging to the same, without incurring any forfeiture of office or penalty for such attendance.

The provisions of the law affecting any material point in the election of the members of a council have, thus far, been exhausted, but, as previously remarked, the present and two preceding subdivisions comprise quotations which apply alike to mayor, aldermen, and councillors.

(4.) *The Council—its Meetings and its Chief Officers.*—The Council being duly constituted, we have now to consider what are its powers, and what are the regulations laid down for the transaction of business. The Municipal Act prescribes the mode in which meetings are to be called, and in which their deliberations are to be conducted; and it determines what business may or may not be transacted at any meeting. This is so important a section, that it will probably be most satisfactory to give it entire. It is as follows:—

"And be it enacted that all acts whatsoever authorised or required by virtue of this Act to be done by the Council of such borough, and all questions of adjournment, or others that may come before such Council, may be done and decided by the majority of the members of the Council who shall be present at any meeting held in pursuance of this Act, the whole number present at such meeting being not less than one-third part of the number of the whole Council;

* The deputy may do all that the mayor could do in his official capacity except act as justice of the peace (if he be not one), or preside at a meeting of the council (unless specially appointed by the meeting so to do).

and at all such meetings the mayor, if present, shall preside; and the mayor, or in the absence of the mayor, such alderman, or in the absence of all the aldermen, such councillor, as the members of the Council then assembled shall choose to be the chairman of that meeting, shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes; and minutes of the proceedings of all such meetings * shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the mayor, alderman, or councillor presiding at such meeting, and the said minutes shall be open to the inspection of any burgess at all reasonable times on payment of a fee of one shilling: [By subsequent Acts the burgess is further permitted to copy or make extracts from the minutes.] Provided always that, previous to any meeting of the Council held by virtue of this Act, a notice of the time and place of such intended meeting shall be given *three clear days at least* before such meeting, by fixing the said notice on or near the town hall of the borough, and such notice shall be signed by the mayor, who shall have power to call a meeting of the council as often as he shall think proper; and in case the mayor shall refuse to call any such meeting after a requisition for that purpose, signed by five members of the council at the least, shall have been presented to him, it shall be lawful for the said five members to call a meeting of the council by giving such notice as is hereinbefore required in that behalf, such notice to be signed by the said members instead of the mayor, and stating therein the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting; and in every case a summons to attend the council, specifying the business to be transacted at such meeting, signed by the town clerk, shall be left at the usual place of abode of every member of the council, or at the premises in respect of which he is enrolled a burgess, three clear days at least before such meeting; and no business shall be transacted at such meeting other than is specified in the notice. Provided always that there shall be in every borough four quarterly meetings in every year, at which the council shall meet for the transaction of general business, and no notice shall need to be given of the business † to be transacted on such quarterly days; and the said quarterly meetings shall be holden at noon, on the ninth, or, if the ninth day of November shall fall on a Sunday, on the day following, and at such hour on such other three days before the first day of November then next following as the council at the quarterly meeting in November shall decide: and the first business transacted at the quarterly meeting in November shall be the election of Mayor.

The Council are empowered to appoint as many committees as they think fit, for any purpose which, in their discretion, would be better managed by such committees; but the acts of such committees must be submitted to the Council for their approval.

One of the most important powers conferred upon the Council

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* The minutes must be actually made at the meeting, and must be signed by the Mayor (or Chairman), there and then.

† At an *adjourned quarterly meeting* notice must be given of any business which was not actually begun at the quarterly meeting; but of business actually commenced no notice is requisite.

under the Act, is that of making bye-laws. With respect to this, it is enacted that—

"It shall be lawful for the council of any borough to make such bye-laws as to them shall seem meet for the good rule and government of the borough, and for the prevention and suppression of all such nuisances as are not already punishable in a summary manner by virtue of any Act in force throughout such borough, and to appoint by such bye-laws such fines as they shall deem necessary for the prevention and suppression of such offences: Provided that no fine so to be appointed shall exceed the sum of £5, and that no such bye-laws shall be made unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of the council shall be present: Provided that no such bye-laws shall be of any force until the expiration of forty days after the same, or a copy thereof, shall have been sent, sealed with the seal of the said borough, to one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and shall have been affixed on the outer door of the town hall or in some other public place within such borough; and if at any time within the said period of forty days His Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, shall disallow the same bye-law or any part thereof, such bye-law or the part thereof disallowed shall not come into operation: Provided also that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, if he shall think fit, at any time within the same period of forty days, to enlarge the time within which such bye-law, if disallowed, shall not come into operation: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, if he shall think fit, at any time within the said period of forty days, to enlarge the time within which such bye-law, if not disallowed, shall not come into force; and no such bye-law shall, in that case, come into force until after the expiration of such enlarged time."

The provisions of the Act relative to offences punishable upon summary convictions are applicable to all offences committed in breach of the bye-laws. With respect to the bye-laws, it is settled by decided cases that they must be reasonable and not inconsistent with any statute or with the general principles of the law of the land: that a bye-law can be made for the regulation of any trade carried on within the borough, but not in restraint of it; that this power of all regulations still remains, notwithstanding s. 14 of the Act abolishes all exclusive rights of trading; and that the validity of a bye-law may be tested and tried in an action brought to recover the penalty, or, if the mode of enforcing the penalty be by distress, by an action of trespass.

The selection of the public officers of the borough is also one of the principal duties of the Council. The Municipal Commissioners discovered in 1833 that the ancient *régime* boasted no less than 76 designations of principal and 286 designations of inferior officials; or in all 362 different offices. Those of recorder and town-clerk (and that of sheriff in counties of cities and towns) were, however, naturally regarded as second in importance only to that of mayor. The Act of 1835 vested the appointment of recorders in the Crown

without reference to the councils; the previous manner of their election is described in the Tables of Section 6 of this Part (The Municipal Judges and Magistracy), and the subjoined classification shews the variety of the abrogated forms of appointing the town clerk in cities and boroughs now governed under the Act of 1835 :—

I.—Cities and Boroughs in which the appointment of Town Clerk was vested in the *self*-elect council, by a particular class of it, or the whole of the self-elect corporation, with the period of duration of office (viz.—for life, annually, or during the pleasure of the council) :—

a Signifies that the appointment was subject to the approval of the Crown.

*** The appointments held subject to "good behaviour" are included in the term "during pleasure." Those not specifically defined, but which were presumably for life, are included in the term "life."

Abingdon (during pleasure)
Banbury (during pleasure)
Barnstaple (during pleasure)
Basingstoke (life)
Bath (life)
Beaumaris (during pleasure)
Beccles (life)
Beverley (annually)
Bewdley (during pleasure)
Bideford (during pleasure)
Bodmin (life)
Boston (during pleasure)
Brecon (life)
Bridgwater (during pleasure)
a Bridport (life)
Bristol (life)
Bury St. Edmunds (life)
Canterbury (life)
Cardigan (life)
Carlisle (life)
Chard (life)
Chester (life)
a Chesterfield (life)
Chichester (during pleasure)
Chippenham (life)
Chipping Norton (life)
a Chipping Wycombe (during pleasure)
Congleton (life)
Coventry (life)
Dartmouth (life)
Daventry (life)
Deal (during pleasure)
a Denbigh (life)
Devizes (life)
a Doncaster (life)
Dorchester (life)
Dover (annually)
Droitwich (life)
Durham (during pleasure)
Exeter (life)
Eye (life)
Faversham (during pleasure)
Folkestone (life)
Glastonbury (life)
a Gloucester (life)
a Grantham (life)
Gravesend (life)
Guildford (annually)
Hartlepool (during pleasure)
Harwich (life)
Haverfordwest (life)
a Hedon (life)
Hereford (life)
a Hertford (during pleasure)
Hythe (annually)
Kendal (during pleasure)
Kidderminster (life)
Kingston-upon-Thames (life)
Lancaster (life)
Leicester (during pleasure)
a Leominster (life)
a Lichfield (during pleasure)
Lincoln (life)

Liskeard (during pleasure)
Liverpool (life)
Louth (life)
a Ludlow (life)
Lyme Regis (life)
Lymington (life)
Maidenhead (during pleasure)
† Maidstone (life)
Maldon (life)
Marlborough (during pleasure)
a Monmouth (life)
Newark (during pleasure)
Newbury (during pleasure)
a Newcastle-under-Lyme (life)
a Newcastle-upon-Tyne (life)
Newport, Mon., (life)
a Northampton (annually)
Oxford (life)
Pembroke (life)
Penzance (during pleasure)
Portsmouth (during pleasure)
Preston (life)
Ripon (during pleasure)
a Reading (during pleasure)
a Richmond (life)
Rochester (life)
Romsey (life)
Rye (annually)
a St. Albans (during pleasure)
St. Ives (life)
Salisbury (life)
Scarborough (annually)
Shaftesbury (life)
a Shrewsbury (life)
Southampton (during pleasure)
South Molton (life)
Stafford (during pleasure)
a Stamford (life)
Stratford-upon-Avon (during pleasure)
a Tamworth (life)
Tenby (during pleasure)
Tenterden (life)
Tewkesbury (life)
Tiverton (during pleasure)
Torrington, Great (during pleasure)
Totnes (during pleasure)
Truro (life)
Wallingford (life)
Walsall (during pleasure)
Wells (life)
Weymouth (life)
Winchester (life)
Worcester (during pleasure)
a York (life)

II.—City and Boroughs in which the Town Clerks were appointed by a common council constituted by election of the freemen :—

Godmanchester (life) Norwich (life) Wisbech (life)

III.—Borough in which the Town Clerk was appointed by a common council, partly self-elect and partly constituted by election of the freemen :—

Nottingham (life)

IV.—Boroughs in which the Town Clerks were appointed by election of the whole body of freemen or burgesses :—

Bedford (life)
Berwick-on-Tweed (during pleasure)
Bridgnorth (life)
Cambridge (during pleasure)
Carmarthen (life)

† The appointment by the mayor and jurats only was alleged to be illegal, the commonalty claiming the power of selection.

a Grimsby (life)
Hastings (annually)
Ipswich (annually)
Macclesfield (life)
Plymouth (life)
a Poole (life)
Sandwich (annually)
Southwold (life)
Wenlock (life)

V.—Boroughs in which the Town Clerks were appointed by the mayor or other head of the corporation:—

* Clitheroe (life) Huntingdon (annually) *a* Pontefract (life)

VI.—Boroughs in which the Town Clerks were appointed by the recorder or high steward.

Andover (life)
Blandford (life)
Buckingham (during pleasure)
a Derby (during pleasure)
Helston (during pleasure)
Launceston (life)
Penryn (life)
Retford, East (life)
Thetford (life)
Warwick (during pleasure)

VII.—Borough in which the Town Clerk was appointed by a leet jury summoned by the head of the corporation:—

Aberystwith (life)

VIII.—Boroughs in which the Town Clerks were appointed by the Crown on the petition of the common council:—

Falmouth (life)
Kingston-upon-Hull (life)
Leeds (life)
Newport, Isle of Wight (life)
Wigan (life)

IX.—Boroughs in which the Town Clerks were appointed by the lord of the manor:—

Cardiff (life)
Llandovery (life)
Oswestry (life)
Welshpool (during pleasure)

X.—Boroughs in which the office of Town Clerk did not exist or the duties of such office were discharged by some other official:—

Aberavon
Arundel
Calne
Carnarvon
Conway
Evesham
Flint
Gateshead
Godalming
Llanelly
Morpeth
Neath

* The burgesses claimed the right of appointment.

Ruthin
Swansea
Stockton
Stockport
Sunderland
Windsor
Yeovil

The Sheriffs of the counties of cities, boroughs, and towns were, almost without exception, chosen by the corporate body. In one or two instances where the shrievalty was vested in a plurality of persons, the mayor or mayors elect nominated one.

Counties of cities, boroughs, and towns, with the number of sheriffs in 1835 :—

Bristol (two)
Canterbury (one)
Carmarthen (two)
Chester (two)
*Coventry (two)
Exeter (one)
Gloucester (two)
Haverfordwest (one)
Kingston-upon-Hull (one)
Lichfield (one)
Lincoln (two)
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (one)
Norwich (two)
Nottingham (two)
Poole (one)
Southampton (one)
Worcester (one)
York (two)

Under the Act of 1835 the Council must appoint a fit person (not being a member of the council) to be town clerk, holding that office during pleasure; and they must also appoint another fit person (not being a member of the council) to be treasurer of the borough; and also such other officers as have been usually appointed in such borough, or as they shall think necessary to enable them to carry into execution the various powers and duties vested in them by virtue of the Municipal Corporations Act; and they may, from time to time, discontinue the appointment of such officers as it appears by them not necessary to re-appoint. They are to take such securities for the due execution of their duties by their officers as they think proper; and they are empowered to direct the payment to the mayor, town clerk,† treasurer, and other officers employed, of such salary or

* See the second footnote on page 22.

† The Town Clerk is to be paid by salary, out of the borough fund; but, whether he has or has not a fixed salary, he cannot make any claim against the corporation for payment in respect of the duties imposed upon him by the Municipal Corporations Act, or by the Reform Act. His salary is considered a compensation for all loss of time, &c. But he is entitled to be repaid money actually disbursed for the preparation of ward lists, &c. From the principles laid down it follows that he has no claim for charges in respect of revision of burgess lists, ward lists, election of councillors, assessors, or auditors, returns to Secretary of State, bye-laws, copying, &c. However, the town council may resolve to pay him, besides his salary, the usual charges for defending and bringing actions, &c.

allowance as they think fit. In case of any vacancy occurring, they may fill it by another fit person. The town clerk and treasurer must not be the same person. The treasurer of the borough must pay no money on account of the corporation, *save* only (1) in such case as is provided by the Act; *or* (2) upon the order in writing of the council, signed by three or more members of the council, and countersigned by the town clerk; *or* (3) by order of the court of session of the peace for the borough, or of a justice of the peace acting in and for the borough in the discharge of his judicial duties, as is provided by the Act; *or* (4) in such case as a court of session of the county, or a justice of the peace acting in and for a county in the discharge of his official duties, may make an order for the payment of money on the treasurer of such county; *or* (5) for the payment of the salaries granted to any recorder or police magistrate. The town clerk, treasurer,* or other officers must, at such times during their tenure of office, or within three months after its termination, as the council may appoint, account for all moneys received and expended by them, and pay over any balance remaining in their hands to the treasurer or other person appointed to receive it. If they neglect or refuse to do this after three days' notice in writing, signed by three or more of the council, then, upon complaint made on behalf of the council, by such person as they may authorise for the purpose, a justice of the peace for the county, or other jurisdiction in which such officer shall be or reside,† may order the officer in question to be brought before any two justices of the said jurisdiction, and if it appears to them that any moneys remain due to the corporation, they may order the amount thereof to be levied by distress upon his goods. If no sufficient distress be found, or if it appear that the officer in question has refused or wilfully neglected to deliver such account, the vouchers, &c., relating thereto, or that books, papers, &c., relating to his office remain in possession of the said officer, and that he has refused or wilfully neglected to deliver the same, or to give satisfaction respecting them, the justices are required to commit the offender to the house of correction, there to remain, without bail, until he has paid the moneys due from him, or has compounded with the council for such moneys, and paid the composition, or until he has delivered a true account as aforesaid, together with papers, vouchers, &c., or

* By 6 & 7 Vict. c. 89, the office of treasurer is to be held at the pleasure of the council instead of annually.

† Even if the officers be living within the borough, and the borough have a commission of the peace of its own, county magistrates may determine complaints against corporate officers under this section of the Act.

has delivered up his books, papers, &c., or given satisfaction in respect thereof to the council. It is, however, provided that no person shall be detained in prison for merely want of sufficient distress for a longer space of time than three calendar months. And it must be further borne in mind, that the section to which we have just referred does not prevent or abridge any remedy by action against an officer offending in the manner we have described, or against the surety of any such officer. An officer cannot, however, be proceeded against both by action and in a summary manner.

In addition to the officers which all councils are to appoint, the councils of cities and towns which are counties of themselves are empowered and required annually † to elect a sheriff; and, in every borough in which a separate court of quarter sessions is holden, the council must also appoint a coroner ‡ (who must not be an alderman or councillor). In boroughs which have no separate court of quarter sessions, the county coroners act.

The tables in this section have been partly compiled from the Reports of the Municipal Commissioners; the later information has been supplied by the chief officials of each city and borough.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76.

Explanations.—(*a*). Duration of office practically for life, the Corporation being the Freemen, but many of the Officers were elected annually.

(*b*). Council composed of the whole body of Burgesses.

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Aberystwith ...	Mayor and Burgesses, indefinite (not less than 12)	*a* —	*b* 12	—	4	12	16
Abingdon ...	Mayor, 11 other principal and 16 secondary Burgesses, and 2 Bailiffs	Life	30	—	4	12	16
Andover ...	Bailiff, Steward, and 10 Approved Men	Life	12	—	4	12	16
Arundel	Mayor and 12 Burgesses	Life	13	—	4	12	16

† On the 9th of November, by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 105.

‡ The Council also appoint the clerk of the peace, who can, however, be removed for misconduct, &c., by the recorder.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Banbury ...	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, and 6 capital Burgesses	Life	18	—	4	12	16
Barnstaple ...	Mayor, 2 Aldermen, and 22 capital Burgesses	Life	25	2	6	18	24
Basingstoke ...	Mayor, 7 Aldermen, and 7 Burgesses	Life	15	—	4	12	16
Bath	Mayor, 10 Aldermen, and 20 Chief Citizens	Life	31	7	14	42	56
Beaumaris ...	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and 21 Chief Burgesses	Life	24	—	4	12	16
Beccles	Portreeve, 11 other Aldermen, and 24 Councilmen	Life	36	—	4	12	16
Bedford ...	Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen indefinite, 2 Bailiffs, and 13 Councilmen	Life	30	2	6	18	24
Berwick-on-Tweed	Mayor, 4 Bailiffs, and Burgesses, indefinite	*a* —	*b*1105	3	6	18	24
Beverley ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 13 capital Burgesses	Life	26	2	6	18	24
Bewdley	Bailiff, and 12 capital Burgesses	Life	13	—	4	12	16
Bideford ...	Mayor, 7 other Aldermen, and 10 capital Burgesses	Life	18	—	4	12	16
Blandford ...	Bailiff, and 10 capital Burgesses	Life	11	—	4	12	16
Bodmin ...	Mayor, 12 Councillors, and 24 capital Burgesses	Life	37	—	4	12	16
Boston	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 18 Councilmen	Life	31	2	6	18	24
Brecon	Bailiff, and 14 other capital Burgesses	Life	15	—	4	12	16
Bridgnorth ...	2 Bailiffs, 24 Aldermen, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	*b*634	—	4	12	16
Bridgwater ...	Mayor, 2 Aldermen, and 21 capital Burgesses	Life	24	2	6	18	24
Bridport ...	15 capital Burgesses, including 2 or 3 Bailiffs	Life	15	2	6	18	24
Bristol	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 30 Councilmen	Life	43	10	16	48	64
Buckingham ...	Bailiff, and 12 capital Burgesses	Life	13	—	4	12	16
Bury St. Edmunds	Aldermen, 6 Assistants, 12 capital Burgesses (including Aldermen) and 24 Councilmen	Life	42	3	6	18	24

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Calne	2 Guild Stewards, and Burgesses indefinite	Life	14	—	4	12	16
Cambridge ...	Mayor, Bailiffs, 12 Aldermen, 24 Councilmen, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	*b* 194	5	10	30	40
Canterbury ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Councilmen	Life	37	3	6	18	24
Cardiff	2 Bailiffs, 10 other Aldermen, and 12 chief Burgesses	Life	24	5	10	30	40
Cardigan ...	Mayor, and 12 other Councilmen	Life	13	—	4	12	16
Carlisle... ...	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, 2 Bailiffs, and 24 capital Citizens	Life	38	5	10	30	40
Carmarthen ...	Mayor, 20 Councilmen, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	646	2	6	18	24
Carnarvon ...	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and Burgesses, indefinite	Life	344	2	6	18	24
Chard	Portreeve, and 11 other Burgesses	Life	12	—	4	12	16
Chester... ...	Mayor, 23 other Aldermen, and 40 Councilmen	Life	64	5	10	30	40
Chesterfield ...	Mayor, 6 Aldermen, 6 Brothers, and 12 capital Burgesses	Life	25	—	4	12	16
Chichester ...	Mayor and Aldermen, and Councilmen indefinite	Life	53	2	6	18	24
Chippenham ...	Bailiff, and 12 Burgesses...	Life	13	—	4	12	16
Chipping Norton	2 Bailiffs and 12 Burgesses	Life	14	—	4	12	16
Chipping Wycombe	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and 2 Aldermen (including Mayor) and Burgesses indefinite	Life	14	—	4	12	16
Clitheroe ...	2 Bailiffs and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	*b* 25	—	4	12	16
Colchester ...	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, High Steward, 18 Assistants, 18 Councilmen	Life	49	3	6	18	24
Congleton ...	Mayor, 8 Aldermen, and 16 capital Burgesses	Life	25	3	6	18	24
Coventry ...	Mayor, 10 Aldermen, and Councilmen indefinite	Life	31	5	10	30	40
Dartmouth ...	Mayor, and 12 Council ...	Life	13	—	4	12	16
Daventry ...	Bailiff, 12 other Aldermen, and 20 the Commonalty	Life	33	—	4	12	16

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Deal	Mayor, 12 Jurats, and 24 Councilmen	Life	37	2	6	18	24
Denbigh ...	2 Aldermen, 2 Bailiffs, and 21 other capital Burgesses	Life	25	—	4	12	16
Derby	Mayor, 9 Aldermen, 14 Brothers, and 14 capital Burgesses	Life	38	8	16	48	64
Devizes... ...	Mayor, 11 other capital Burgesses, and 24 capital Burgesses of the Common Council	Life	36	2	6	18	24
Doncaster ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Councilmen	Life	37	3	6	18	24
Dorchester ...	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, 6 Aldermen, and 6 capital Burgesses	Life	15	—	4	12	16
Dover	Mayor, 12 Jurats, and 36 Councilmen	Life	49	3	6	18	24
Droitwich ...	2 Bailiffs and Burgesses, indefinite	Life	30	—	4	12	16
Durham ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and Commonalty of 24	Life	37	3	6	18	24
Evesham ...	Mayor, 6 other Aldermen, Recorder, 12 capital Burgesses, and Chamberlain	Life	21	—	4	12	16
Exeter ...	Mayor, 8 Aldermen, and remainder Councilmen	Life	24	7	14	42	56
Eye	2 Bailiffs, 10 principal Burgesses, and 24 Councilmen	Life	36	—	4	12	16
Falmouth ...	Mayor and 7 Aldermen ...	Life	8	—	4	12	16
Faversham ...	Mayor, 11 other Jurats, and 24 Councilmen	Life	36	—	4	12	16
Flint	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and Scot and Lot Inhabitants	*a* —	*b* 15	—	4	12	16
Folkestone ...	Mayor, 11 other Jurats, and 24 Councilmen	Life	36	3	4	15	19
Gateshead ...	Stewards, Borough-holders and Freemen, indefinite	*a* —	*b* 115	5	10	30	40
Glastonbury ...	Mayor, 7 capital and 16 inferior Burgesses	Life	24	—	4	12	16
Gloucester ...	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, and 28 Councilmen	Life	40	4	9	27	36
Godalming ...	Warden, and 8 other assistants	Life	9	—	4	12	16
Godmanchester	2 Bailiffs and 12 Assistants	Life	14	—	4	12	16

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835. Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	The Governing Body in 1870. Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Grantham ...	Alderman, deputy ditto, 12 superior Burgesses, and 12 Burgesses	Life	26	—	4	12	16
Gravesend ...	Mayor, 11 other Jurats, and 24 capital Inhabitants	Life	36	2	6	18	24
Grimsby (Great)	Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, 12 Councilmen and Freemen, indefinite	*a* —	*b* 366	4	8	32	40
Guildford ...	Mayor, Aldermen, and Approved Men, indefinite	Life	39	—	4	12	16
Harwich ...	Mayor, 7 other Aldermen, and 24 Councilmen	Life	32	—	4	12	16
Hastings ...	Mayor, 12 other Jurats and Freemen, indefinite	*a* —	*b* 193	6	6	18	24
Haverfordwest...	Mayor and 24 capital Burgesses	Life	25	—	4	12	16
Helston ...	Mayor and 4 other Aldermen	Life	5	—	4	12	16
Hereford ...	Mayor and 30 other chief Citizens	Life	31	3	6	18	24
Hertford ...	Mayor and 9 other Aldermen	Life	10	—	4	12	16
Hull	Mayor and 12 other Aldermen	Life	13	7	14	42	56
Huntingdon ...	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, and Recorder	Life	13	—	4	12	16
Hythe	Mayor, 11 other Jurats, and 24 Councilmen	Life	36	4	4	12	16
Ipswich ...	2 Bailiffs, 12 Portmen, 24 Councilmen and Freemen, indefinite	*a* —	*b*1130	5	10	30	40
Kendal... ...	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, and 20 capital Burgesses	Life	32	3	6	18	24
Kidderminster...	High Bailiff, 11 other Aldermen, and 25 Assistants	Life	37	2	6	18	24
Kings Lynn ...	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, and 18 Councilmen	Life	30	3	6	18	24
Kingston-upon-Thames	2 Bailiffs and Gownsmen and Peers, indefinite	Life	57	4	8	24	32
Lancaster ...	Mayor, 7 Aldermen, 2 Bailiffs, 12 capital Burgesses and 12 Councilmen	Life	34	3	6	18	24
Launceston ...	Mayor and 8 Aldermen ...	Life	9	—	4	12	16
Leeds	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Assistants	Life	37	12	16	48	64

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
Leicester ...	Mayor, 23 other Aldermen, and 48 Councilmen	Life	72	7	14	42	56
Leominster ...	Bailiff and 24 other capital Burgesses	Life	25	2	6	18	24
Lichfield ...	2 Bailiffs and 21 Brethren	Life	23	2	6	18	24
Lincoln... ...	Mayor, 12 other Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs, 4 Coroners, 4 Chamberlains, and 26 Councilmen	Life	49	3	6	18	24
Liskeard ...	Mayor and 8 other capital Burgesses	Life	9	—	4	12	16
Liverpool ...	Mayor and Aldermen and Councilmen, indefinite	Life	41	16	16	48	64
Llandovery ...	Bailiff and Burgesses, indefinite	Life	30	—	4	12	16
Llanidloes ...	Mayor, 10 Aldermen† (indefinite) and Burgesses (indefinite)	*a* —	*b* 30	—	4	12	16
Louth	Warden and 6 Assistants	Life	7	2	6	18	24
Ludlow... ...	2 Bailiffs, 2 Justices, Recorder, 12 Aldermen, and 10 Councilmen	Life	37	—	4	12	16
Lyme Regis ...	Mayor and 15 capital Burgesses	Life	16	—	4	12	16
Lymington ...	Mayor and Burgesses, indefinite	Life	32	—	4	12	16
Macclesfield ...	Mayor, 2 Aldermen, and 21 other capital Burgesses	Life	24	6	12	36	48
Maidenhead ...	Mayor, 2 Bridgemasters, and 8 other Burgesses	Life	11	—	4	12	16
Maidstone ...	Mayor, 12 Jurats, 40 Councilmen and Freemen, indefinite	*a* —	*b*845	4	6	18	24
Maldon... ...	Mayor, 7 other Aldermen, and 18 capital Burgesses	Life	26	—	4	12	16
Marlborough ...	Mayor and 7 other Councilmen	Life	8	—	4	12	16
Monmouth ...	Mayor and 15 capital Burgesses	Life	16	—	4	12	16
Morpeth ...	2 Bailiffs and Free Burgesses, indefinite	*a* —	*b*217	—	4	12	16
Neath ...	Portreeve, 12 Aldermen, and 8 capital Burgesses	Life	21	—	4	12	16

† The title of Alderman was purely honorary—all past Mayors being so designated.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. — Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Newark ...	Mayor and 11 other Aldermen	Life	12	3	6	18	24
Newbury ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 12 capital Burgesses	Life	25	2	6	18	24
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and 24 capital Burgesses	Life	27	2	6	18	24
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Mayor, 10 Aldermen, Sheriff, and 24 Councilmen	Annually	36	9	16	48	64
Newport (Isle of Wight)	Mayor, Recorder, and 11 Aldermen	Life	13	2	6	18	24
Newport (Mon.)	Mayor, and 12 other Aldermen	Life	13	4	8	24	32
Northampton ...	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, Aldermen (indefinite), and 48 Councilmen	Life	70	3	6	24	30
Norwich ...	Mayor, 23 other Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs, and 60 Councilmen	Annually	86	8	16	48	64
Nottingham ...	Mayor, 6 other Aldermen, 18 senior, and 6 junior Councillors	Life	31	16	16	48	64
Oswestry ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 15 Councilmen (including Mayor)	Life	37	2	6	18	24
Oxford	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, 4 Aldermen, part Bailiffs, part Chamberlains, 8 Assistants, and 24 Councilmen	Life	41	5	10	30	40
Pembroke ...	Mayor and Councilmen indefinite	Life	37	2	6	18	24
Penryn ...	Mayor and 24 chief Burgesses	Life	25	—	4	12	16
Penzance ...	Mayor & 8 other Aldermen	Life	9	2	6	18	24
Plymouth ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Councilmen	Annually	37	6	12	36	48
Pontefract ...	Mayor and 12 Aldermen	Life	13		6	18	24
Poole	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, Aldermen and Burgesses indefinite	Life	138	2	6	18	24
Portsmouth ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and Recorder	Life	14	6	14	42	56
Preston ...	Mayor, 7 Aldermen, and 17 capital Burgesses	Life	25	6	12	36	48
Pwllheli ...	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	*b* 88	—	4	12	16

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1870.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Reading ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 12 Assistants	Life	25	3	6	18	24
Retford (East)	2 Bailiffs and 12 Aldermen (including senior Bailiff)	Life	13	3	6	18	24
Richmond (Yorks)	Mayor and 12 Aldermen	Life	13	—	4	12	16
Ripon	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, and 24 Assistants	Life	37	—	4	12	16
Rochester ...	Mayor, 11 Aldermen, and 12 Assistants	Life	24	3	6	18	24
Romsey ...	Mayor, 6 Aldermen, and 12 capital Burgesses	Life	19	—	4	12	16
Ruthin	2 Aldermen, 16 Councilmen	‡Annually	18	—	4	12	16
Rye	Mayor, 12 Jurats, and Freemen indefinite	*a* —	*b* 113	—	4	12	16
Saffron Walden	Mayor and 12 Aldermen	Life	13	—	4	12	16
St. Albans ...	Mayor and 12 Aldermen	Life	13	—	4	12	16
St. Ives (Cornwall)	Mayor and 10 Aldermen (with capital Burgesses)	Life	11	—	4	12	16
Salisbury ...	Mayor, Recorder, Dep. Recorder, 24 Aldermen, 30 Assistants	Life	57	3	6	18	24
Sandwich ...	Mayor, 12 Jurats, 24 Councilmen, and Freemen indefinite	*a* —	*b* 1,025	—	4	12	16
Scarborough ...	2 Bailiffs, 2 Coroners, 4 Chamberlains, and 36 capital Burgesses in 3 classes	Annually	44	2	6	18	24
Shaftesbury ...	Mayor, Recorder, and 12 capital Burgesses	Life	14	—	4	12	16
Shrewsbury ...	Mayor, 23 other Aldermen, and 48 Assistants	Life	72	5	10	30	40
Southampton ...	Mayor, Sheriff, 2 Bailiffs, and Aldermen and Councilmen indefinite	Life	45	5	10	30	40
South Molton ...	Capital Steward, Mayor, and 18 Burgesses	Life	20	—	4	12	16
Southwold ...	2 Bailiffs, and Commonalty indefinite	*a* —	*b* 218	—	4	12	16
Stafford ...	Mayor, 10 Aldermen, and 10 capital Burgesses	Life	21	2	8	24	32

‡ The constitution of the Ruthin corporation was very peculiar. The two aldermen were elected by the burgesses at large, and the aldermen appointed their own town council.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Words.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Stamford ...	Mayor, 12 other Aldermen, and 24 capital Burgesses	Life	37	2	6	18	24
Stockport ...	Mayor, Aldermen (indefinite) and Freeholders—not less than 12	*a* —	*b* 427	6	14	42	56
Stockton-on-Tees	Mayor, Aldermen (indefinite) and Burgesses (including foregoing)	*a* —	‡ 71	4	8	24	32
Stratford-on-Avon	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, and 12 capital Burgesses	Life	24	—	4	12	16
Sudbury ...	Mayor, 6 Aldermen, and 24 Councilmen	Life	31	—	4	12	16
Sunderland ...	12 Freemen and 18 Stallingers	Life	30	9	16	48	64
Swansea ...	Portreeve, 11 other Aldermen, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	*b* 64	4	6	18	24
Tamworth ...	2 Bailiffs, and 22 other capital Burgesses	Life	24	—	4	12	16
Tenby	Mayor, and Aldermen, and Councilmen indefinite	Life	41	—	4	12	16
Tenterden ...	Mayor, 12 Jurats, and Freemen indefinite	Life	31	—	4	12	16
Tewkesbury ...	2 Bailiffs and 22 other principal Burgesses	Life	24	—	4	12	16
Thetford ...	Mayor, 9 other principal Burgesses, and Commonalty (20)	Life	30	—	4	12	16
Tiverton ...	Mayor, 12 capital Burgesses, and 12 Assistants	Life	25	3	6	18	24
Torrington (Great)	Mayor, 7 other Aldermen, and 12 capital Burgesses	Life	20	—	4	12	16
Totnes	Mayor, 13 other Masters, &c., and 20 Burgesses	Life	34	—	4	12	16
Truro	Mayor, 4 Aldermen, and remainder capital Burgesses	Life	24	2	6	18	24
Wallingford ...	Mayor, 5 other Aldermen, and 18 Assistants	Life	24	—	4	12	16
Walsall	Mayor, and 23 other capital Burgesses	Life	24	3	6	18	24
Warwick ...	Mayor, and 11 other Aldermen	Life	12	2	6	18	24

‡ The number of the Council was limited to 71.

TABLE 1 (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. — Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Welchpool ...	2 Bailiffs, Aldermen (indefinite) and Burgesses (indefinite)	*a* —	†59	—	4	12	16
Wells	Mayor, 7 Masters, and 16 capital Burgesses	Life	24	—	4	12	16
Wenlock ...	Bailiff, Bailiff Peers, indefinite, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	†550	3	6	18	24
Weymouth&Melcombe Regis	Mayor, Aldermen (indefinite), 2 Bailiffs, and 24 capital Burgesses	Life	33	2	6	18	24
Wigan	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, 2 Bailiffs, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	†166	5	10	30	40
Winchester ...	Mayor, 6 Aldermen, 24 "the men," and Freemen indefinite(in common hall)	Life	112	3	6	18	24
Windsor ...	Mayor, 9 other Aldermen, 3 Benchers, and remainder Younger Brethren	Life	30	2	6	18	24
Wisbech ...	10 capital Burgesses, and 40s. Freehold Residents	Annually	10	2	6	18	24
Worcester ...	Mayor, Aldermen, capital Councilmen, and Citizens and Free Citizens (latter indefinite)	Life	72	5	12	36	48
Yarmouth (Great)	Mayor, 17 other Aldermen, and 36 Councilmen	Life**	54	6	12	36	48
York	Lord Mayor, 12 Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs, Past Sheriffs, (indefinite) and 72 councilmen	Life	97	6	12	36	48
TOTALS ...	... ...	...	13,162	—	1121	3380	4501

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76.

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835.			The Governing Body in 1879.			
	Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total Number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Aberavon ...	Portreeve, 2 Aldermen, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	*b* 52	—	4	12	16
Accrington ...	... ...	—	—	4	8	24	32
Ashton-under-Lyne	... ...	—	—	4	8	24	32
Barnsley ...	... ...	—	—	6	6	18	24
Barrow-in-Furness	... ...	—	—	8	8	24	32
Batley ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Birkenhead ...	... ...	—	—	9	14	42	56
Birmingham ...	... ...	—	—	16	16	48	64
Blackburn ...	... ...	—	—	7	14	42	56
Blackpool ...	... ...	—	—	6	18	14	32
Bolton	... ...	—	—	9	16	48	64
Bootle-cum-Linacre	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Bradford (Yorks.)	... ...	—	—	9	15	45	60
Brighton ...	... ...	—	—	7	13	39	52
Burnley ...	... ...	—	—	8	8	24	32
Burslem ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Burton-upon-Trent	... ...	—	—	4	8	24	32
Bury (Lanc.) ...	... ...	—	—	5	10	30	40
Cheltenham ...	... ...	—	—	6	6	18	24
Conway ...	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and Burgesses indefinite	*a* —	36	—	4	12	16
Crewe ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Darlington ...	... ...	—	—	6	6	18	24
Devonport ...	... ...	—	—	6	12	36	48
Dewsbury ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Dudley	... ...	—	—	7	10	30	40
Dunstable ...	... ...	—	—	—	4	12	16
Glossop	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Halifax	... ...	—	—	10	10	30	40
Hanley	... ...	—	—	3	6	24	30
Hartlepool ...	Mayor, and 12 Capital Burgesses	Life	13	—	4	12	16
Hedon	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs and 9 Aldermen	Life	12	—	3	9	12
Honiton ...	... ...	—	—	2	6	18	24
Huddersfield ...	... ...	—	—	12	14	42	56
Jarrow	... ...	—	—	4	6	18	24
Leamington ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 5.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Ancient Governing Body or Common Council, 1835. Composition of the Ancient Governing Body. Sec. 3. (The Municipal Franchise) details the system of election.	Duration of Office by those elected to the Common Council.	Total number of the Governing Body.	The Governing Body in 1879. Number of Wards.	Number of Aldermen.	Number of Councillors.	Total number of Governing Body.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Longton ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Luton	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Manchester ...	... ...	—	—	15	16	48	64
Margate ...	... ...	—	—	4	4	12	16
Middlesborough	... ...	—	—	5	10	30	40
Oldham... ...	... ...	—	—	8	8	24	32
Over Darwen ...	... ...	—	—	6	6	18	24
Peterborough ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Reigate... ...	... ...	—	—	2	6	18	24
Rochdale ...	... ...	—	—	10	10	30	40
Rotherham ...	... ...	—	—	6	6	18	24
Ryde	... ...	—	—	2	6	18	24
St. Helen's ...	... ...	—	—	6	6	18	24
St. Ives (Hunts)	... ...	—	—	—	4	12	16
Salford... ...	... ...	—	—	12	16	48	64
Sheffield ...	... ...	—	—	9	16	48	64
Southport ...	... ...	—	—	6	10	30	40
South Shields ...	... ...	—	—	3	8	24	32
Stalybridge ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Stoke-upon-Trent	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Taunton ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Tynemouth ...	... ...	—	—	3	6	18	24
Wakefield ...	... ...	—	—	7	8	24	32
Warrington ...	... ...	—	—	5	9	27	36
Wolverhampton	... ...	—	—	8	12	36	48
Wrexham ...	... ...	—	—	4	4	12	16
Yeovil	Portreeve, and 11 other Burgesses	Life	12	—	4	12	16
TOTALS ...	... ...	...	125	—	510	1496	2006
GRAND TOTALS (Tables 1 and 2)	... ...	...	13,287	*	1631	4876	6507

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

Tables 1 and 2.—Excess of number of Members of ancient Governing Bodies over number of Members of present Governing Bodies 6,780

Proportionate representation by the present Governing Bodies of the 240 Municipal Cities and Boroughs of the *estimated* population for the present year (1879):—

Aldermen and Councillors—1 representative to every 1,061¾ inhabitants.
Councillors only 1 „ „ 1,416$\frac{3}{16}$ „

* The total number of boroughs divided into wards at the present time (April, 1879) is 154.

(6.) The Municipal Judges and Magistracy.

The Municipal Commissioners reported, in 1835, that in a great majority of the incorporated towns there prevailed a general distrust of the municipal magistracy, tainting with suspicion the local administration of justice, and often accompanied with contempt of the persons by whom the law is administered. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Act of 1835 made a sweeping change in the mode of appointment to the judicial offices of the reformed municipalities.

The Recorder, sometimes called the Steward, was, under the ancient administration, mostly elected by the common council; in some cases by the aldermen or superior body of the council; and in others by the burgesses or freemen at large. The terms of the charters generally required him to be learned in the law—a condition frequently deemed to be complied with by electing a peer of the realm, whose *status* as a judge by the constitution of Parliament was held to come within that technical description. Where the office was held by the lord of the manor, or the individual commonly regarded as the "patron" of the borough, its functions were discharged, almost without exception, by a deputy; the town clerk being invariably nominated in that capacity. This unrestrained delegation and oft-times anomalous combination of important duties not unseldom led to very mischievous results; the nominal connection of many of the recorders with their boroughs being only a form to cover the exercise of an unhealthy control. Few of them resided within the jurisdiction with which they were identified, although looked upon as the principal legal advisers of the corporate bodies. They were mostly magistrates within their boroughs and quorum judges of the courts of general and quarter sessions and courts of record where those existed. Column 8 of Table 1 in this Section sets out the mode of election observed in the cities and boroughs named in the Act of 1835, and shows where the consent of the Crown was requisite to the appointment.

It may be said that, universally, the municipal magistrates were, previous to the year 1835, locally elected. Their authority was, however, very irregularly distributed, and too often the persons selected to exercise it could only advance political partisanship as a reason for their elevation to a dignified and honourable position. The gross incompetence of many of the magistrates naturally rendered their administration of the law extremely defective, and excited just suspicion and indignation amongst the inhabitants. It was not often that persons outside the common council were chosen for the office,

and where there were aldermen they were usually the favoured class. The Mayor was always the chief magistrate wherever a criminal jurisdiction, however limited, was in practice; the Mayors of Lancaster, Liverpool, and Preston being also *ex-officio* magistrates of the county. The borough jurisdictions were occasionally concurrent with those of the county magistrates, but mostly exclusive; even where they were not, the county magistrates rarely interfered. Column 2 to 9 of the Tables following hereon supply, with those of the next Section of this Part (The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions), details descriptive of the composition, powers, and number of the abolished local tribunals, and magistracies.

The uniform system of administering justice in the corporate towns as provided by the Municipal Act of 1835, has undergone but slight amendment. The borough justices at present consist of the mayor during his year of office and one year after his mayoralty determines, the recorder and such persons as the Crown may appoint by virtue of section 98:—"and be it enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty from time to time to assign to so many persons as he shall think fit His Majesty's commission to act as justices of the peace in and for each borough, and in and for each of the counties of cities and towns respectively named in the schedules of this Act, to which His Majesty may be pleased upon the petition of the council to grant a commission of the peace: Provided, nevertheless, that every person so assigned shall reside within the borough for which he shall be so assigned, or within seven miles of such borough or some part thereof, during such time as he shall act as a justice of the peace in and for such borough."

A borough justice need not have such qualification by estate as is required for a county justice, provided he be not disqualified by law to act as a justice of the peace from any other cause or on any other account than in respect of estate; nor need he be a burgess of the borough in and for which he is assigned to act as a justice.

Summonses and warrants issued by the borough justices may be served and executed within the county in which the borough is situated, or within seven miles from such borough, without the endorsement of a county justice.

A sheriff, during his year of office, is disqualified from acting as a justice of the peace; nor can a coroner act as a justice; but attorneys, although disabled from acting as justices for a county whilst practising as attorneys, are permitted to act in boroughs and in counties of cities and towns.

If the council of any borough think it requisite that a salaried police magistrate or magistrates be appointed within such borough, they are empowered to make a bye-law * fixing the amount of the salary which such magistrate is to receive. This bye-law is to be transmitted to one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state [in practice the Home Secretary], and it is thereupon lawful for the Crown to appoint one or more fit persons, according to the number fixed in the said bye-law (being barristers-at-law of not less than five years' standing) to be, during His (or Her) Majesty's pleasure, police magistrate or magistrates and a justice or justices of the peace for such borough, and to direct that the salary fixed by the council should be paid quarterly out of the borough fund to such magistrate or magistrates: provided always however, that in every case of the vacancy of the office of police magistrate in any borough no new appointment shall be made until the council shall again make application to one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state in that behalf, as in the case of the first appointment of a police magistrate in such borough.

The Council of any borough to which a separate commission of the peace is granted are required to provide one or more fit and suitable office or offices, to be called 'the police office' or 'offices' of the borough, for the purpose of transacting the business of the justices of such borough. No room in any house licensed as a victualling house or ale-house can, however, be used for the purposes of such police office.

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* Section 99; the following cities and boroughs have applied for and been granted a stipendiary magistrate in pursuance thereof.

City or Borough.	Present Salary of Stipendiary.	City or Borough.	Present Salary of Stipendiary.
Birkenhead	£1,000	Manchester	£1,000
Birmingham	£1,000	Middlesborough	£800
Brighton	£800	Sheffield	£1,000
Cardiff	£750	South Shields	£800
Kingston-on-Hull	£900	Swansea	£750
Leeds...	£1,000	Worcester...	£300
Liverpool	£1,750		

Stipendiary magistrates adjudicate in the boroughs of Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Salford, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Wolverhampton, under special Acts of Parliament, as follows:—

Boroughs.	Acts of Parliament.	Present Salary of Stipendiary.
Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Stoke-upon-Trent	2 Vic., c. 13, (Staffordshire Potteries, &c., Act.)	£1,000
Salford	17 Vic., c. 20, (Salford Borough and Manchester division, &c., Act.)	£1,200
Wolverhampton	9 and 10 Vic., c. 65, Wolverhampton, &c., Act.)	£1,000

The justices must appoint a clerk, to be removable at their pleasure; but it is not lawful for them to appoint or to continue as their clerk any alderman or councillor of such borough, or clerk of the peace of the borough, or the partner of such clerk of the peace, or any clerk or person in the employment of such clerk of the peace. Nor is it lawful for the clerk to the justices to be by himself or his partner interested or employed in the prosecution of any offender committed for trial by the justices to whom he is clerk. Any person offending against this enactment is liable to a fine of £100, one half of which is to go to the borough fund, and the other half (with full costs of suit) to any person who will sue for the same in any of Her Majesty's courts of record at Westminster.

Notwithstanding the grant of a separate commission of the peace to a borough, if it have not also a separate court of quarter sessions, the county justices can still exercise jurisdiction within its limits.* But no part of any borough in and for which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace is holden is within the jurisdiction of the justices of any county from which such borough before the passing of the Act was exempt, any law, statute, letters patent, charter, grant, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The council of any borough who desire that a separate court of quarter sessions should be holden for such borough, may signify their wish by petition to Her Majesty in Council, setting forth the grounds of the application, the state of the gaol, and the salary which they are willing to pay the recorder. Thereupon the Crown may grant a separate court of quarter sessions for such borough, and may appoint as recorder thereof a barrister of not less than five years' standing, who is to hold his office during good behaviour. If a vacancy in the office occurs, the Crown has also the right of filling it up. The recorder is to be a justice of the peace for the borough, and is to have precedence therein next after the mayor. He is ineligible to represent the borough in Parliament, or to serve as an alderman, councillor, or police magistrate thereof. In case of sickness or unavoidable absence, he is empowered to appoint, under his hand and seal, a deputy recorder (being a barrister of five years' standing) to act for him at the quarter sessions of the peace then next ensuing.

The council are to appoint the clerk of the peace; but the recorder has nevertheless the power of removing him in case of misconduct in his office.

Before entering upon their offices, both the recorder and the

* In practice, the county magistrates, as such, never adjudicate in a borough which has a separate commission of the peace.

borough justices are to make before the mayor, or any two or more of the aldermen or councillors of the borough, a declaration that they will faithfully and impartially fulfil their duties according to the best of their judgment and ability.

The recorder is to hold, once in every quarter (or oftener if he thinks fit, or Her Majesty so directs), a court of quarter sessions, in which *he is sole judge*, and which has cognizance of all crimes cognizable by county quarter sessions.* The recorder, has, however, no power to make or levy a county rate, or a rate in the nature of a county rate, or to license houses for the sale of excisable liquors, or generally to exercise any of the powers vested in the town council.

In the absence of the recorder or deputy recorder at the time fixed for holding the quarter sessions, the mayor may open and adjourn the court, and may respite all recognizances entered by persons for their appearance there; but he cannot do anything else.

The authority of the recorder of a borough is not determinal by Her Majesty's judges coming into the county, and acting there under their commissions of *oyer* and *terminer* and general gaol delivery; he may, therefore, hold his quarter sessions of the peace during the time of the assizes in the same county.

Schedule A of the Act prescribes, as before observed (page 40), that the cities and boroughs named therein are to have a commission of the peace; those comprised in Schedule B not being permitted one unless on petition or grant. No commission has, however, been issued to Neath, although that borough is included in Schedule A; the reason for this exclusion has not transpired.

The Act 6 and 7 William IV., c. 105, intituled 'An Act for the better administration of Justice in certain Boroughs,' gave the county justices power to contract with the council of a borough in which there is a sufficient gaol, for the committal of county prisoners thereto, and authorised the trial of such persons by the court of quarter sessions, if there be one; enabled the recorder of a borough to try persons at the borough sessions, although they might have been committed for trial to a county prison more than two miles from the borough; and enacted that the oaths to be taken by the recorder or the borough justices might be taken before the mayor or any two councillors without suing out or obtaining any special *dedimus* or other commission or authority for administering such oaths; and that the powers heretofore vested by local Acts in the justices in quarter

* See page 153 as to offences which are not within the cognizance of these Courts.

sessions, and not coming within the scope of the recorder's authority, should be exercised by the town council. This Act also contains provisions in reference to courts of request, to courts of record, to the courts of quarter sessions of the Cinque Ports, and to the appointment of the vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge to be a justice of the peace for the town.

The Act 7 William IV. and 1 Victoria, c. 78, s. 31, provided that all offences committed within any borough, or the precincts thereof, against the provisions of any local Act of Parliament were in future to be cognizable by the borough magistrates.

The Act 30 and 31 Victoria, c. 115, s. 2, enacts "that a justice of the peace shall not be incapable of acting as a justice at any petty, or special, or general, or quarter sessions on the trial of an offence arising under an Act to be put in execution by a municipal corporation or a local board of health, or improvement commissioners, or trustees, or any other local authority by reason only of his being as one of several ratepayers, or as one of any other class of persons liable in common with the others to contribute to, or to be benefited by, any fund to the account of which the penalty payable in respect of such offence is directed to be carried, or of which it will form part, or to contribute to any rate or expenses in diminution of which such penalty will go."

The Act 32 and 33 Victoria, c. 23, extended the power of recorders to appoint deputies in certain cases, but it was practically superseded by a larger enactment—35 and 36 Victoria, c. 86, s. 9.*

Column 12 of Tables 1 and 2 in this Section does not, by the omission of the mayors, immediate ex-mayors, and recorders, give the possible or actual numerical strength of the corporate magistracy for the present year (1879), but if three (mayor, immediate ex-mayor, and recorder) be added to the numbers for the quarter sessions cities and boroughs, and two (mayor and immediate ex-mayor) to the cities and boroughs not having quarter sessions, an increase of 577 is given, thus bringing the total *possible* strength to 3,264. The *actual* strength for 1879 may be stated at 3,170, which is the nearest approach to absolute accuracy that the individual inquiries which have been made permit of. The foregoing abstract of statutes applies in some points to the next Section, commencing on page 149.

The Tables in this Section have been compiled from the Municipal Commissioners' Reports, several Parliamentary papers, and information supplied by the Crown Office and the chief officials of each city or borough.

* See also 40 & 41 Vict. c. 17 (page 162) as to division of Courts.

TABLE 1.—(PART IV., SEC. 6.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A & B OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV. c. 76.

Cities and Boroughs.	The Municipal Judges and Magistracy in 1835.										
	Judges of the Criminal Courts. The capital letters M. & R. signify that the Mayor or Recorder were necessarily of the quorum.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom, and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.	Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76.	Recorders in 1879.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, Ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12.
Aberystwith ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	5	—	9
Abingdon	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	4	2	Mayor	1	1	Common Council (life) ...	4	4	1	8
Andover	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Do. (High Steward) (life)	4	5	1	8
Arundel	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
Banbury	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	5	3	Mayor, Deputy Mayor, 1 Alderman, and 2 capital Burgesses	5	—	Common Council (life) ...	5	4	1	9
Barnstaple ...	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 2 Aldermen	4	—	Common Council (life) ...	4	4	1	9
Basingstoke ...	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	4	—	—	5
Bath	All the Magistrates (M. or R.)	13	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	13	12	1	27
Beaumaris ...	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	4	—	—	—
Beccles	[Jurisdiction obsolete] ...	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
Bedford	All the Magistrates (M. or R. or Dep.)	7	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	7	5	1	17
Berwick-on-Tweed	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	20	3	Mayor, Recorder, and 4 Bailiffs	6	—	Freemen at large (during good behaviour)	20	8	1	14

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 6.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Municipal Judges and Magistracy in 1835.									
	Judges of the Criminal Courts. The capital letters M. & R. signify that the Mayor or Recorder were necessarily of the quorum.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom, and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.	Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76.	Recorders in 1879.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, Ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12.
Beverley	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	14	4	Mayor, Recorder, and Alderman	14	—	Mayor and Aldermen (during pleasure)	14	5	—	8
Bewdley	All the Magistrates ...	3	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (during pleasure)	3	2	—	7
Bideford	All the Magistrates ...	3	—	Mayor, Recorder, 2 Aldermen, and 2 Councillors	6	—	Common Council (during pleasure)	3	6	1	4
Blandford... ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	—	—	—	—
Bodmin	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	3	2	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (Town Clerk) (during pleasure)	3	—	—	6
Boston	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	5	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 14 Aldermen	6	—	Common Council (life) ...	5	5	—	14
Brecon	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	4	—	Bailiff, Recorder, Town Clerk, and 2 Aldermen	5	—	Common Council (life) ...	4	4	—	13
Bridgnorth ...	All the Magistrates ...	2	2	2 Bailiffs	2	—	Common Council (life) ...	2	6	1	7
Bridgwater ...	All the Magistrates (M. and R. or Deps.)	4	3	Mayor, Recorder, and 2 Aldermen	4	—	Common Council (during good behaviour)	4	4	1	10
Bridport	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	5	3	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	(a) Common Council (life)	5	5	—	13

Bristol (County) ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	13	3–4	In Tolzey Court (High Steward and Sheriff); in Court of Requests (whole Corporation, or 5 of them); in Court of Conscience (any 3 Councillors)	60	—	Common Council (life) ...	13	18	1	42
Buckingham ...	All the Magistrates ...	12	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	12	—	1	8
Bury St. Edmunds	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	9	2	In Court of Record (Mayor, Recorder, and 12 capital Burgesses); in Much Court (Town Clerk)	15	—	Common Council (life) ...	9	11	1	7
Calne	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
Cambridge ...	All the Magistrates (M) ...	20	—	Mayor	1	—	Freemen at large (life) ...	20	21	1	26
Canterbury (County)	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	14	2	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Mayor and Aldermen (during pleasure)	14	8	1	10
Cardiff	All the Magistrates (M. and C. C.†)	4	3	2 Bailiffs	2	—	Aldermen (life)	4	11	—	20
Cardigan	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	—	—	4
Carlisle	All the Magistrates ...	4	2	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Common Council (during pleasure)	4	8	1	13
Carmarthen (County)	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	8	—	Mayor, Recorder, and Town Clerk	3	2	Freemen at large (life)	8	7	1	10
Carnarvon ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Crown on nomination of Mayor (life)	—	4	—	5
Chard	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
Chester (County)	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	20	‡2-4	In Portmote Court (Mayor and Recorder); in Pentice Court (Sheriffs)	4	—	Common Council (life) ...	20	8	1	23
Chesterfield ...	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	2	5	—	7

† C. C.—Constable of the Castle.

‡ The Crownmote Court of Chester, in which the Mayor presided, assisted by the Recorder, was the only municipal court of law with a jurisdiction for high treason.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 6.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE MUNICIPAL JUDGES AND MAGISTRACY IN 1835.										
	Judges of the Criminal Courts. The capital letters M. & R. signify that the Mayor or Recorder were necessarily of the quorum.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom, and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.	Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76.	Recorders in 1879.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12.
Chichester ...	All the Magistrates... ...	7	—	Mayor and 3 Aldermen...	4	—	Common Council (during good behaviour)	7	6	1	10
Chippenham ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
Chipping Norton...	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	None (functions exercised by Town Clerk)	2	—	—	—
Chipping Wycombe	All the Magistrates... ...	3	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	(a) Common Council (during pleasure)	3	—	—	6
Clitheroe	[Petty Sessions only held]	—	—	2 Bailiffs	2	—	Freemen at large (during good behaviour)	1	6	—	10
Colchester ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	5	2	Mayor and Recorder ...	2	2	Common Council (life) ...	5	8	1	16
Congleton ...	All the Magistrates (M. or Dep.)	3	—	High Steward (or Recorder)	1	—	Common Council (life) ...	3	4	—	11
Coventry	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	12	4	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Common Council (annually)	12	12	—	19
Dartmouth ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	3	3	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Common Council (life) ...	3	5	1	9
Daventry	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	3	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	(a) Common Council (life)	3	—	—	—
Deal	All the Magistrates ...	7	—	Mayor, Recorder, whole Corporation & 24 Commoners	62	—	Mayor and Jurats (life)...	7	4	1	8

Denbigh	All the Magistrates ...	2	2	2 Bailiffs or Sheriffs ...	2	—	(a) Common Council (life)	2	2	—	5
Derby	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	7	2	Mayor, ex-Mayor, Recorder, and Town Clerk	4	—	(a) Common Council (life)	7	8	1	23
Devizes	All the Magistrates ...	6	2	Mayor, Recorder, and 4 capital Burgesses	6	—	Common Council (also Town Clerk) (life)	6	7	1	11
Doncaster ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	5	2	Mayor and Recorder ...	2	—	Common Council (life) ...	5	5	1	12
Dorchester ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	6	3	Mayor, ex-Mayor, Recorder, 2 Bailiffs, 1 Justice, Town Clerk, and 6 Aldermen	13	—	Common Council (life) ...	6	5	—	7
Dover	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	12	—	Mayor, & 11 other Jurats	12	3	Common Council (life) ...	12	8	1	14
Droitwich ...	All the Magistrates... ...	5	—	2 Bailiffs and Recorder ...	3	—	Common Council (life) ...	5	—	—	6
Durham	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Common Council authorized (during good behaviour)	—	10	—	18
Evesham	All the Magistrates (M.& R.)	6	3	Mayor, Recorder, and Senior Alderman ...	3	—	Common Council (life) ...	6	3	—	10
Exeter (County)...	All the Magistrates (M.& R.)	10	3-4	In Provost's Court (4 bailiffs); in Mayor's Court (Mayor and 2 bailiffs); in Sheriff's Court (Undersheriff)	6	2	Common Council (life) ...	10	10	1	20
Eye	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Freemen at large (life) ...	2	—	—	6
Falmouth... ...	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	3	2	Mayor, Recorder, and Senior Aldermen	3	—	Crown on nomination of Council (life)	3	4	—	8
Faversham ...	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	12	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (during pleasure)	12	—	1	5
Flint	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Mayor (during pleasure)	—	—	—	7
Folkestone ...	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	12	—	Mayor and 11 Jurats ...	12	—	Common Council (life)...	12	—	1	13
Gateshead ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	6	—	15
Glastonbury ...	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Whole Corporate Body (life)	3	—	—	—

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 6.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Municipal Judges and Magistracy in 1835.											
	Judges of the Criminal Courts. The capital letters M. & R. signify that the Mayor or Recorder were necessarily of the quorum.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom, and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.	Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76.	Recorders in 1870.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, Ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12.
Gloucester (County)	All the Magistrates... ...	17	2	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	(a) Common Council (life)	17	6	1	22
Godalming ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
Godmanchester ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	Two Bailiffs and Town Clerk	3	—	Common Council (life) ...	—	—	—	—
Grantham ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R. or Deps.)	15	4	Alderman and the Town Clerk	2	—	(a) Aldermen's Court (during pleasure)	15	4	1	5
Gravesend ...	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	Mayor, and 12 Jurats (M.)	13	4	Common Council on nomination of High Steward (during pleasure) ...	3	2	1	13
Grimsby (Great)...	All the Magistrates... ...	5	—	2 Bailiffs	2	—	(a) Freemen at large (life)	5	6	—	25
Guildford... ...	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	4	—	Mayor and Aldermen ...	8	—	Mayor, and Approved Men (annually)	4	4	1	9
Harwich	All the Magistrates... ...	4	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	4	5	—	8
Hastings	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	10	3	Mayor and 9 Jurats (M.)	10	3	Town (or Common) Council (life)	10	7	1	21
Haverfordwest (County)	All the Magistrates of County of Town (M.)	28	—	Mayor	1	—	None	†28	†28	—	†29

Helston	All the Magistrates (M. or R.)	6	2	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Aldermen (during pleasure)	6	—	1	5
Hereford	All the Magistrates... ...	9	—	Mayor and Aldermen ...	7	—	High Steward (his Deputy) (during pleasure)	9	5	1	18
Hertford	All the Magistrates (M. or Dep.; R. or Dep.)	11	—	Mayor and Recorder ...	2	—	(*a*) Mayor and Aldermen (during pleasure)	11	5	—	10
Hull (County) ...	All the Magistrates... ...	14	—	Mayor and Sheriff ...	2	—	Crown on nomination of Council (life)	14	18	1	26
Huntingdon ...	All the Magistrates... ...	5	2	Mayor	1	—	Common Council (life) ...	5	—	—	—
Hythe	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	12	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Freemen at large (life) ...	12	—	1	3
Ipswich	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	7	4	2 Bailiffs	2	—	Freemen at large (life) ...	7	10	1	15
Kendal	All the Magistrates... ...	4	3	Mayor, Recorder and 2 Senior Aldermen	4	—	Mayor and Aldermen (during pleasure)	4	5	—	9
Kidderminster ...	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	6	8	—	15
King's Lynn ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R. or Deps.)	12	2	Mayor and Recorder ...	2	—	Mayor and Aldermen (life)	12	6	1	16
Kingston - upon - Thames	All the Magistrates ...	6	—	2 Bailiffs, Recorder, and Steward	4	—	Court of Assembly (High Steward) (during pleasure)	6	7	—	13
Lancaster... ...	All the Magistrates ...	9	—	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Common Council (life) ...	9	6	—	9
Launceston ...	All the Magistrates (R. or Dep.)	4	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	(*a*) Mayor & Aldermen (life)	4	—	—	—
Leeds	All the Magistrates (M. & R. or Deps.)	13	5	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Crown on nomination of Council (during pleasure of Council)	13	22	1	34
Leicester	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	6	3	Mayor, Recorder, and Steward	3	—	Mayor and Aldermen (during good behaviour)	6	10	1	25
Leominster ...	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	The Capital Burgesses ...	24	2	‡ (*a*) Capital Burgesses (during pleasure)	4	4	—	6
Lichfield (County)	All the Magistrates ...	6	2	2 Bailiffs, Steward, and Town Clerk	4	—	(*a*) Bailiffs and Brethren (during pleasure)	6	5	1	7
Lincoln (County)...	All the Magistrates (M) ...	13	4	None	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	13	9	1	27
Liskeard	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (during good behaviour)	2	6	—	5

† The commission of the peace for Haverfordwest is that of a "county of a town," distinct from the Corporation. The corporate county and municipal areas are conterminous.

‡ The approval of the Crown was practically disregarded.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 6.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE MUNICIPAL JUDGES AND MAGISTRACY IN 1835.							Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76.	Recorders in 1879.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
	Judges of the Criminal Courts. The capital letters M. & R. signify that the Mayor or Recorder were necessarily of the quorum.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom, and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.		
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12.
Liverpool	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	30	—	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Common Council (during good behavior)	30	27	1	64
Llandovery ...	[Jurisdiction obsolete] ...	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Mayor and Burgesses (during good behaviour)	—	—	—	—
Llanidloes ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	By the Lord of the Manor	—	—	—	—
Louth	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	4	5	—	9
Ludlow	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	5	2	2 Bailiffs	2	—	(a) Common Council (life)	5	4	1	4
Lyme Regis ...	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Capital Burgesses (life) ...	5	—	—	6
Lymington ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Mayor and Burgesses (during pleasure)	—	—	—	—
Macclesfield ...	All the Magistrates ...	5	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Freemen at large (life) ...	5	6	—	18
Maidenhead ...	All the Magistrates (Steward)	3	—	Mayor and 2 Bridgemasters	3	—	Common Council (but unauthorized) (life)	3	—	—	5
Maidstone ...	All the Magistrates ...	5	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Mayor and Jurats (during pleasure)	5	8	1	16
Maldon	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	4	2	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Mayor and Aldermen (life)	4	4	1	12
Marlborough ...	All the Magistrates ...	3	—	Mayor	1	—	None	3	—	—	6

Monmouth ...	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Common Council (life) ...	4	3	—	11
Morpeth	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
Neath	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Constable of the Castle (hon. office)	—	†—	—	—
Newark	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	7	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 11 Aldermen	13	—	Common Council (life) ...	7	8	1	7
Newbury	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	Mayor (or Deputy) ...	1	—	High Steward (his Deputy) (during pleasure)	4	4	1	4
Newcastle-under-Lyme	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	3	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 2 Bailiffs	4	—	(a) Common Council (life)	3	3	1	6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (County)	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	12	—	In Mayor's Court (Mayor & Recorder); in Sheriff's Court (Sheriff); in Conscience Court (Sheriff)	3	—	(a) The "twenty-four" Electors appointed by charter (annually)	12	13	1	32
Newport (I. of W.)	All the Magistrates ...	6	—	Mayor, Recorder, Dep. Recorder and Aldermen (M. & R.)	14	—	Crown on nomination of Council (life)	6	4	—	9
Newport (Mon.) ...	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Mayor and Aldermen (life)	3	2	—	21
Northampton ...	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	7	—	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	(a) Common Council (annually)	7	6	1	17
Norwich (County)	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	20	3	2 Sheriffs and Steward ...	3	—	Common Council (life) ...	20	14	1	31
Nottingham (County)	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	9	—	In Mayor's, &c., Court (Mayor & 2 Sheriffs); in County Court (Sheriffs)	3	—	Common Council and Livery (life)	9	12	1	33
Oswestry	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	4	2	Mayor and Town Clerk...	2	—	(a) Common Council (life)	4	5	1	9
Oxford	All the Magistrates ...	25	2	In Mayor's Court (Mayor & 4 Aldermen); in Hustings Court (Mayor, any of Assistants, & 2 Bailiffs)	15	—	House—so termed—"on scrutiny" (during pleasure)	25	7	1	16
Pembroke ...	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	1	8	—	17
Penryn	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	3	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Mayor and Capital Burgesses (life)	3	—	—	7

† Neath was directed by the Act to have a Commission of the Peace, but one has not yet been granted.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 6.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Municipal Judges and Magistracy in 1835.										
	Judges of the Criminal Courts. The capital letters M. & R. signify that the Mayor or Recorder were necessarily of the quorum.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.	Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76.	Recorders in 1870.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12.
Penzance	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	3	3	Mayor & the Town Clerk	2	—	Common Council (during pleasure)	3	2	1	7
Plymouth ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	5	3	Mayor	1	—	Freemen at large (life) ...	5	9	1	16
Pontefract ...	All the Magistrates ...	14	—	Mayor	1	—	(a) Mayor (during pleasure)	14	5	1	11
Poole (County) ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	6	—	Mayor and Senior Bailiff	2	—	(a) Resident Burgesses (life)	6	8	1	14
Portsmouth ...	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	6	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen (M. or R.)	14	—	Mayor and Aldermen (life)	6	13	1	24
Preston	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 7 Aldermen	9	—	Common Council (life) ...	9	8	—	28
Pwllheli	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	Bailiffs and Recorder (R.)	3	1	By the Mayor (life) ...	2	—	—	—
Reading	Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop's Commissary, and Magistrates (M.)	10	—	Mayor and 12 Aldermen	13	2	(a) Mayor and Aldermen (life)	10	7	1	12
Retford (East) ...	All the Magistrates ...	3	2	2 Bailiffs and Steward ...	3	—	Common Council (Steward) (life)	3	—	—	2
Richmond (Yorks)	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	3	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen (M. or R.)	14	2	(a) Aldermen (life) ...	3	4	1	9

Ripon	[Petty Sessions only held]...	—	—	Archbishop's (York) Steward	1	—	Mayor and Aldermen (during pleasure)	4	6	—	6
Rochester ...	All the Magistrates... ...	4	—	Mayor and 2 Aldermen...	3	—	Mayor and Aldermen (life)	4	7	1	12
Romsey	All the Magistrates... ...	5	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 6 Aldermen	8	—	Corporate Body—by Ballot (life)	5	4	—	4
Ruthin	[Petty Sessions only—doubtful authority]	—	—	Steward of the Manor ...	1	—	Lord (or Lady) of the Manor (hon. office)	2	—	—	—
Rye	All the Magistrates ...	13	—	Mayor and Jurats ...	13	—	None	13	—	1	7
Saffron Walden ...	All the Magistrates (M. & R.)	6	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Mayor and Aldermen (during pleasure)	6	2	1	4
St. Alban ...	All the Magistrates ...	2	2	Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Aldermen (M. or R.)	14	2	(*a*) Common Council (during pleasure)	2	5	—	6
St. Ives (Cornwall)	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	4	2	—	6
Salisbury	All the Magistrates (M. & R. or Dep. R.)	14	2	Bishop's Bailiff	1	—	Common Council (life) ...	14	5	1	11
Sandwich ...	All the Magistrates ...	12	—	Mayor, Recorder, and 12 Jurats	14	—	Mayor and Jurats (life)...	12	—	1	9
Scarborough ...	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	3	—	Two Bailiffs	2	—	Common Council (life) ...	3	6	1	21
Shaftesbury ...	[Petty Sessions only held]	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	(*a*) Whole Corporation (life)	2	—	—	—
Shrewsbury ...	All the Magistrates ...	9	—	Mayor and Recorder ...	2	—	(*a*) Common Council (life)	9	9	1	22
Southampton (County)	All the Magistrates ...	11	—	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Common Council (during good behaviour)	11	10	1	34
South Molton ...	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	Mayor and 3 capital Burgesses (M.)	4	2	Common Council (life) ...	4	—	1	9
Southwold ...	All the Magistrates ...	3	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Freemen at large (High Steward) (life)	3	—	—	5
Stafford	All the Magistrates ...	6	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	6	5	—	12
Stamford ...	All the Magistrates (R. or Dep.)	16	3	Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen	13	—	(*a*) Common Council (life)	16	6	1	12
Stockport ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Lord (or Lady) of the Manor (the Steward)	—	9	—	25
Stockton-on-Tees	[Petty Sessions only held]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Bishop of Durham (his Steward) (during pleasure)	1	3	—	9

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 6.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE MUNICIPAL JUDGES AND MAGISTRACY IN 1835.										
	Judges of the Criminal Courts. The capital letters M. & R. signify that the Mayor or Recorder were necessarily of the quorum.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom, and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.	Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76.	Recorders in 1879.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12.
Stratford-on-Avon	[Petty Sessions only held]	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	5	—	—	3
Sudbury	All the Magistrates ...	8	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	8	6	1	5
Sunderland ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	10	—	23
Swansea	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	Mayor and Recorder ...	2	—	Common Hall (life) ...	—	8	—	19
Tamworth ...	[Petty Sessions only held]	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	(a) Common Hall (life) ...	5	—	—	4
Tenby	All the Magistrates ...	3	—	Mayor	1	—	None	3	—	—	6
Tenterden ...	All the Magistrates ...	6	—	Mayor and Jurats ...	6	—	None	6	—	1	6
Tewkesbury ...	All the Magistrates (M. or R.)	6	—	2 Bailiffs and Recorder ...	3	—	Common Council (life) ...	6	4	1	9
Thetford	All the Magistrates ...	3	—	Mayor and Recorder ...	2	—	Mayor & Burgesses (life)	3	—	1	6
Tiverton	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	3	—	Mayor, Ex-Mayor, Recorder, and Dep. Recorder (M. or R.)	4	2	Common Council (during pleasure)	3	3	1	18
Torrington (Great)	All the Magistrates (M. or Dep.)	3	2	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	3	—	—	—
Totnes	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	3	2	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	3	—	—	8
Truro	[Petty Sessions only held]	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (during good behaviour)	2	3	—	12
Wallingford ...	All the Magistrates ...	7	—	Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen	7	—	Common Council (life) ...	7	—	—	4

Walsall	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	5	—	Mayor, Recorder, and Town Clerk	3	2	Common Council (during good behaviour)	5	4	1	16
Warwick	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	5	—	Mayor, Recorder, and Town Clerk	3	1	Mayor & Aldermen (life)	5	5	1	14
Welshpool ...	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	High Steward & 2 Bailiffs	3	2	Freemen at large (life) ...	4	4	—	5
Wells	[Petty Sessions only held]	—	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	Common Council (life) ...	3	3	—	7
Wenlock	All the Magistrates ...	4	—	Bailiff and Recorder ...	2	1	Freemen at large (life) ...	4	8	1	18
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	All the Magistrates (M. or R.)	4	—	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs (during pleasure)	4	4	—	23
Wigan	All the Magistrates ...	8	—	[Jurisdiction in abeyance]	—	—	(a) Common Council (during pleasure)	8	15	1	25
Winchester ...	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	8	—	In Town Court (Mayor, Recorder [or Dep. Recorder], and 2 Bailiffs); in Cheney Court (Bishop's Dep.)	5	—	Corporate Body (life) ...	8	6	1	13
Windsor	All the Magistrates ...	2	2	Mayor, 9 Aldermen, 2 Bailiffs, and Under-Steward	13	—	(a) Corporate Body (Under-Steward) (life)	2	5	1	12
Wisbech	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	None	—	4	—	7
Worcester (County)	All the Magistrates (M. or R.)	8	2	In Court of Record (Mayor, Recorder, and 6 Aldermen); in Sheriff's Court (2 Sheriffs)	10	—	Common Council (during pleasure)	8	10	1	19
Yarmouth (Great)	All the Magistrates (R.) ...	4	—	Mayor, Recorder, and Town Clerk	3	2	Common Council (life) ...	4	10	1	26
York (County) ...	All the Magistrates (M.) ...	14	—	In Sheriff's Court (Lord Mayor and 2 Sheriffs); in Hustings Court (Lord Mayor)	3	—	(a) Common Council (life)	14	10	1	12
Totals ... (Table 1)	... ...	998	...	... ...	668	...	... ...	1063	886	88	2,024

☞ The Cities of Durham and Wells, and the Boroughs of Clitheroe, Hartlepool, Kingston-on-Thames, Preston, and Wallingford still exercise the privilege—under their ancient constitution—of appointing a Recorder; the duties are, however, honorary.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 6.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE MUNICIPAL JUDGES AND MAGISTRACY IN 1835.										
	Judges of the Criminal Courts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom, and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.	Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76.	Recorders in 1879.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, Ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11	Col. 12.
Aberavon ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Portreeve (during pleasure)	—	—	—	5
Accrington ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—
Ashton-under-Lyne	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	28
Barnsley	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—
Barrow-in-Furness	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—
Batley	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	9
Birkenhead ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	20
Birmingham ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	1	37
Blackburn ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	25
Blackpool ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—
Bolton	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	1	29
Bootle-cum-Linacre	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	9
Bradford (Yorks)	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	1	25
Brighton	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	1	16
Burnley	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	14
Burslem	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—
Burton-upon-Trent	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—
Bury (Lanc.) ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—

Cheltenham ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conway	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	2 Bailiffs	2	—	Burgesses at large (life) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crewe	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darlington ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Devonport ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
Dewsbury ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Dudley	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Dunstable ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Glossop	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Halifax	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Hanley	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Hartlepool ...	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction] ...	—	—	Mayor and Capital Burgesses (during good behaviour)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Hedon	[Petty Sessions only held]	—	—	Mayor and 2 Bailiffs ...	3	—	Office obsolete in 1835 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honiton	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Jarrow-on-Tyne ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Leamington ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Longton	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Luton	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Manchester ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18
Margate	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Middlesborough ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Oldham	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Over Darwen ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reigate	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Rochdale	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Rotherham ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ryde	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
St. Helens ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Ives (Hunts) ...	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 6)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Municipal Judges and Magistracy in 1835.								
	Judges of the Criminal Courts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Judges of the Civil Courts, exclusive of Commissioners in Courts of Requests under Local Acts.	Number of Judges.	Number of Quorum.	Recorders—by whom, and for what term, appointed. (a) Appointment subject to the approval of the Crown.	Total Number of Magistrates, 1835.	Number of Magistrates, exclusive of Mayor, &c., included in first commission of the Boroughs named in Schedule A of 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76.	Recorders in 1879.	Total Number of Magistrates, December, 1878, exclusive of Mayor, Ex-Mayor, and Recorder.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col 11	Col. 12.
Salford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Southport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Shields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Stalybridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Stoke-upon-Trent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tynemouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Wakefield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Warrington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Wolverhampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13
Wrexham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Yeovil	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	[No Jurisdiction]	—	—	None	—	—	—	5
Totals (Table 2)	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	8	663
Grand Totals (Tables 1 & 2)	—	998	—	—	673	—	—	1066	886	96	2,687 †

† But see page 132 as to *possible* and *actual* numbers in December, 1878.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

TABLES 1 AND 2.—Number of Cities and Boroughs named therein with Recorders previous to the passing of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 76	159
Number of Cities and Boroughs with Recorders under the Act in 1879	*96
Excess of number of Magistrates (including Mayors, Recorders, and Ex-Mayors) in 1879 over the number of Magistrates under the ancient constitution ...	2,198

(7) THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS.

The ordinary Criminal Courts of the corporate towns previous to 1835 were those of gaol delivery and of general and quarter sessions.† Their jurisdiction was extremely defective, and in some cases totally disproportioned to the importance of the town, or to the probable intelligence and respectability of its magistrates. For example, the borough of Dunwich, in Suffolk, with a population of 232, had a jurisdiction extending to capital felonies,‡ whilst the city of Bath, with a population of 50,817, had only a jurisdiction confined to offences cognizable at petty sessions. The condition of concurrent or exclusive authority corresponded as little as the extent of the jurisdiction itself with the modern importance of the towns, or with the principles of expediency arising out of their situation, and their means of communication with the seat of county jurisdiction. The grant of exclusive power appeared to have depended entirely on accident or caprice.

The practice of the Criminal and Civil Courts, the method of summoning and qualifications of jurors, and the mode of payment of prosecution expenses, will be best described in the identical words of the Municipal Commissioners in their report on these points.

"The courts of gaol delivery are found in very few places; where they exist they are sometimes held under the charters, without any commission issuing from the Crown. Where no commission issues the magistrates are the sole judges. The time of holding these courts is sometimes discretionary with the corporate magistrates, sometimes regulated by the charter, and are, in practice,

* The ninety-six Recorderships are now held by ninety persons—one person holding three appointments, and four persons two appointments each.

† The terms "general sessions" and "quarter sessions" have frequently been held to imply a "distinction without any practical difference," but that is not strictly so. The term "quarter" is applicable only to those sessions which were, or are held at four even periods within the year. Although the jurisdiction of the general sessions was the same as the quarter sessions, the former were sometimes (and in the case of some of the unreformed boroughs still are) held once, twice, or three times a year only.

‡ Most of the corporate courts sent all serious cases to the county sessions or assizes, but some few (Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bristol, Canterbury, Exeter, and Rochester among the number) retained down to 1835, their chartered privileges of trying and executing criminals for capital offences.

opened at the same time as the quarter sessions. The same remark applies to the courts of general sessions.* The borough sessions seldom differ as to the times and manner of holding them from the county quarter sessions." * * *

"These (the local civil courts) in general have their origin in particular charters, but occasionally they exist by prescription. They vary considerably with regard to the nature of the actions which they may entertain. In some actions, real, personal, and mixed may be brought, and in general they have cognizance of all personal actions. The amount for which such actions can be brought is often unlimited (subject to the power of removal), while in several of the courts it is restrained to the recovery of debts under a given sum. Those courts, whose powers are most limited, are confined to suits where the debt or damage does not exceed 40s. In practice, suits for any other cause of action than debts, are seldom instituted in these courts, unless in some of the larger boroughs, where the ordinary kinds of action which occur at assizes are tried. * * * It is only in the civil courts of the larger boroughs that the attendance of a jury is frequently required. * * Frequently not more than two or three actions are brought to trial in the course of a year, although more than a hundred writs may have been sued out."

"The juries are generally summoned from the inhabitants at large, without strict reference to any qualifications; sometimes from the freemen alone. In the latter case, the number out of whom they are chosen is often inconveniently small. (At Pontefract the number was 26.) The members of the ruling body sometimes claim an exemption from serving on any of the borough juries; in other cases the grand jury is summoned exclusively from them. * * In corporate counties the lists are commonly made out by the Sheriffs in the usual manner; in other boroughs they are commonly struck in the office of the town clerk. In some towns one of the judges of the court has the power of striking the jury; the mayor in several towns nominates the foreman of the grand jury, and very frequently settles the whole list after it comes from the town clerk's office."

"In many boroughs no fund is provided for the payment of the expenses of prosecutions; in some they are paid out of the county rate; in others out of a borough rate in the nature of a county rate; in others out of the poor rate."

The following classification shows the distribution of the criminal and civil jurisdictions previous to 1835.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTIONS (in existence in 1835):—

I.—Criminal jurisdictions of Municipal Corporations exclusive of the County Magistrates.

	Number of Boroughs.
1. Extending to all offences, inclusive of high treason	1
2. Extending to all felonies	41
3. Extending to all felonies, except murder and manslaughter	1
4. Extending to all felonies, not affecting life or member	59
5. Extending only to misdemeanours	11
6. Extending (except for committals) only to offences punishable in Petty Sessions	11
	124

II.—Criminal jurisdictions concurrent with the County Magistrates.

1. Extending to all felonies	3
2. Extending to all felonies not affecting life or limb	29
3. Extending only to misdemeanours	2
4. Extending (except for committal) only to offences punishable in Petty Sessions	33
	67

The criminal jurisdiction was obsolete or in abeyance in four boroughs, and thirty-nine corporations were unendowed with a criminal jurisdiction.

CIVIL JURISDICTIONS (in existence in 1835) :—

I.—Civil jurisdictions of Municipal Corporations in all kinds of actions, "Real, Personal, and Mixed."

	Number of Boroughs.
1. Extending to actions for any amount	53
2. Extending to actions for £100	1
3. Extending to actions for £40	2
4. Extending to actions for £20	1
	57

II.—Civil jurisdictions only in actions "Personal and Mixed."

1. Extending to actions for any amount	7
2. Extending to actions for £200	1
3. Extending to actions for £100	1
4. Extending to actions for £50	2
5. Extending to actions for £40	2
	13

III.—Civil jurisdictions only in actions "Personal."

1. Extending to actions for any amount	20
2. Extending to actions for £200	1
3. Extending to actions for £100	3
4. Extending to actions for £66 13s. 4d. (100 marks)	1
5. Extending to actions for £60	1
6. Extending to actions for £50	5
7. Extending to actions for £40	4
8. Extending to actions for £20	2
9. Extending to actions for £13 6s. 8d. (20 marks) ...	1
10. Extending to actions for £10	3
11. Extending to actions for only £2	5
	46

The civil jurisdiction was obsolete or in abeyance in sixty-nine boroughs, and forty-nine corporations were unendowed with a civil jurisdicton.

The annexed Table gives the local designations of the various Civil Courts, in existence in 1835 :—

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)

Local Names of Borough Civil Courts.	Number of Boroughs in which so designated.	Local Names of Borough Civil Courts.	Number of Boroughs in which so designated.
Bailiffs' Court	1	Mayor and Bailiffs' Court	2
Borough Court... ...	4	Mayor and Sheriffs' Court	1
Boroughmote Court ...	2	Much Court	1
Cheney Court	1	Passage Court	2
Civil Court	1	Pentice Court	1
County Court	13	Pleas Court	18
Crownmote	1	Portmote Court ...	4
Fen Court	1	Provosts' Court ...	1
Foreign Court	2	Record Court	113
Fortnight Court ...	2	Requests Court... ...	32
Guildhall Court ...	2	Sheriffs' Court	10
Hustings Court ...	6	Town Court	2
Intrinsical Court ...	1	Tolzey Court	1
Mayor's Court	11		

The references and abstract of statutes in the preceding Section, extending from page 127 to page 132, apply, as previously remarked, to this Section, and should be read in conjunction with it. Some other points however, require to be noticed, more particularly that by which the county justices are excluded from intervening in a borough, and those relating to the prosecution of offenders and liability to serve on juries.

Within ten days after the grant of a separate court of quarter sessions* to any borough, the council are to send a copy of such

* The offences triable at borough quarter sessions are the same as those of which the county quarter sessions have cognizance, (*see* s. 105 of the Municipal Act of 1835,) viz., felonies—with certain limitations—and misdemeanours. The Criminal Code (Indictable Offences) Bill, as amended in Committee (May, 1879) proposes by s. 431, the abolition of the distinction between felony and misdemeanours.

Under the original County Commission of the Peace which, almost in its present form, was settled by a conference of judges in 1590, and commanded by the then Lord Chancellor to be used, any one or more justices have not only all the ancient power touching the peace which the conservators of the peace had at the common law, but also that whole authority which has been added thereto by subsequent statutes.—(*Vide* Pritchard's "Practice and Procedure at Quarter Sessions, &c.") Until the passing of the Act 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 38, the justices in general and quarter sessions exercised jurisdiction over felonies with no limitation except that which sprung up, in practice, of abstaining from the more difficult and important cases, and sending them to the

grant, sealed with the common seal of the borough, to the clerk of the peace of the county in which it is situated; and after the grant

Assizes. Modern public opinion, however, demanded the application, to intricate and important cases, of that knowledge and discrimination which could only be expected from the labour of a life devoted to legal pursuits, and which was not reasonably to be sought for in the compass of individual magistrates however well informed and upright in purpose. Consequently the Act just referred to was passed. It provided as follows: —"That after the passing of this Act neither the Justices of the Peace acting in and for any County, Riding, Division, or Liberty, nor the Recorder of any Borough, shall at any Session of the Peace, or at any adjournment thereof, try any Person or Persons for any Treason, Murder, or Capital Felony, or for any Felony which, when committed by a Person not previously convicted of Felony, is punishable by Transportation beyond the Seas [altered to Penal Servitude by 20 & 21 Vict., c. 3, s. 6] for Life, or for any of the following Offences, (that is to say,)

1. Misprision of Treason:
2. Offences against the Queen's Title, Prerogative, Person, or Government, or against either House of Parliament:
3. Offences subject to the Penalties of Præmunire:
4. Blasphemy, and Offences against Religion:
5. Administering or taking unlawful Oaths:
6. Perjury and Subornation of Perjury:
7. Making or suborning any other Person to make a false Oath, Affirmation, or Declaration, punishable as Perjury or as a Misdemeanour:
8. Forgery:
9. Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to Crops of Corn, Grain, or Pulse, or to any part of a Wood, Coppice, or Plantation of Trees, or to any Heath, Gorse, Furze, or Fern:
10. Bigamy, and Offences against the Laws relating to Marriage:
11. Abduction of Women and Girls:
12. Endeavouring to conceal the Birth of a Child:
13. *Offences against any Provision of the Laws relating to Bankrupts and Insolvents:*
14. Composing, printing, or publishing blasphemous, seditious, or defamatory Libels:
15. Bribery:
16. Unlawful Combinations and Conspiracies, except Conspiracies or Combinations to commit any Offence which such Justices or Recorder respectively have or has Jurisdiction to try when committed by One Person:
17. Stealing, or fraudulently taking, or injuring or destroying, Records or Documents belonging to any Court of Law or Equity, or relating to any Proceeding therein:
18. Stealing or fraudulently destroying or concealing Wills or Testamentary Papers, or any Document or written Instrument being or containing Evidence of the Title to any Real Estate, or any Interest in Lands Tenements, or Hereditaments:"

The 13th sub-clause was repealed by the Act 32 & 33 Vict., c. 62 (The Debtors' Act), and the offences enumerated therein were, by s. 20, deemed to be within the jurisdiction of Quarter Sessions Justices and Recorders. The 24 & 25 Vict., c. 96, s. 87, precluded frauds by agents, bankers, or factors in embezzling money or selling securities, &c., entrusted to them under directions in writing, or chattels, or valuable security held for safe custody or special purposes (the offences of keeping and publishing of false accounts and destroying of documents by directors and officers of public companies are also included) being tried at any court of general or quarter sessions of the peace.

The sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and those of Middlesex, London, and Westminster, are subject to various regulations which differ from those prevailing in other parts of England.

of such court to any borough, the county justices are prohibited from assessing the lands, tenements, or hereditaments within the borough to any county rate thereafter to be made; but every part of such borough is thenceforward wholly free and discharged from contributing, otherwise than as we shall presently mention, to any rate or assessment of any kind, of, and for the county in which any part of such borough is situated; provided nevertheless that all arrears of rates previously made may be levied.

With respect to the payment by boroughs of the expenses of prosecuting prisoners at the assizes, s. 113 of the Municipal Act enacts as follows :—

"And whereas by an Act made in the seventh year of His late Majesty George IV., intituled 'An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in England and Wales,' it was enacted that all sums directed to be paid by virtue of that Act in respect of felonies and misdemeanours therein enumerated, committed in liberties, franchises, cities, towns, and places which do not contribute to the payment of county rate, should be paid as therein is directed; be it therefore enacted that all sums directed to be paid by virtue of the last recited Act, in respect of felonies and such misdemeanours as aforesaid, committed or supposed to have been committed in any borough in which a separate county quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden, shall be paid out of the borough fund of such borough, anything in the said Act notwithstanding, and the order of court shall in every case be directed to the treasurer of such borough instead of to the treasurer of the county."

Then a subsequent statute (5 & 6 Vict., c. 98, s. 18), after enacting that the expense of conveyance, safe custody, &c., of prisoners for offences arising within the borough, sent by the borough quarter sessions to the county gaol, when there is no contract subsisting between such borough and county relative to such prisoners, shall be paid by the council of the borough, proceeds to provide that the expenses of prosecuting such prisoners shall be defrayed by the treasurer of the borough, in the manner directed in the above section, by a rate to be levied for that purpose. The Act further provides—

"That the treasurer of every county in England and Wales shall keep an account of all costs arising out of the prosecution, maintenance and punishment, conveyance and transport of all offenders committed for trial to the assizes in such county from any borough in which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden; and the treasurer of every such county shall, not more than twice in every year, send a copy of the said account to the council of each of the said boroughs, and shall make an order for payment of the same on the council of such borough; and the council of every such borough shall forthwith order the same, with all reasonable charges of making and sending such account, to be paid by the treasurer of such county out of the borough fund; and in case any difference shall arise concerning the said account, it shall be decided by the arbitration of a barrister to be named, as is provided in the

case of differences with respect to the payment of moneys under contracts made by authority of an Act made in the fifth year of His late Majesty George IV., intituled 'An Act for amending an Act of the last Session of Parliament, relating to the building, repairing, and enlarging of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction, and for procuring information as to the state of all other Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales:' provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or restrain the powers given by the last mentioned Act of contracting with the justices of the peace, having authority or jurisdiction in and over any gaol or house of correction of the county wherein or where such borough is situated, or whereto it is adjacent, for the conveyance, support or maintenance in such last mentioned gaol or house of correction of persons committed thereto from such borough, save only that all such powers shall, after the first of May, 1836, be vested in the council of such borough in the name of the body corporate, whose council they are, and in none other; and for the purpose of making such contracts as aforesaid, the council of such borough, and none other, shall have power to make the orders required by the said last mentioned Act to be made by the justices of the borough at the borough sessions."*

The expenses to be charged on a borough having separate quarter sessions are to be estimated upon a calculation of the proportion which the expense of each prisoner bears to the total expenses of the gaol, and are not to be limited to the direct expenses incurred in respect of the individual prisoner. The council may contract for committing prisoners to the gaol of another borough, if there be sufficient accommodation, &c., in it, and the county justices may contract with the council of a borough in which there is a sufficient gaol for the committal of county prisoners thither.* Lastly, it is enacted—

"That the treasurer of every county in England and Wales shall keep an account of all sums of money received in aid or on account of the county rate, and of the sums of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than the costs arising out of the prosecution, maintenance and punishment, conveyance and transport of offenders committed for trial in such county, and in the case of boroughs having a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace other than that of coroner's inquests, and shall, not more than twice in every year, send a copy of the said account to the council of every borough situate within such county in which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden, and which, before the passing of the said Act, intituled 'An Act to settle and describe the Divisions of Counties, and the Limits of Cities and Boroughs, in England and Wales, so far as respects the election of Members to serve in Parliament,' was chargeable with, or liable to contribute in whole, or in part to, the county rate of such county, and shall make an order on the council of every such borough for the payment of such proportion of such sum as would have been chargeable, after deducting all sums of money received in aid of the county

* These provisions of the Act of 1835 have, however, undergone material alteration by subsequent legislation, and especially by the Prisons Act, 1877.

rates as aforesaid, if this Act had not passed, upon such boroughs, as the same shall be bounded, according to the provisions of this Act; and the council of such borough shall forthwith order the same, with all reasonable charges of making and sending the said account, to be paid to the treasurer of such county out of the borough fund: Provided that in case any difference shall arise concerning the last mentioned account, it shall be decided by the arbitration of a barrister to be named, as is provided in the case of differences with respect to the payment of moneys under contracts made by the authority of the said Act (5 Geo. IV., c. 85)."

As to jurors the Act provides that every burgess of a borough wherein there is a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace or a court of record for the trial of civil actions (unless he be exempt or disqualified from serving on a jury otherwise than in respect of property under 6 Geo. IV., c. 50)* is qualified and liable to serve on grand and petty juries in such borough both at the quarter sessions and in the court of record. The clerk of the peace is to give ten days' public notice at least of the holding of the court of quarter sessions, and is at least seven days before to summon a sufficient number of grand jurors. The clerk of the peace and the registrar of the court of record are respectively to summon not less than thirty-six nor more than sixty persons to serve as petty jurors at the court of quarter sessions, or as jurors in the court of record (in case there is any cause to be tried at the sitting of the last mentioned court). In case a juror duly summoned does not attend in pursuance of his summons, the court is empowered (unless some reasonable

* The persons disqualified under this Act from serving on juries are the following:—Aliens, unless the jury be *de medietate linguæ;* persons attainted of treason or felony, or of any crime that is infamous, unless they have obtained a pardon; persons outlawed or excommunicated; and women, unless on a writ *de ventre inspiciendo* (this liability is proposed to be abolished by the Criminal Code Bill). Those who are merely exempted from serving on juries may be classed under the following heads—viz., peers; judges of the courts of record at Westminster; clergymen in holy orders; qualified Roman Catholic clergymen; qualified Protestant dissenting clergymen; serjeants, and barristers-at-law actually practising; doctors and advocates of the civil law actually practising; attorneys and proctors duly admitted and actually practising in the courts of law or equity, or in the ecclesiastical or Admiralty courts, who have taken out their annual certificates; officers in any of these courts actually executing the duties of their offices; coroners, gaolers, and keepers of houses of correction; members and licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London actually practising; surgeons who are members of one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and actually practising; apothecaries certificated by the court of examiners of the Apothecaries' Company, and actually practising; officers of the army and navy on full pay; pilots licensed by the Trinity House of Deptford, Hull, or Newcastle; masters of ships in the buoy and light service; and pilots licensed by the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, or under any Act of Parliament or charter in any other port: the household servants of Her Majesty; officers of the customs or excise; sheriffs' officers; high constables and parish clerks.

excuse be proved) to impose upon him such fine as it shall think fit. This fine, unless duly paid, may be levied by order of the court by distress and sale of the juror's goods, the amount being paid over to the borough fund. No person is to be summoned to serve as a juror at the sessions or at the court of record oftener than once a year, unless* all persons liable to serve have been summoned once during the year. Members of the council, justices of the peace for any borough, and the treasurer and the town clerk thereof, are exempt and disqualified from serving on any jury within the borough, and are exempt from serving on any jury in the county in which such borough is situated. Burgesses of boroughs which have a court of quarter sessions are also exempt from serving at county quarter sessions. All chartered exemptions from serving on juries in any borough are, however, abolished.

With respect to borough courts for the trial of civil actions, the Act provides in substance that these courts, whether existing by virtue of charter or custom, should continue to be holden as before, and that the council should have power to appoint the judge. The alterations made were confined to a few minor particulars, chiefly required to carry out the purposes of the statute. These courts have authority to try actions of assumpsit, covenant, and debt, whether the debt be by speciality or on simple contract; and all actions of trespass or trover for taking goods and chattels, provided the sum or damages sought to be recovered does not exceed £20; and all actions of ejectment between landlord and tenant wherein the annual rent of the premises of which possession is sought to be recovered does not exceed £20, and upon which no fine has been reserved or made payable. They cannot, however, try any action wherein the title to land, whether freehold, copyhold, or leasehold, or to any title, toll, market, fair, or other franchise is in question, unless they had authority to do so before the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act. The council are to appoint the registrar of such court, except when the town clerk acts in that capacity, and such other officers and servants as are necessary for carrying on the business and executing the proceedings of the court. No registrar or other officer of the court is by himself or any partner, or by his or their clerks, to practise as an attorney in such court.† It was anticipated at the time of the passing of the Act of 1835 that there would be a revival of the

* See 7 Will. IV., and 1 Vic., c. 78, s. 36.

† With respect to the practice of these courts of record, the result of the several enactments which have from time to time been passed on the subject seems to be that every judge of such court may from time to time make, alter, and revoke such rules

civil courts and jurisdictions then in abeyance, but the establishment of new county courts by the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (with their inexpensive procedure and the extensive powers conferred on them by recent Acts) have almost completely annulled the various jurisdictions detailed at page 151. Only eighteen out of the 178 cities and boroughs scheduled in the Act of 1835 are now included in the annual Judicial Returns with respect to their civil jurisdiction, and of that number not more than a dozen (*vide* Table 2 of this Section) can be said to have a publicly-recognised existence. At unfrequent intervals a suit is entered in the civil court of one or other of the boroughs not set out in the Judicial Returns; but so seldom does this occur, that the fact is hardly known outside the precincts of the court. The few tribunals which can boast an uninterrupted practice since 1835 have in a certain measure been reconstituted, and raised from the state of inefficiency and disorder into which they had fallen previous to that year, with the result of their now enjoying a deserved popularity with litigants such as distinguishes the Mayors' Court of London.

By the Municipal Corporations Act the council of every borough are authorised and empowered to settle and from time to time to alter (subject in each case to the confirmation of one of the secretaries of state) a table of the fees to be taken by the clerk of the peace, the magistrates' clerk, and the registrar of the court of record; and the town clerk is to cause a true copy of this table to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the room in which the business of his office is transacted, in the room where the borough justices sit for transacting their business, and in the rooms respectively in which the court of quarter sessions and the court of record are held.

When by any Act any penalties or forfeitures are or shall hereafter be made recoverable in a summary manner before any justice or justices of the peace, and by such Acts respectively the

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for appointing the times for holding such court (provided that it shall be held for the trial of issue of fact and of law four times in each year, and with no greater interval between the holding of any two successive courts than four calendar months), for regulating the forms and manner of proceeding, the process, appearance, practice, and pleading in such courts, and for settling the reasonable fees of the attorneys of the court for business transacted therein, with a view to conducting the business of the court with most convenience and at the smallest reasonable expense; such rules, or any order revoking or altering such rules, only to be in force upon being allowed and confirmed by three of the judges of the superior courts at Westminster. It would also seem that these enactments have been construed by the judges to give the power of granting new trials, although it had formerly been held that this court could not give a new trial, and indeed had been laid down generally that inferior courts could not grant a new trial on the merits. (See Grant on Corporations, page 461.)

same shall be limited and made payable to His Majesty, or to any body corporate, or to any person whomsoever, save and except the informer who shall sue for the same, or any party aggrieved, then in every such case such penalties, if recovered before a justice of a borough in which a court of quarter sessions is holden, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in such Acts, be paid to the borough treasurer on account of the borough fund. This enactment, however, does not extend to penalties or forfeitures recovered under any Act relating to the customs, excise, or post-office, or to trade or navigation, or any branch of the revenue. These must be appropriated to the purposes, or paid over to the person or institution, named in the Act under which they are imposed.

Prosecutions for all offences punishable by summary conviction under the Act of 1835 must be commenced within three calendar months after the commission of the offence, and not otherwise. The borough justices are empowered to summon witnesses to give evidence touching any offence against the Act; and if such witnesses do not attend, they may be fined in a sum not exceeding £5. No person is incompetent as a witness because he is liable to be rated to the borough rate. Penalties are to be made payable either immediately or within such period as the justices think fit. If not paid, they are to be levied by distress upon the goods and chattels of the offender; and if no sufficient distress be found, he is to be imprisoned in the house of correction for any term not exceeding one calendar month when the penalty does not exceed £5, and for any term not exceeding two calendar months in any other case; the imprisonment to cease in each case upon payment of the sum due. Any person who feels aggrieved by a summary conviction under the Act may appeal to the next court of general or quarter sessions of the peace to be holden not less than twelve days after such conviction for the county or the borough wherein the cause of complaint shall have arisen. Written notice of the appeal must, however, be given to the complainant within three days after conviction, and seven clear days at least before such sessions. No conviction, order, warrant, or other matter, made or purporting to be made by virtue of the Municipal Corporations Act, is to be quashed for want of form, or be removed by *certiorari*, or otherwise, into any of the superior courts at Westminster. Provision is also made for preventing any warrant of commitment, or any proceedings for levying a distress, being rendered invalid on the ground of informality.

The civil duties discharged by a court of County Quarter Sessions (such as sanitary, police, highway regulations, &c.,) are thrown upon

the council in boroughs where a separate police force is maintained, or where the council act as the sanitary authority.

The Act 7 William IV. & 1 Victoria, c. 19, enacts that whenever it appears to the recorder or other person presiding at quarter sessions that they are likely to last more than three days, he is authorised to form a second court and appoint a barrister of not less than five years' standing to preside therein. But this power is not to be exercised unless it has been previously certified to the recorder under the hand or hands of the mayor or two of the aldermen that the council have resolved that it is expedient this should be done, nor unless the name of the barrister so appointed shall have been previously submitted to and approved by the secretary of state. Such assistant barrister is to have ten guineas a day while he thus presides in the second court; the assistant clerk of the peace and assistant crier (who are also to be appointed) are to have respectively two guineas and half a guinea per diem; but none of them are to be entitled to claim remuneration for more than two days.*

The Act 2 & 3 Victoria, c. 27, enabled the judges of courts of record in boroughs to make rules as to the times of holding, and forms of practice in such courts. These rules are not, however, to be of any force until they have been confirmed by three judges of the superior courts; nor are they to provide for holding the said courts of record seldomer than four times a year.

The Act 12 & 13 Victoria, c. 18, which is intituled 'An Act for the holding of petty sessions of the peace in boroughs, and for providing places in counties and boroughs,' provides that every sitting and acting of justices of the peace, or of a stipendiary magistrate in and for any city, borough, or corporate town, having a separate commission of the peace, at any police court, or other place appointed in that behalf, shall be deemed a petty sessions of the peace, and the district within which the same shall be holden shall be deemed a petty sessional division within the meaning of any Acts of Parliament having relation to such petty sessions, or to any business to be transacted thereat. The councils of boroughs are authorised to provide places for holding petty sessions, or to agree for the use of the county court for this purpose.

The Act 13 & 14 Victoria, c. 91, provides that the justices of any borough which has its own gaol or house of correction may commit for safe custody to such gaol or house of correction for trial at the assizes to be holden for the county in which such city or borough

* But see 40 and 41 Vict., c. 17 (page 162), which extends the period to four days.

may be situated any person charged before them with any offence, *except murder*, committed within the limits of such city or borough triable at such assizes. Persons charged with murder must still be committed to the county gaol. And prisoners committed to the borough gaol must be removed to the county gaol previous to their trial. The expenses of such prisoners so removed to the county gaol are to be calculated as provided by 5 & 6 Vict., c. 98. In cases of conviction at the assizes for offences committed within the limits of a city or borough maintaining its own gaol, the court may commit the offender to such gaol for the execution of his sentence. This Act also contains a provision giving the borough justices the same jurisdiction, with respect to all offences committed and matters arising within the borough, as the justices of the county in which such city or borough is situate have under or by virtue of any local or general Act of Parliament.*

The Act 31 & 32 Victoria, c. 22 s. 3, enacts that local authority means —in any county, ports, liberty or division of county having a separate commission of the peace, the justices in quarter sessions assembled; in any borough having a separate commission of the peace, the council of the borough. The fourth section provides that two or more local authorities may, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, contract that a place for the holding of petty sessions by each of such authorities shall be provided at the joint expense of such authorities in such manner and proportions as in the said contract mentioned. By s. 5, when any local authority is in possession of a convenient building for holding petty sessions, or for transacting business authorised by any Act of Parliament to be performed by justices out of petty sessions, any neighbouring local authority may contract with such former authority for the use by themselves of such building for such purposes, or any of them, and may use the same accordingly. Section 6 gives power to local authorities to contract for lock-up houses. By s. 7, contracts may include cost of conveyance. Section 8 directs petty sessional houses and lock-ups to be deemed within the jurisdiction of contracting local authorities. By s. 9, expenses are to be raised and defrayed as if they had been incurred in relation to the subject matter of such contracts by and within the jurisdiction of the authority which has contracted to pay the same. Section 11 empowers a local authority to form a committee of its own members and others in order to carry out the provisions of the Act.

* The Prisons Act, 1877, varies, to a certain extent, the procedure under the provisions of this Act.

The Act 35 & 36 Victoria, c. 86, empowers Her Majesty from time to time by an order in council to direct all or any part of the provisions of an Act passed in the first and second years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled 'An Act to enable courts of law to give relief against adverse claims made upon persons having no interest in the subject of such claims,' and of certain provisions set forth in the schedule to this Act, shall apply to all or any local court or Courts of Record in England or Wales.

The Act 40 & 41 Victoria, c. 17, amended the Act 7 William IV., and 1 Victoria, c. 19, by providing that the resolution and certificate of the council as to the expediency of dividing the courts of quarter sessions, should continue in force twelve months from the date thereof, and that the time for claiming remuneration should be extended from two to four days.

The Tables in this Section have been compiled from the Report of the Municipal Commissioners and information supplied by the chief officials of each city and borough.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76.

Cities and Boroughs. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1835.						The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse, or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1879.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
Aberystwith ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Abingdon ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—£10	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
a Andover ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...		Court of Record (all) to £40]	Quarter Sessions	4	—	—
Arundel ...	None	—	—	[In abeyance ...		Borough Court (all) to 40s.]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Banbury ...	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (seldom)	1	R. P. & M.—£40...	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
a Barnstaple ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record	1	P.—Any amount...	Quarter Sessions	17	—	—
a Basingstoke ...	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all) to £10] ...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Bath	Quarter Sessions	1	Misdemeanours only	†[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all) to any amount]	Quarter Sessions	52	—	—

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TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1835.						The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
a Beaumaris ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (P) to 40s.]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
Beccles	[Summary Jurisdiction lost]	—	—	[Obsolete ...	—	Court of Record]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
b Bedford ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Pleas (all) to any amount]	Quarter Sessions	9	—	—
a Berwick-on-Tweed (County)	Gaol delivery and Quarter Sessions (four times yearly)	2	All Felonies ...	Court of Pleas (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount.	Quarter Sessions	2	—	—
a Beverley ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	†Court of Record (weekly)	1	P. & M. — Any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Bewdley ...	General Sessions (annually)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Bideford ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	1	—	—

Blandford ...	None	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all) to £10]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
b Bodmin ...	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all) to £100]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Boston (*c*) ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	†Court of Pleas (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Brecon	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (twice a week)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount.	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Bridgnorth ...	General Sessions (annually)	1	Misdemeanours only	Court of Record (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	2	—	—
b Bridgwater ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
b Bridport ...	Sessions (yearly)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all) to £20]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Bristol (*c*) (County)	General gaol delivery (once yearly) and Quarter Sessions	2	All Felonies ...	†(1) Tolzey Court (weekly); (2) Pie Powdre (annually); (3) Conscience Court for debts under 40s.	3	P. & M. — Any amount.	Quarter Sessions	93	The Tolzey Court	799
b Buckingham ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	[In abeyance ...	—	Borough Court (all) to £5]	Quarter Sessions	7	—	—
a Bury St. Edmunds	General Sessions (thrice a year)	1	All Felonies ...	(1) Court of Record (monthly); (2) Much Court for debts under 40s. (every 3 weeks)	2	P. & M.—£200 ...	Quarter Sessions	—	—	—

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1835.						THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
Calne	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
b Cambridge ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Pleas (monthly)	1	P.—Any amount...	Quarter Sessions	8	—	—
a Canterbury (County)	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	All Felonies ...	† [In abeyance ...	—	Mayor's Court (all)]	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
a Cardiff	Quarter Sessions	1	Misdemeanours only	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount.	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Cardigan ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Carlisle ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Mayor & Bailiff's Court (weekly)	1	P.—Any amount...	Quarter Sessions	14	—	—
a Carmarthen (*c*) (County)	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	Misdemeanours only	Fortnight Court	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount.	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
Carnarvon ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Chard	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—

a Chester (County)	Crownmote and General Sessions (each thrice yearly)	2	‡All Felonies, including High Treason	(1) Portmote Court (thrice yearly; (2) Pentice Court (thrice weekly); (3) County Court (at parliamentary elections only)	3	(1) R. P. & M.—Any amount; (2) P.—Any amount.	Quarter Sessions	23	—	—
b Chesterfield ...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Chichester ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	8	—	—
Chippenham ...	None	—	—	† None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
b Chipping Norton	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (P) to £4]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
b Chipping Wycombe	Quarter Sessions	1	Misdemeanours only	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record—to £40]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Clitheroe ...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	Court of Record (every 3 weeks)	1	P.—Any amount...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Colchester ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	‖ 26	Court of Record	1
a Congleton ...	General Sessions (quarterly)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Pleas (twice yearly)	1	P.—Any amount...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Coventry (County)§	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	(1) Court of Mayor, &c. (fortnightly); (2) County Court (seldom)	2	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—

‡ See footnote at page 139.

§ The County of the City was annexed to the County of Warwick in 1842.

‖ 7 of the 26 indictments were really preferred in 1877, the Court ordinarily appointed for January having been held on the last day of December, 1877.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1835.						The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
a Dartmouth ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	None	—	—
a Daventry ...	General Sessions (yearly)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...		Court of Record (P) to £100]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Deal	General Sessions (irregular)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	† Court of Record (weekly)	1	P. & M.—£100 ...	Quarter Sessions	13	—	—
a Denbigh ...	General Sessions (quarterly)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Pleas (fortnightly)	1	P.—Any amount...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Derby	General Sessions, &c. (quarterly)	1	All Felonies ...	† Court of Record (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	35	Court of Record	*350
b Devizes	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—£40...	Quarter Sessions	2	—	—
a Doncaster ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	† Court of Pleas (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	6	—	—
a Dorchester ...	General Sessions (irregular)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	P. & M.—£40 ...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—

a Dover (*c*—Cinque Port‡)	General Sessions (three yearly)	1	All Felonies ...	† Court of Record (every 3 weeks)	1	P.—Any amount...	Quarter Sessions	26	—	—
a Droitwich ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—£10	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Durham ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Evesham ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—£100	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Exeter (County)	General gaol delivery (four times a year) and Quarter Sessions	2	All Felonies ...	(1) Provost's Court (weekly); (2) Mayor's Court (seldom); (3) County Court (monthly)	3	(1) R. P. & M.—any amount; (2) same; (3) P.—40s.	Quarter Sessions	29	Provost's Court	86
b Eye	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record.—(M. & P.)—To any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Falmouth ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record	1	P.—(100 Marks) £66 13s. 4d.	§Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Faversham ...	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	All Felonies ...	[In abeyance ...	—	Portmote Court]...	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
Flint	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Folkestone ...	General Sessions (yearly)	1	All Felonies ...	† Court of Record (seldom)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	7	—	—
Gateshead ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Glastonbury	Petty Sessions only	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Gloucester (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	None	—	—	Quarter Sessions	33	—	—

* Approximate number.

‡ The Cinque Ports include Dover, Sandwich, New Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Rye, and Winchelsea.

§ The Falmouth Borough Quarter Sessions jurisdiction was abolished by the Act 28 & 29 Vict., c. 103 (1865).

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1835.						THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
Godalming ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
Godmanchester	None	—	—	Court of Pleas	1	P.—£2	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Grantham ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	Court of Record	1	P.—£40	Quarter Sessions	8	—	—
b Gravesend ...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	10	—	—
a Grimsby (Great)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	† (1) Foreign Court (weekly); Mayor's Court (disused)	2	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Guildford ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	4	—	—
a Harwich (*c*) ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Pleas (M. & P.).—£100]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—

a Hastings ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	Court of Record (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	23	—	—
a Haverfordwest (*c*) (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	Intrinsical Court (seldom)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	‡Quarter Sessions	2	—	—
b Helston ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	[In abeyance ...		Court of Record (P) to any amount]	Quarter Sessions	1	—	—
a Hereford ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Mayor's Court (twice a week)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	15	—	—
b Hertford ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	(1) Court of Record (weekly); (2) Clerk of Markets Court (yearly)	2	P.—£60	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Hull (County) ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	† Civil Court (practically every week)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	115	Court of Record	70
a Huntingdon ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Pleas (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Hythe	General Sessions (yearly)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]...	Quarter Sessions	—	—	—
a Ipswich (*c*) ...	General Sessions, &c. (four times a year)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	† Court of Small Pleas (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	24	—	—
a Kendal	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	† Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	P.—£40	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Kidderminster...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—

‡ Haverfordwest is not a Quarter Sessions Borough under the Municipal Act; the commission of the peace and jurisdiction is that of a "county of a town." The municipal and county limits are conterminous.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1835.						THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
a King's Lynn (*c*)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	† (1) Guildhall Court (twice a week); (2) Admiralty; Court of Record (occasionally)	2	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	10	—	—
b Kingston - on - Thames	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Lancaster ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	Court of Pleas (weekly)	1	P.—Any amount...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Launceston ...	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (P) to any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Leeds	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies except Murder or Manslaughter	None	—	—	Quarter Sessions	194	—	—
a Leicester ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	74	—	—

a Leominster ...	Quarter Sessions	1	Misdemeanours only	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—£100	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Lichfield (County)	Gaol delivery and Quarter Sessions	2	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount above 40s.	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
a Lincoln (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	† Foreign Court (disused)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	22	—	—
b Liskeard ...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (P) to any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Liverpool ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	† Passage Court (monthly)	1	P.—Any amount...	Quarter Sessions	629	Court of Passage	4101
Llandovery ...	None	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Bailiff's Court (all) to any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
Llanidloes ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
b Louth	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Limb	† None... ...	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Ludlow... ...	General Sessions (quarterly)	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
a Lyme Regis ...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Hustings (P.) to any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Lymington ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
b Macclesfield ...	General Sessions (twice a year)	1	Misdemeanours only	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Maidenhead ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—£20...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Maidstone ...	Quarter Sessions	1	Misdemeanours only	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Pleas (all)]	Quarter Sessions	16	—	—

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1835.						THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
a Maldon (*c*) ...	General Sessions (irregular)	1	All Felonies ...	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]...	Quarter Sessions	1	—	—
a Marlborough ...	Quarter Sessions	1	Misdemeanours only	Mayor's Court (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Monmouth ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Borough Court (seldom)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Morpeth ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
Neath	None	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Pleas (P.) to £100]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Newark... ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—£200... ...	Quarter Sessions	10	Court of Record	None
b Newbury ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—(20 marks) £13 6s. 8d.	Quarter Sessions	4	—	—
b Newcastle-under Lyme	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	P.—£50	Quarter Sessions	13	—	—

a Newcastle - upon Tyne (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	(1) Mayor's Crt. (weekly), (2) Sheriff's Crt. (twice a week), (3) Crt. of Conscience, 40s. (monthly), (4) County Crt.	4	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	32	Court of Record; (styled Burgess and non-Burgess Court)	47
a Newport (*c*) Isle of Wight	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	† Court of Record (twice a week)	1	P. & M. — Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Newport (Mon.)	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (P.) to any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Northampton ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	53	Court of Record	1
a Norwich (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	† Guildhall Court (twice a week)	1	P. & M. — Any amount	Quarter Sessions	35	Guildhall Court	131
b Nottingham (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	(1) Court of Mayor, &c. (fortnightly), (2) County Court	2	R. P. & M.— Any amount	Quarter Sessions	28		
a Oswestry ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—Any amount...	Quarter Sessions	3	Court of Record	2
a Oxford	Quarter Sessions & gaol delivery	1	All Felonies ...	(1) Mayor's Court, (2) Hustings Court (each weekly)	2	R. P. & M.— Any amount	Quarter Sessions	19	Mayor's Court	8
b Pembroke ..	Petty Sessions only	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1835.						The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
b Penryn... ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Penzance ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (fortnightly)	1	P.—£50	Quarter Sessions	5	—	—
a Plymouth ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Mayor's Court	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	9	—	—
b Pontefract ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Foreign & Burgess Court (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	5	—	—
a Poole (*c*) (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	15	—	—
a Portsmouth ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	70	—	—
b Preston... ...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	P.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—

Pwllheli ...	None	—	—	Borough Courts (fortnightly)	1	P.—£2	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Reading ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record	1	P.—£10	Quarter Sessions	4	—	—
a Retford (East)...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	P.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Richmond (Yorks)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (fortnightly)	1	P.—£100 ...	Quarter Sessions	7	—	—
b Ripon	Petty Sessions only	—	—	Archbishop's Court	1	P.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Rochester (*c*) ...	Quarter Sessions & gaol delivery	1	All Felonies ...	† Portmote Court (seldom)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	16	—	—
b Romsey... ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P. & M.—£40 ...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Ruthin	[Petty Sessions only	—	Manorial Corporation]	Lordship Court (twice a year)	1	P.—£2	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Rye	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	† Court of Record (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
a Saffron Walden	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
a St. Albans ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	† Court of Record (weekly)	1	P. & M.—£50 ...	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a St. Ives (Cornwall)	Quarter Sessions	1	Misdemeanours only	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Salisbury ...	General Sessions (thrice yearly)	1	All Felonies ...	Bishop's Court (irregular)	1	P.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	6	—	—
a Sandwich ...	General Sessions (thrice yearly)	1	All Felonies ...	† Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	5	—	—

N

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS. (*a*) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (*b*) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (*c*) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1835.						THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1870.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col.
a Scarborough ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Pleas...	1	P. & M. — Any amount	Quarter Sessions	28	—	—
b Shaftesbury ...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (P.) to £10.]	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Shrewsbury ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record (weekly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	26	—	—
a Southampton (*c*) (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	(1) Court of Pleas (weekly), (2) Sheriff's Court (seldom)	2	P. & M. — Any amount	Quarter Sessions	38	—	—
b South Molton ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (every three weeks)	1	P.—£50	Quarter Sessions	None	—	—
a Southwold (*c*) ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all)	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Stafford... ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (P) to any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Stamford ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—£40	Quarter Sessions	6	—	—

Stockport ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Stockton-on-Tees	Petty Sessions only	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Stratford-on-Avon	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all) to £40]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Sudbury ...	Quarter Sessions	1	Misdemeanours only	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]	Quarter Sessions	1	—	—
Sunderland ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Swansea ...	None	—	—	(1) Court of Pleas; (2) Court Baron for Causes under 40s.	2	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Tamworth ...	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all) to any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Tenby	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	(1) Court of Record (seldom); (2) Mayor's Court for debts under 40s. (fortnightly)	2	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Tenterden ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	None	—	—
a Tewkesbury ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—£50.	Quarter Sessions	8	—	—
a Thetford ...	General Sessions (quarterly)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P. & M.—£50 ...	Quarter Sessions	4	—	—
a Tiverton ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (fortnightly)		P.—£100	Quarter Sessions	1	—	—

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1835.						The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
a Torrington (Grt.)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (all) to £50] ...	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
a Totnes	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Truro	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record (P) to any amount]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Wallingford ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	Court of Record	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Walsall	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (monthly)	1	P.—£20 and not under 40s.	Quarter Sessions	10	—	—
a Warwick ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P.—£40	Quarter Sessions	4	—	—
b Welshpool ...	General Sessions (irregular)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (seldom)	1	P.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
b Wells	Petty Sessions only	—	—	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Record]	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—

a Wenlock ...	General Sessions (irregular)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (fortnightly)	1	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
b Weymouth & Melcombe Regis	General Sessions (annually)	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record (weekly)	1	P. & M.—Any amount	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Wigan	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	[In abeyance ...	—	Court of Pleas.—Any amount]	Quarter Sessions	50	—	—
a Winchester ...	Boroughmote Ct. (twice a year) Gen. Sessions (twice a year)	2	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	(1) Town Court (weekly); (2) Cheney (Bishop's) Court	2	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	3	—	—
a Windsor ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	Court of Record	1	P.—£2	Quarter Sessions	9	—	—
Wisbech ...	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
a Worcester (County)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	(1) Crt. of Record (weekly); (2) Sheriff's Crt., Small Debts (monthly)	2	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	23	—	—
a Yarmouth (Great)	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies ...	—	—	—	Quarter Sessions	34	—	—
a York (County) ...	Quarter Sessions	1	All Felonies not affecting Life or Member	(1) Sheriff's Crt. (weekly); (2) Hustings Crt.	2	R. P. & M.—Any amount	Quarter Sessions	14	—	—
TOTALS ...	... ...	140	... ...	... ...	131	... ...	... ...	2,196		5,596

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76.

Cities and Boroughs. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1835.						The Criminal and Civil Jurisdictions in 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction; 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
Aberavon	None	—	—	None	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Accrington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
Ashton-under-Lyne	None	—	—	None	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Barnsley	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
Barrow-in-Furness	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
Batley	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Birkenhead ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Birmingham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quarter Sessions	†349	—	—
Blackburn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Blackpool ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
Bolton	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quarter Sessions	100	—	—
Bootle-cum-Linacre	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Bradford (Yorks)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quarter Sessions	52	—	—
Brighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto	47	—	—
Burnley	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Burslem	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
Burton-upon-Trent	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—

Bury (Lanc.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Conway	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Crewe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Darlington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Devonport ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quarter Sessions	12	—	—	—	—
Dewsbury ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—	—	—
Dudley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dunstable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Glossop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Hanley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Hartlepool ...	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
aHedon	Petty Sessions only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Honiton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Jarrow-on-Tyne ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Longton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Luton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quarter Sessions	305	—	—	—	—
Margate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto	5	—	—	—	—
Middlesborough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—	—	—
Oldham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Over Darwen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Peterborough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Reigate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Rochdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Rotherham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ryde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—	—	—

Court Baron ... 1 P.—£2 ... ...

None ... ... —

Court of Pleas 1 P.—Any amount

‡ For the year ending September 29, 1878.

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 7.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS. (a) Exclusive Criminal Jurisdiction; (b) Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction of County Justices; (c) Boroughs with Admiralty Jurisdiction; 1835.	THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1835.						THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JURISDICTIONS IN 1879.			
	Names of Criminal Courts & how holden, exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Number of Courts exclusive of Petty Sessions.	Character of Offences triable.	Names of Civil Courts (exclusive of Courts of Requests) and how holden. † Boroughs with a Court of Requests.	Number of Courts exclusive of Courts of Requests.	Character of Actions triable, and to what amount in money value. R (Real). P (Personal). M (Mixed).	Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction. (C.P.) Commission of the Peace. (C.J.) Active concurrent Jurisdiction of County Justices.	Number of Indictments at Quarter Sessions in 1878.	Extent of the Civil Jurisdiction, 1878. The rule indicates disuse or unfrequent use.	Number of Plaints entered in 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
St. Helens ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.J.)	—	—	—
St. Ives (Hunts)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
Salford	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	‡ —	—
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Southport ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
South Shields ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Stalybridge ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Stoke-upon-Trent	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
Taunton	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.J.) ...	—	—	—
Tynemouth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Wakefield ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Warrington ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
Wolverhampton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Quarter Sessions	38	—	—
Wrexham ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	Petty Sessions (C.P.)	—	—	—
Yeovil	None	—	—	None	—	—	Ditto (C.P.) ...	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	... ...	—	... ...	... ...	2	... ...	... ...	908		—
GRAND TOTALS (Tables 2 and 3)	... ...	140	... ...	... ...	133	... ...	... ...	3,104		5,596

‡ The "Hundred" of Salford Court of Record is a civil court very extensively resorted to.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

Tables 2 & 3.—Cities and Boroughs set out therein with a Quarter Sessions jurisdiction in 1879	97
Cities and Boroughs set out therein which have a Commission of the Peace only in 1879	99
Cities and Boroughs set out therein where the Mayor and Ex-Mayor are the only Borough Magistrates, and the County Magistrates have an active concurrent jurisdiction	44
Excess of exclusive jurisdictions in 1835 compared with 1879	10

(8.) THE POLICE AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The police organization of the corporate towns, previous to 1835, was in the most deplorable condition. Few of the corporations had under their direction other than the leet constables, and where a police worthy of the name did exist, it was invariably under the control of an independent body, acting in avowed rivalry with the undisciplined corporate officials, and owing its authority to local Acts of Parliament. In some towns the evils resulting from the want of a well organized system were attempted, unsuccessfully, to be obviated by the appointment of privately-paid watchmen. Generally speaking, the municipal police may be said to have been wretchedly insufficient and ineffective.

The almost unexceptional absence of uniformity in the ancient police arrangements, and the non-existence of criminal statistics for so early a date as 1835, render a tabular comparison of any value, in this Section, out of the question. The character of the old police organizations of such of the cities and boroughs as are now governed under the Act of 1835, are therefore set out in a separate form, as follows :—

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE ANCIENT POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.
Aberystwith ...	Six constables of leet held before the mayor; one paid by the parish.
Abingdon... ...	Three tithingmen, appointed by justices and sworn at leet; and watchmen appointed by commissioners under local Act.
Andover	Two corporation constables; and night-watch appointed by commissioners under local Act.
Arundel	Two constables elected from inhabitants in rotation by lord's leet; service by paid deputy.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Head constables and assistants annually appointed for town's division and police force, under Acts 7, 8, & 9, Geo. IV.
Banbury	Five constables appointed by corporation; street-keeper and watchmen, by commissioners under local Act, including corporation.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE ANCIENT POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.
Barnstaple ...	Twelve constables appointed by mayor from resident householders.
Basingstoke ...	Two constables; watchmen appointed by paving commissioners.
Bath	Under three police boards of commissioners.
Beaumaris ...	Serjeants-at-mace and six constables appointed by corporation.
Beccles	Four parish constables.
Bedford	Mayor's serjeant and fifteen other constables, including bellman, beadle and governor of the poor-house.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	High constable and six others appointed at leet court; no night-watch.
Beverley	Serjeants-at-mace, and eighteen constables—two for each ward; seven watchmen with assistant constables for night police under commissioners of Watching and Lighting Act.
Bewdley	Four constables appointed by magistrates; no night police.
Bideford	Seventeen constables, including the chief constable, appointed annually by mayor.
Blandford ...	No watch; two constables yearly appointed by bailiff.
Bodmin	Four constables appointed at leet by mayor.
Boston	Chief and eleven petty constables appointed by magistrates; watchmen under local commissioners.
Bridgnorth ...	Chief constable and six petty constables appointed at court leet; no night watch.
Bridgwater ...	Thirty-four constables annually appointed by council; provision for watching under local Act not availed of.
Brecon	Two serjeants-at-mace, and twenty-four leet constables; unpaid.
Bridport	Two leet constables and a watchman.
Bristol	Twelve policemen.
Buckingham ...	Eight constables appointed by bailiff; subscription watchmen.
Burton-upon-Trent	Three leet constables, and six assistants.
Bury St. Edmund's	Two chief police officers; night-watchmen under commissioners.
Calne	Borough constable and town constable, chosen by corporators and hundred jury.
Cambridge ...	Constables annually appointed by the parishes.
Canterbury ...	Twelve constables appointed at the leets of the different wards, by the several aldermen, one from list of householders furnished by the constable of ward; nine watchmen.
Cardiff	Chief constable or police officer appointed by bailiffs and paid by corporation; twelve constables appointed by constable of castle from list returned.
Cardigan	Four leet constables.
Carlisle	Constables for respective townships; small police force under local Act.
Carmarthen ...	Chief and twelve petty constables, appointed by magistrates.
Chard	Leet constable unpaid; watchmen paid by subscription.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE ANCIENT POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.
Chester	Unpaid ward constables nominated by mayor.
Chesterfield ...	Five constables.
Chichester ...	Eleven constables appointed by steward at leet, from householders, one for each ward; city watch under local Act, by four watchmen.
Chippenham ...	Watchmen and police officer, paid by subscription.
Chipping Norton	Constables appointed and paid by the parish.
Chipping Wycombe	Four constables and four tithingmen appointed by court-leet; two watchmen under local Act.
Clitheroe	Constable appointed at court-leet, and an assistant by magistrates.
Congleton ...	Leet constables; special peace officers; watchmen under local Act.
Coventry	One chief, and sixty to eighty ordinary constables.
Dartmouth ...	Twelve constables and two serjeants-at-mace, appointed by mayor and council.
Daventry	Two constables and three headboroughs appointed by lord of manor, under control of magistrates.
Deal	Twenty-three constables, householders, appointed by justices; watchmen, by Paving Act Commissioners.
Denbigh	Superintendent and twelve to fifteen constables.
Derby	High constable and six petty constables.
Devizes	Two constables; police under local board.
Doncaster... ...	Gaoler, under-gaoler, two serjeants-at-mace, street-keeper and market policeman; twenty-one constables for seventeen wards.
Dorchester ...	Watchmen.
Dover	Twenty-nine constables appointed for several wards; three day policemen; nine night watchmen.
Droitwich... ...	Constables sworn in by burgesses; two serjeants-at-mace.
Durham	Four constables annually chosen by corporation; four peace officers under Paving and Lighting Act.
East Retford ...	Two serjeants-at-mace and ten constables.
Evesham	Constables from each parish appointed by mayor.
Exeter	Serjeant-at-mace and forty-six constables; appointed annually by common council.
Eye	Serjeants-at-mace; seven constables.
Falmouth... ...	Four constables appointed by mayor; no watch.
Faversham ...	A leet constable and a borsholder, appointed yearly at court leet, jury presentment, from resident householders; watchmen appointed by Pavement Act Commissioners.
Flint	Four leet constables.
Folkestone ...	Eighteen constables appointed by grand jury at yearly sessions.
Glastonbury ...	Watchmen and beadle.
Gloucester ...	Twelve constables appointed at court-leet, from six wards of city, night-watchmen appointed under local Act.
Godalming ...	Leet constable and watchmen.
Godmanchester ...	Two constables; watch paid by subscription.
Grantham ...	Ten constables appointed for each ward, parish and township by the alderman's court and the magistrates.
Grimsby	Chief and three petty constables; appointed by magistrates and leet jury.
Guildford... ...	Constables only; appointment of housekeepers at leet.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE ANCIENT POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.
Hartlepool ...	Two constables; annual appointment.
Harwich	One high constable and twelve petty constables.
Hastings	Serjeants-at-mace, and twenty-four constables sworn at hundred court, under local Act; two parishes and part of a third regulated by commissioners; two other parishes by commissioners under Act for St. Leonard's.
Haverfordwest ...	Two high and fourteen petty constables, appointed at sessions.
Hedon	Five constables, including the serjeant-at-mace.
Helston	Four constables appointed by justices.
Hereford	Two chief and four petty constables for each ward, annually appointed by magistrates from names given by outgoing constables; watchmen under paving and lighting commissioners.
Hertford	Two serjeants-at-mace, seven constables, two watchmen and two patrols.
Huntingdon ...	Watchmen and four parish constables.
Hythe	Six constables nominated by grand jury, &c.
Ipswich	Parish constables.
Kendal	Constable and day policeman.
Kidderminster ...	Two constables; appointed by bailiff from year to year.
Kingston-upon-Hull	Forty-four constables appointed by mayor; seventy-two watchmen under local Act.
Kingston-upon-Thames	Two high constables; three constables; three watchmen and fourteen headboroughs and constables.
Lancaster... ...	Two constables appointed by borough magistrates; subscriptions for private watchmen.
Launceston ...	Serjeants-at-mace and four constables appointed by mayor.
Leeds	Chief constable and five assistants; seventy watchmen and patrol for winter; (reduced number for summer).
Leicester	Chief constable; thirty constables or headboroughs for particular wards, and from thirty-seven to forty general constables; annually appointed by magistrates.
Leominster ...	Two serjeants-at-mace and twelve constables; three watchmen maintained by subscription.
Lichfield	Nineteen constables called "dozener"; appointed by different wards for the whole city; police officers by corporation; and two high constables by burgage-holders.
Lincoln	Watchmen, superintendents, and inspectors appointed under local Act.
Liskeard	Four constables, appointed by mayor.
Liverpool... ...	Police force numbering 130 of all ranks, and constabulary force numbering 53, under the control of the corporation, and paid by them. A separate police force numbering 155 of all ranks was maintained by the Dock Estate Trustees.
Llandovery ...	Six constables; appointment of one for each of the six wards by the bailiff.
Louth	Unpaid constables appointed by magistrates; and three policemen under local Act.
Ludlow	Chief and eight leet constables; serjeants-at-mace; watchmen paid by subscription.
Lyme Regis ...	Four constables and hayward.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE ANCIENT POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.
Lymington ...	Two leet constables; watchmen appointed by the parish, under Police Acts.
Lynn	Two constables appointed by aldermen for each ward; six corporate officers.
Maidenhead ...	Two constables appointed and paid by the corporation.
Maidstone ...	Constable annually appointed by justices, from presentment of persons by leet jury.
Maldon	Seven constables appointed and paid by parishes.
Marlborough ...	Two high, and five ordinary constables, appointed by justices at borough quarter sessions.
Monmouth ...	Serjeants-at-mace and beadles; chief and nine petty constables—appointed by magistrates.
Morpeth	Four constables.
Neath	Six constables appointed by portreeve from twelve burgesses.
Newark	Chief constable, two policemen, twenty-four petty constables, besides serjeant's-at-mace and beadle.
Newbury	Commissioners under Local Act appointed superintendent and watchmen; corporation court leet appointed two constables and a tithingman for each street.
Newcastle-under-Lyne	High constable and four ordinary constables appointed by magistrates.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Seven serjeants-at-mace, and eighty constables; night-watch under local Act—twenty-four watchmen and four night constables.
Newport (I. of W.)	Two high constables and petty constables, indefinite in number, appointed by mayor, on selection of town clerk.
Northampton ...	High constable and twenty-three headboroughs and ordinary constables appointed by aldermen.
Norwich	Two constables elected for each ward by the assembly; watchmen under Paving Act.
Nottingham ...	One hundred constables appointed by magistrates at sessions; nominally for distinct wards—in practice for the whole town.
Oswestry	Sixteen ward constables.
Oxford	University claimed the privilege of night watch; city appointed peace constables.
Pembroke... ...	Eight constables appointed by mayor.
Penryn	Town serjeants and six constables.
Penzance	Four constables appointed by corporation.
Plymouth... ...	Constables assigned to each district.
Pontefract ...	Nine petty constables.
Poole	Four constables, variously appointed; watchmen under local Act.
Portsmouth ...	One high and an indefinite number of petty constables; appointed by magistrates at quarter sessions.
Preston	Superintendent and ten policemen under local Act.
Reading	Thirteen watchmen with other constables appointed by mayor.
Richmond (Yorks.)	Six constables chosen by mayor and burgesses; a paid establishment under joint management of magistrates and vacant committee comprised superintendent and three constables.
Ripon	Seven constables; two night watchmen.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE ANCIENT POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.
Rochester... ...	Two constables elected by resident freemen from their own number.
Romsey	Two serjeants-at-mace, two constables, and three tithingmen.
Ruthin	Crier; four serjeants; four constables; three lordship bailiffs.
Rye	Four constables annually appointed by justices, from householders, presented by previous constables; two watchmen.
Salisbury	Four high and thirteen petty or sub-constables under local Act; day and night watch.
Sandwich	Twelve constables and twelve deputy constables, appointed yearly by justices from householders.
Scarborough ...	Ten constables.
Shaftesbury ...	Common constables.
Shrewsbury ...	Three serjeants-at-mace and three serjeants yeomen; fourteen ordinary constables for towns and suburbs; about sixty constables for the whole of the borough liberties.
Southampton ...	Four constables elected by self-elect from lists by retiring officers; watchmen, in summer and in winter.
South Molton ...	Eight constables appointed by mayor.
Southwold ...	Six leet constables.
Stafford	Four leet constables and two deputy constables appointed by magistrates.
St. Alban	High constable, four common constables, two beadles and three night watchmen selected from each ward for the borough generally.
Stamford	Chief constable and parochial and special constables appointed by magistrates.
St. Ives	Eight constables annually appointed by mayor.
Stockton	Superintendent, serjeant-at-mace, two constables, and two watchmen under local Act.
Stratford-upon-Avon	Seven constables, watchmen and superintendent.
Swansea	Three watchmen under Paving and Lighting Act; parish constable; constable employed by association.
Tamworth ...	Two constables and two headboroughs appointed at court-leet; one special constable appointed by magistrates.
Tenby	Two serjeants-at-mace; twelve constables appointed, one for each ward, by borough justices.
Tenterden ...	High constable, six borsholders, and six deputy borsholders, appointed yearly by justices at general sessions.
Tewkesbury ...	Borough constables, appointed by council annually, and four assistant constables.
Thetford	Chief constable and parish constables appointed by magistrates.
Tiverton	Power under local Acts to appoint night watch not exercised.
Torrington ...	Chief and four sub-constables appointed by mayor.
Totnes	Twelve leet constables, and two serjeants-at-mace.
Wallingford ...	Two constables, four tithingmen, beadle and two watchmen.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE ANCIENT POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.
Walsall	Superintendent and three permanent police officers appointed by magistrates during pleasure and paid by subscription; also two serjeants-at-mace, two constables, sixteen deputy constables for the borough, and twenty for the "foreign."
Warwick	Permanent head officer and ten common constables annually appointed at leet.
Wells	Two chief constables and verderers.
Wenlock	High constable and several common constables.
Weymouth ...	Six constables appointed during pleasure by council; eight watchmen under trustees.
Winchelsea ...	Six constables appointed by justices.
Winchester ...	Four constables.
Windsor	Constables and tithingmen; and night constable and six watchmen.
Wisbech	Two beadles; superintendent and four night watchmen.
Worcester... ...	Eighteen men, organized by commissioners under 4 Geo. IV. in aid of four mayors' officers, and two constables from each of seven wards.
Yeovil	Watchmen under local Act; two leet constables.
York	Constables for different townships and parishes appointed by the magistrates.

The Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, directs the Council of a borough to appoint a sufficient number of their own body, who, together with the mayor for the time being, shall be and be called 'the Watch Committee' of such borough. The powers given by the Act to such committee may be exercised by the majority of those present at any meeting thereof at which not less than three members are present. The committee is from time to time to appoint a sufficient number of constables for the borough, who shall not only within such borough, but also within the county in which such borough or part thereof is situated, and also within every county being within seven miles of any such borough, and within all liberties in any such county, have all such powers and privileges, and be liable to all such duties and responsibilities, as any constable duly appointed had at the time of the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, or thereafter might have, within his constablewick by virtue of the common law, or of any statutes made or to be made, and shall obey all such commands as they may from time to time receive from any of the justices of the peace having jurisdiction within such borough, or within any county in which they shall be called on to act as constables. The watch committee are empowered to make regulations for the management of the constables, who are empowered while on duty to apprehend all idle and disorderly persons whom they find disturbing the public peace, or whom they have just cause to suspect

of an intention to commit a felony. Constables attending at the watch houses in the night may take bail by recognizances from persons brought before them for petty misdemeanours, such recognizances to be conditional for the appearance of the parties before a magistrate, and the recognizances to be forfeited if the parties do not duly appear. If a constable of any borough is guilty of neglect of duty or disobedience of any lawful order, he is liable, on conviction before any two justices of the peace, to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding ten days, or to be fined not exceeding 40s., or to be dismissed from his office, as the justices shall think fit. Persons assaulting constables in the execution of their duty are rendered liable to a fine not exceeding £5. The watch committee are authorised to fix the pay of the constables, to defray their expenses in apprehending offenders, to reward them for activity in the discharge of their duties, to compensate them for injuries received in the performance of their duties, or to make an allowance to such as shall be disabled by bodily injury or worn out by length of service.* The magistrates having jurisdiction within any borough are also authorised and required to appoint a number of persons to act as special constables. The watch committee are required to transmit a report on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October, in every year, to one of the secretaries of state (the Home Secretary), the number of men appointed to act as constables or policemen in such borough; and of the description of arms, accoutrements and clothing, and other necessaries furnished to each man; and of the salaries, wages, and allowances payable to such constables or policemen; and of the number and situation of all station houses in such borough; and also a copy of all rules, orders, and regulations which shall from time to time be made by such watch committee, or by the council of such borough, for the regulation and guidance of such constables or policemen. Power is given to the council to order parts of a borough not within a local Act as to lighting to be included in such Act; and the council are also authorised to assume the powers of inspectors, under 3 & 4 William IV. c. 90, for lighting any part of the borough. The Act, however, is not to interfere with the regulations for the government, &c., of dockyards, arsenals, &c. It also provided that in every case in which, before the 9th September, 1835, any rate might be levied in any borough, or in any parish or place made part of a borough, by that Act, for the purpose of watching by day or by night conjointly with any other purpose, it should be lawful for the council to levy a watch rate sufficient to raise any sum of money not greater than the average

* As to police superannuation and matters incidental thereto, see 22 & 23 Vict., c. 32 (1859), and 28 & 29 Vict., c. 35 (1865).

yearly sum which, during the previous seven years (or when any such rate should not have been levied during seven years, then during such less number of years as such rate had been levied), had been expended in the maintenance and establishment of watchmen, constables, patrol, or policemen, within the district in which such rate was levied. It having, however, been found that the amount of watch rate leviable under these powers was in many cases insufficient, the legislature subsequently, by the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 28, empowered the council of every borough named in the schedules of the Municipal Corporations Act to levy a watch rate on

"The occupiers of all messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within those parts of the borough which shall be watched by day and by night, and which from time to time, by any order of the council, shall be declared liable to such watch rate; and every such rate shall be made upon an estimate of the net annual value of the several hereditaments rated thereto, that is to say, of the rent at which one year with another the same might in their actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year; the probable annual average cost of the repairs, insurances, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain the hereditaments in their actual state, and all rates, taxes, and public charges, except tithes or tithe commutation rent charges, if any, being paid by the tenant, and either by one rate made yearly, or by two or more rates made half-yearly, or otherwise."

The amount of such watch rate is to be at the discretion of the council, but is not to exceed in any one year the sum of 6*d.* in the pound. But, by the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 28, it was provided that the Act last quoted should not apply to any borough in which the borough fund was sufficient, with the aid only of the amount of watch rate which could be raised under the Municipal Corporations Act, and without the aid of any borough rate, to defray the expense of the constabulary force of the borough, together with all the other expenses legally payable out of the borough fund by virtue of the said Municipal Corporations Act, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament. There are one or two subsequent enactments relating to the better collecting of watch rates, but they are not of such an important character as to require more than a passing notice.

Some important provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act which indirectly apply to the borough police establishments are quoted in the introductions to Sections 6 and 7 of this Part.*

The Police Acts passed subsequent to 1835 have always encouraged a consolidation of the police forces of the boroughs with those of the counties in which they are situated. The County Police Act of 1840 (3 & 4 Victoria, c. 88) enables a municipal borough to agree with the county authority for consolidation on the terms that the county chief constable shall have the control and dismissal of the borough

* See pages 127 and 149.

police. 'By the County and Borough Police Act of 1856 (19 & 20 Victoria, c. 69) it is enacted that such an agreement cannot be terminated without the consent of the Secretary of State, and that a borough with not more than 5,000 population shall not receive any Treasury subvention unless it has so consolidated; the terms of consolidation may be imposed on a county by an order in council. The County and Borough Police Act of 1859 (22 & 23 Victoria, c. 32) enacts a variety of regulations affecting the internal and external control of the police establishments.

The repeated recommendations of the Inspectors of Constabulary in recent years upon the desirability of a much larger measure of consolidation than has taken place under the Acts just mentioned, have been couched in strong and emphatic language, with the result that the new Charters Act (40 & 41 Victoria, c. 69, s. 8) prohibits the establishment in a borough to which a charter is granted under the Act, of "a new separate police not consolidated with the county police, unless the district incorporated by such charter contained not fewer than twenty thousand (20,000) inhabitants, according to the census taken next before the date of such incorporation."

Tables 2 and 3 in this Section have been compiled from the latest Reports of the Inspectors of Constabulary and information supplied by the local officials of each city and borough.

TABLE 2. (PART IV. SEC. 8.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76, WHICH MAINTAIN A SEPARATE POLICE ESTABLISHMENT IN 1879.

EXPLANATIONS.—† Indicates establishments reported inefficient; all others with no Government grant include a population below 5,000.

The rule (in any of the Columns) indicates a negative answer.

The Petty Offences (Cols. 7 and 8) include every class of offence within the cognizance of individual magistrates or Petty Sessions.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total strength of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Cost of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Proportion of the cost of Police borne by Government.	Number of indictable offences committed, year ending 1878.	Number of committals for indictable offences, year ending 1878.	Number of prosecutions for petty offences, year ending 1878.	Number of convictions for petty offences, year ending 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
Abingdon	6	514	204	3	5	84	62
Arundel	3	215	*Nil*	1	2	38	30
Banbury	5	492	*Nil*	11	7	152	124
Barnstaple	12	804	778	20	4	248	199
Basingstoke	7	513	246	6	2	191	149
Bath	86	6,664	3,106	70	56	1,897	1,164
Bedford	18	1,559	698	25	9	307	225
Berwick-on-Tweed	13	1,023	503	86	69	4,037	3,749
Beverley	11	868	427	23	16	359	316
Bewdley	1	112	*Nil*	3	—	79	59
Bideford	3	147	† *Nil*	—	—	70	40

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total strength of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Cost of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Proportion of the cost of Police borne by Government.	Number of indictable offences committed, year ending 1878.	Number of committals for indictable offences, year ending 1878.	Number of prosecutions for petty offences, year ending 1878.	Number of convictions for petty offences, year ending 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
Blandford	3	183	*Nil*	2	2	23	15
Boston	15	1,232	653	24	8	359	314
Brecon...	4	454	225	4	5	347	242
Bridgnorth	5	430	203	7	2	197	135
Bridgwater	12	949	470	38	8	357	312
Bristol	374	30,055	13,848	830	132	7,275	5,346
Buckingham ...	4	347	*Nil*	12	10	37	36
Cambridge	48	4,063	1,978	24	9	325	266
Canterbury	23	1,715	813	10	5	379	300
Cardiff	90	7,919	3,145	170	66	3,379	2,207
Carlisle...	34	3,006	1,403	127	22	1436	1,131
Carmarthen	12	854	436	9	3	289	176
Chard	2	108	*Nil*	2	—	18	15
Chester	38	3,169	1,477	50	27	2,114	1,613
Chesterfield	16	1,452	679	9	6	455	409
Chichester	8	718	321	14	3	108	79
Chipping Wycombe	4	315	*Nil*	10	6	38	36
Colchester	30	2,221	1,028	56	31	617	529
Congleton	5	430	† *Nil*	20	10	172	145
Coventry	40	3,526	1,590	47	24	943	736
Daventry	2	139	*Nil*	—	—	63	48
Deal	8	576	244	11	13	219	156
Derby	85	6,358	2,117	134	58	2,361	1,545
Doncaster	20	1,880	906	37	13	662	550
Dorchester	8	616	864	15	7	151	97
Dover	31	2,609	1,187	34	21	548	434
Droitwich	2	178	*Nil*	3	—	143	76
Durham	16	1,323	660	49	10	700	564
Exeter...	62	4,396	1,756	110	27	581	484
Falmouth	3	231	† *Nil*	10	6	228	176
Faversham	8	713	313	7	4	168	139
Folkestone	16	1,260	546	29	13	254	208
Gateshead	65	5,612	2,535	93	20	3,289	2,857
Godalming	3	254	*Nil*	1	—	34	22
Grantham	6	513	260	20	9	199	152
Gravesend	28	2,435	1,148	20	15	655	557
Grimsby (Great)...	28	2,310	979	56	31	2,076	1,664
Guildford	12	582	385	16	13	315	232
Hastings	38	3,201	1,509	51	24	546	470
Haverfordwest ...	4	343	† *Nil*	5	2	201	126
Helston	1	125	*Nil*	—	—	31	26
Hereford	30	2,343	1,048	62	21	770	435
Hertford	7	630	277	8	1	217	190
Hull	207	15,726	8,338	282	87	6,102	5,711
Hythe	3	418	*Nil*	2	—	39	25
Ipswich	43	3,000	1,515	75	43	708	469
Kendal...	14	1,148	540	11	7	398	316
Kidderminster ...	19	1,519	691	32	16	451	357
King's Lynn ...	19	1,823	731	17	10	446	341
Lancaster	17	1,465	676	16	7	471	376

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total strength of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Cost of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Proportion of the cost of Police borne by Government.	Number of indictable offences committed, year ending 1878.	Number of committals for indictable offences, year ending 1878.	Number of prosecutions for petty offences, year ending 1878.	Number of convictions for petty offences, year ending 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
Launceston	1	81	*Nil*	—	—	36	32
Leeds	356	32,209	13,114	672	289	6,810	5,606
Leicester	120	9,043	4,195	245	99	3,523	2,919
Leominster	8	603	282	11	11	230	154
Lichfield	7	711	266	16	5	452	349
Lincoln	30	2,887	1,229	51	28	895	716
Liverpool	892	82,110	36,723	1,630	818	45,139	34,856
Louth	9	757	348	15	6	148	128
Ludlow	5	477	198	6	3	269	194
Macclesfield... ...	36	3,084	1,406	51	28	772	540
Maidenhead... ...	6	411	†*Nil*	7	7	139	90
Maidstone	30	2,685	1,221	46	21	475	319
Maldon...	5	366	177	1	1	33	28
Monmouth	6	484	249	4	1	241	189
Neath	10	882	441	24	13	358	207
Newark	12	1,103	1,015	12	10	323	270
Newcastle-under-Lyme	15	1,128	1,529	28	11	640	571
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	200	20,003	8,126	607	78	9,169	1,650
Newport (I. of W.)	9	782	261	13	7	334	202
Newport (Mon.)...	50	4,459	1,496	129	33	2,472	1,821
Northampton ...	52	4,216	1,951	116	83	1,471	1,368
Norwich	90	7,858	3,376	65	54	566	445
Nottingham... ...	188	15,431	4,956	286	55	5,074	3,989
Oxford...	37	3,802	1,374	54	25	679	572
Penryn...	2	125	*Nil*	2	2	22	16
Penzance	11	515	†*Nil*	3	3	127	106
Plymouth	86	6,239	2,901	57	9	971	797
Pontefract	8	833	380	12	6	509	430
Poole	14	1,102	472	13	12	323	259
Portsmouth... ...	130	10,307	4,482	188	95	1,777	1,396
Preston	90	7,732	3,643	279	135	2,555	2,019
Pwllheli	1	83	*Nil*	—	—	50	49
Reading	40	3,380	1,550	33	9	693	511
Richmond (Yorks.)	2	207	†*Nil*	4	3	124	105
Ripon	4	380	†*Nil*	9	2	252	165
Rochester	28	2,301	1,041	23	21	415	333
Rye	2	147	*Nil*	1	1	74	60
St. Albans	8	736	333	14	7	132	108
St. Ives (Cornwall)	1	68	† *Nil*	—	—	84	60
Salisbury	13	1,125	500	7	7	251	200
Sandwich	1	58	*Nil*	7	7	77	73
Scarborough ...	30	2,815	1,215	71	27	1,207	804
Shrewsbury	25	2,022	923	73	5	748	626
Southampton ...	64	4,575	2,348	58	45	1,648	953
Southwold	1	63	*Nil*	2	5	28	20
Stamford	9	774	346	—	—	—	—
Stockport	53	4,537	2,188	216	61	2,647	2,325
Stratford-upon-Avon	4	420	*Nil*	6	5	71	47

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total strength of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Cost of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Proportion of the cost of Police borne by Government.	Number of indictable offences committed, year ending 1878.	Number of committals for indictable offences, year ending 1878.	Number of prosecutions for petty offences, year ending 1878.	Number of convictions for petty offences, year ending 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
Sudbury	7	580	283	1	1	31	24
Sunderland	110	9,200	4,588	194	87	3,982	3,114
Swansea	64	7,216	2,749	164	47	2,253	1,448
Tenby	4	290	*Nil*	2	—	129	91
Tenterden	4	256	*Nil*	—	—	36	30
Tiverton	7	478	† *Nil*	2	2	134	106
Torrington (Great)	2	101	*Nil*	1	3	8	5
Totnes	3	185	*Nil*	—	—	56	47
Truro	12	424	† *Nil*	8	3	110	90
Walsall	49	3,983	1,676	52	21	1,703	1,035
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	16	1,532	591	18	9	464	353
Wigan	49	4,397	1,933	139	69	2,167	1,793
Winchester	17	1,182	626	20	6	403	258
Windsor	18	1,721	639	18	18	335	267
Wisbech	11	1,006	396	13	10	262	110
Worcester	33	1,519	1,343	51	29	1,085	750
Yarmouth (Great)	43	3,343	1,657	65	39	1,526	1,184
York	49	4,679	1,961	60	19	1,269	1,082
TOTALS	5,036	427,991	188,153	8,894	3,543	160,342	119,426

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76, WHICH MAINTAIN A SEPARATE POLICE ESTABLISHMENT IN 1879.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total strength of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Cost of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Proportion of the cost of Police borne by Government.	Number of indictable offences committed, year ending 1878.	Number of committals for indictable offences, year ending 1878.	Number of prosecutions for petty offences, year ending 1878.	Number of convictions for petty offences, year ending 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
Ashton-under-Lyne	34	2,887	1,428	69	24	1,193	1,103
Birkenhead ...	111	11,978	2,935	293	62	4,148	3,367
Birmingham ...	520	41,085	19,400	1,746	349	16,552	12,736
Blackburn ...	89	8,070	3,455	208	117	4,681	2,825
Bolton	113	8,627	4,368	154	108	3,949	3,205
Bradford (Yorks.)	220	18,975	7,811	145	56	4,620	2,928
Brighton	142	11,555	4,995	99	52	1,471	1,347
Devonport ...	50	3,551	1,723	25	7	728	652
Dewsbury ...	25	2,229	993	20	14	1,391	1,277
Dunstable ...	3	244	*Nil*	13	8	77	48
Glossop	17	1,488	633	6	5	408	380
Halifax	70	5,847	2,760	98	67	2,091	1,805

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 8.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total strength of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Cost of the Police Force, year ending 1878.	Proportion of the cost of Police borne by Government.	Number of indictable offences committed, year ending 1878.	Number of committals for indictable offences, year ending 1878.	Number of prosecutions for petty offences, year ending 1878.	Number of convictions for petty offences, year ending 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.
Hanley	39	3,791	1,529	120	35	1,533	1,202
Hartlepool ...	14	1,198	565	23	5	621	528
Huddersfield ...	81	7,695	3,103	88	39	2,571	2,123
Leamington ...	25	2,369	1,148	15	13	312	272
Luton	22	2,122	891	18	14	487	447
Manchester ...	795	69,313	32,097	4,625	596	23,735	19,959
Margate	19	1,496	681	12	6	287	221
Middlesborough ...	52	5,503	2,399	78	51	1,943	1,826
Oldham	88	7,642	3,527	228	87	2,641	2,038
Peterborough ...	18	1,712	1,359	18	6	285	239
Reigate	20	1,768	758	14	8	236	189
Rochdale	63	5,476	2,697	141	35	2,168	1,631
Ryde	13	1,075	473	6	5	267	209
Salford	281	26,450	9,771	653	156	6,807	5,577
Sheffield	320	27,718	12,231	623	220	6,251	5,339
Southport... ...	28	2,791	1,127	70	25	857	693
South Shields ...	53	4,652	2,112	268	39	3,152	2,843
Stalybridge ...	21	1,792	837	47	26	723	577
Tynemouth ...	48	4,018	1,992	68	15	2,700	2,130
Wakefield ...	37	3,397	1,481	96	58	1,470	1,160
Warrington ...	36	3,116	1,317	86	33	2,022	1,428
Wolverhampton ...	73	6,239	2,911	170	43	3,386	2,316
TOTALS	3,540	307,869	135,507	10,343	2,384	105,763	84,620
GRAND TOTALS (Tables 2 and 3)	8,576	735,860	323,660	19,237	5,927	266,105	204,046

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

Tables 2 and 3.—(161 cities and boroughs) Proportionate individual cost of the police establishments in 1878 (*omitting fractions in each case*) ... ... £85. 16s. 1d. per each officer.

Proportionate cost borne by Government in 1878 ... ... £37. 14s. 9½d. per each officer.

Proportion of the estimated population to each constable in 1878 950

Proportion of committals for indictable offences to the estimated population in 1878 ... ... 1 committal to every 1375 persons.

Proportion of convictions for petty offences to the estimated population for 1878 (approximately)... 1 conviction to every 40 persons.

(9) The Corporate Revenue, Expenditure, Indebtedness, and Rateable Value.

The Municipal Commissioners reported, in 1835, upon the subject of Municipal Finances, that many of the Corporations possessed considerable revenues, derived from various sources; from lands, leases of tithes, and other property; from tolls of markets and fairs; from duties or tolls imposed on the import or export of goods and merchandise; from quay and anchorage dues, &c.; and from fees payable on the admission of officers and burgesses, as well as from fines imposed on persons refusing to perform the duties of corporate offices.

The application of the corporate revenues under the old administration was found, in a majority of cases, to be but little actuated by a concern for public requirements or advantages. In numerous instances the corporate income was secretly diverted from its legitimate use and wastefully bestowed for the benefit of individuals; sometimes it was openly squandered for purposes injurious to the character and morals of the people. In the 64th paragraph of their report, the Commissioners observed that—

"In many of the Corporations the revenues are sufficient for the maintenance of all necessary municipal institutions. In many, although amply sufficient for supporting the various purposes for which municipalities were instituted, they are but partially applied to them. In most, however, the revenues would be inadequate to these purposes, though they should be entirely expended upon them. In several boroughs a rate is levied upon the inhabitants in the nature of a county rate. There are many instances among the boroughs returning members to Parliament, in which the revenues are inadequate to the wants of the municipality, and in which the deficiency has been supplied either from the funds of the patron, or by the members for the borough. In some, before the passing of the Reform Act (1832), the members for the borough or the patron paid all the municipal expenses. Since that epoch these contributions have ceased, and such corporations have no longer the means of maintaining municipal institutions of any kind."

The "common" or "pasture" rights of the freemen of many of the corporate towns were of the most extensive character. Sometimes the land was farmed out and the profits divided amongst the freemen; at Berwick-upon-Tweed the freemen administered their own proprietary affairs, and the value of their profits amounted to nearly £6,000 per annum. The Table at pages 49 and 50 shows the nature of the proprietary rights of the burgesses in several of the cities and boroughs now amenable to the Municipal Corporations Act. In not a few cases the governing bodies were the uncontrolled trustees of property vested in them for exclusively charitable purposes; sometimes estates were held upon the responsibility of maintaining public works and supporting specific objects for the welfare of the

burgesses. But it cannot be said that the last-named obligations were very often acknowledged. Upon these points the Commissioners remarked:—

"Some corporations consider that their property has been vested in them solely as trustees for the public; but in most cases this truth is acknowledged only when forced on their attention, is received with difficulty and qualification, and is continually forgotten. Few corporations admit any positive obligation to expend the surplus of their income for objects of public advantage. Such expenditure is regarded as a spontaneous act of private generosity, rather than a well-considered application of the public revenue. * * * From this erroneous but strongly rooted opinion that the property of the corporation is held in trust for the benefit of the corporate body only, distinguishing that body from the community with which it is locally connected, the transition is not difficult to the opinion that individual corporations may justifiably derive a personal benefit from that property. At Cambridge, the practice of turning the corporation property to the profit of individuals, was avowed and defended by a member of the council."

The indebtedness of many of the corporations was extremely heavy, and generally brought about by negligent and questionable management. The patrons of the small and "close" boroughs frequently held mortgages of the whole of the corporate property as security for monetary advances; and in many places such a large proportion of the revenue was absorbed by way of interest, that the corporation had to declare itself absolutely insolvent.

With such ideas as these in the ascendant, combined with a reckless extravagance of outlay in every branch of the corporate service, it is not to be wondered at that the local taxation, by which the permanent income was supplemented, was widely felt to be an intolerable and unjust burden.

The main provision relating to Municipal Finance in the Municipal Corporations Act is contained in the 92nd section, which in substance enacts that the rents and profits of all hereditaments, and the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds of all moneys, dues, chattels, and valuable securities, belonging or payable to any body corporate named in conjunction with the boroughs in the schedule to the Act, or to any member or officer thereof in his corporate capacity, and every fine or penalty for every offence against the Act (the application of which is not otherwise provided for) shall be paid to the treasurer of such borough. All the moneys which he so receives are to be by him carried to the account of a fund to be called "The Borough Fund," and such fund—subject to the payment of any lawful debt due from such body corporate to any person, which shall have been contracted before 9th September, 1835, and unredeemed, or of so much thereof as the council from time to time shall be required, or shall deem it expedient to redeem; and to the payment,

from time to time, of the interest of so much thereof as shall remain unredeemed; and saving all rights, interests, claims, or demands of all persons or bodies corporate in or upon the real or personal estate of any body corporate, by virtue of any proceedings either at law or in equity which have been already instituted or which may be hereafter instituted, or by virtue of any mortgage or otherwise—shall be applied towards the payment of the salary of the mayor, of the recorder, and of the police magistrate (when there is a recorder or police magistrate), and of the respective salaries of the town clerk and treasurer, and of every other officer whom the council shall appoint; and also towards the payment of the expenses incurred from time to time in preparing and printing burgess lists, and lists, and notices, and other matters attending such elections as are mentioned in the Act; and in boroughs which have a separate court of sessions of the peace, towards the prosecution of offenders, towards the expense of maintaining the borough gaol, house of correction, and corporate buildings, and of all other expenses not specially provided for, which are necessarily incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. The corporate property being thus charged with all expenses of carrying into effect the Municipal Corporations Act, two cases immediately arise—*first*, where there is a surplus in the borough fund, after all the ordinary payments of salaries and other fixed burthens upon the fund have been met; and *second*, where the amount of the borough fund is not adequate to the claims upon it. Now:—

1. In the first place, it is provided that in case the borough fund be more than sufficient for the purposes above mentioned, the surplus is to be applied, under the direction of the council, for the public benefit of the inhabitants and improvement of the borough. It has been held, for instance, that the council may devote this surplus to the defence of proceedings on informations, having for their object the destruction of the corporation, although they may be directed against individuals. But it must clearly appear to the Court that the money has been applied for public purposes;* therefore the surplus cannot be applied to defend a *quo warranto* information against an individual whose own interests only were concerned; nor

* Section 44 of 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 78 enacts that any order of the council of any borough for the payment of money out of the Borough Fund may be remove into the Court of Queen's Bench by writ of *certiorari*, and may then be disallowed or confirmed by the Court. The Court, however, is not obliged under the section to disallow payments actually made, even although the charges be so far irregular that payment could not have been enforced.

can the surplus be properly applied in defending a criminal information against a person for misdemeanours in his office of alderman; for it can never be the interest of the borough that a person who has committed a delinquency should not be punished. Nor will one party in the corporation be permitted to fight the other by means of legal proceedings defrayed with the corporation money. And the public purposes to which the surplus may be applied are those of the borough and not of the public at large. Several Acts have specified objects on which it may be expended. As to the establishment in boroughs of baths and washhouses, see 9 & 10 Vict. c. 74, and 41 & 42 Vict. c. 14; as to lunatic asylums for boroughs, see 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97; as to the establishment of libraries and museums, see 18 & 19 Vict. c. 70; of institutions for the promotion of literature, science, and the fine arts, see 17 & 18 Vict. c. 112; and as to the adoption and repair of highways by the council, see 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61.†

2. If the borough fund be not sufficient for the purposes to which it is primarily applicable, then the corporation are authorised and required from time to time to estimate as correctly as may be what amount in addition to such fund will be sufficient for the payment of the expenses to be incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act; and in order to raise the amount so estimated, the council is authorised and required from time to time to levy a borough rate within the borough. For this purpose they are invested with all the powers, so far as they are applicable, given to the justices at quarter sessions by the 55 Geo. III. c. 51, with respect to the county rate. All warrants required by that Act to be issued under the hands and seals of two or more justices, are in the case of the borough rate to be signed by the mayor and sealed with the common seal. An appeal against the rate lies to the recorder sitting in quarter sessions.

The council being thus authorised to levy a borough rate in order to meet any deficiency of the borough fund, it is no excuse for the non-payment of a debt justly chargeable on that fund that it will not suffice to pay the amount without a borough rate. But in general a borough rate will be bad if it be retrospective, as in that case succeeding inhabitants would have to pay for services, &c., of which their predecessors had enjoyed the whole benefit.

The treasurer of every corporation is to keep a true account of all sums of money received and paid; and the books containing such

† See also page 14 for enumeration of other objects of public utility, &c., upon which a corporation may expend.

accounts are at all times to be open to the inspection of any of the aldermen or councillors of such borough; and all the vouchers relating thereto are, in the months of March and September in every year, to be submitted by the treasurer of the borough to the auditors elected by the burgesses, and to such member of the council as the mayor may name, for the purpose of being examined and audited for the previous half year. If the accounts are found correct, the auditors are to sign them. And after the September audit the treasurer is to make out in writing and cause to be printed a full abstract of his accounts for the year. A copy of this document is to be open to the inspection of all ratepayers of the borough, to whom also copies are to be supplied on payment of a reasonable price.

With respect to the real property of the corporation, it is provided by s. 94 of the Act, that except in the cases thereinafter mentioned, or in pursuance of contracts entered into before June 5, 1835, it shall not be lawful for the council of a borough to sell or mortgage their lands and hereditaments, or to lease them for any longer term than thirty-one years. In every lease granted by the corporation there shall, moreover (except as hereinafter mentioned), be reserved and made payable during the whole of the term granted such clear yearly rent as to the council may appear reasonable, without taking any fine for the same. As, however, it may sometimes be expedient that the stringency of these restrictions should be relaxed, the council are in such cases authorised to apply to the Lords of the Treasury, who will consider the circumstances; and with their approbation, or with the approbation of any three of them, * it will be lawful for the corporation to sell, alienate, and demise [or to 'mortgage,' *vide* 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 104, s. 2] any of their lands, tenements, and hereditaments in such a manner and on such terms as have been approved by the said lords commissioners. Before, however, any application is made to the Treasury, notice of the intention of the council to make such application must be fixed to the outer door of the town hall, or in some public and conspicuous place within the borough, one calendar month at least before such application. A copy of the memorial intended to be sent to the Treasury must also be kept in the town clerk's office during such calendar month, and must be open to the inspection of every burgess at all reasonable hours during that time. There are, however, two cases in which a corporation may, without

* The consent or approval of the Lords of the Treasury is sufficiently signified by a letter from their secretary. They can give no consent to any alienation or change of the corporate property further than such as is specified in the memorial presented to them.

the previous consent of the Lords of the Treasury, grant leases for other or longer terms than thirty-one years.

In all cases in which, before the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, it had been the ancient custom of the corporation to grant and renew leases for lives or for years determinable on lives, &c., at a fine certain, or under any special or specific terms or conditions, &c., it is still lawful for the council to renew such leases on the terms on which they were held before. It is also lawful for the corporation to lease for any term not exceeding twenty-five years ['either at a reserved rent or fine *or both*, as the council shall think fit,' *vide* 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 104, s. 2] tenements or hereditaments, the greater part of the yearly value of which consists of any building or buildings, *or* land or ground proper for the erection of any houses or other buildings, and where the lessee covenants or agrees to erect a building or buildings thereon of greater yearly value than such land or ground, *or* of land or ground proper for gardens, yards, curtilages, or other appurtenances to be used with any other house or other building erected or to be erected on any such ground, belonging either to such body corporate or to any other proprietor, or proper for any other purpose calculated to afford convenience or accommodation to the occupiers of such house or building.

It only remains to notice one other provision which affected the corporate property at the time the Act was passed. Municipal Corporations were then extensive holders of ecclesiastical patronage. It was, however, thought very desirable that this should not continue to be the case, and it was accordingly enacted that in cases where corporate bodies were seized in their corporate capacity and not as charitable trustees of any advowson, or right of nomination or presentation to any benefice, either appendant or in gross, every such advowson and right of presentation should be sold at such time and in such manner as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners might direct, and that the proceeds of such sale should be paid to the treasurer of the borough, and should be by him invested in Government securities for the use of the body corporate, the annual interest payable thereon being carried to the account of the borough fund. †

The annexed Table shews, in alphabetical order of subjects, the various purposes for which a Municipal Corporation is empowered to borrow money under public general Acts, but very large powers of borrowing have from time to time been authorised by Parliament for special and pressing reasons by means of local Acts.

† The 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 104, sec. 3, enabled the treasurer to apply the proceeds of the sale of any advowson, &c., in discharge of corporate debts contracted before the passing of the Act.

TABLE 1. (PART IV., SEC. 9.)—THE GENERAL BORROWING POWERS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Purposes for which Loans may be raised.	What sanction is required for the Loans.	Periods over which the repayment of the Loans may be spread.	General provisions of the Law applicable to the Loans.
Cemeteries, &c.	Treasury	30 years	15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, s. 20; 16 & 17 Vict. c. 134, s. 7; 20 & 21 Vict. c. 81, ss. 20-21.
Expenses under Contagious Diseases (Animal) Acts (if the rate required thereupon would exceed 6d. in the £.)	None	7 years. Where the rate would exceed 9d. in the £., the Treasury may extend the term to 14 years.	32 & 33 Vict. c. 70, s. 98.
Free Libraries, Museums, and Schools of Art.	Local Government Board	60 years	18 & 19 Vict. c. 70, s. 16; 34 & 35 Vict. c. 71, s. 4; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 233.
Harbours and Piers	Board of Trade ...	Period fixed by the Board of Trade.	24 & 25 Vict. c. 45, ss. 3-15; 25 Vict. c. 19.
Lunatic Asylums	None	30 years	16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 42.
Magazines for storage of explosives	Treasury	20 years	38 Vict. c. 17, s. 72.
Municipal purposes generally	Treasury	The Treasury may, in their discretion, impose a limit.	5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 94; and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 16.
Port Sanitary works executed under the Public Health Act, 1875.	Local Government Board	60 years	38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 243.
Prison accommodation†	None	30 years	5 & 6 Vict. c. 98, ss. 9, 10; 11 & 12 Vict. c. 39; & 28 & 29 Vict. c. 126, ss. 27-28.
Reformatories and Industrial Schools... ...	Secretary of State.	30 years	37 & 38 Vict. c. 47, ss. 2 & 4.
Sanitary obligations:—Sewerage Works, Water Supply, Hospitals, Street Improvements, Lighting, Public Places of Recreation, Offices, Markets, or other works authorised by the Public Health Act, 1875.‡	Local Government Board.	60 years	38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 233-244.
Public Baths and Washhouses	ditto	60 years	9 & 10 Vict. c. 74, s. 21; 35 & 36 Vict. c. 76, s. 34; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 233.
Schemes for the improvement of unhealthy areas, and for the erection thereon of Improved Dwellings for the Labouring Classes§	ditto	60 years	38 & 39 Vict. c. 36, s. 22.

† By the Prisons Act, 40 and 41 Vict, c. 21, local Prison Authorities were relieved on the 1st of April, 1878, and thenceforwards, from the duty of maintaining Prisons, but the outlay involved in their obligation to provide their proportion of prison accommodation, as defined under the Act, may be raised by way of loan.

‡ Applies to all Urban Sanitary Authorities.

§ Applies only to Urban Sanitary Authorities with a population amounting to 25,000 or upwards.

☞ Portions of the above Table apply to the subjects more particularly treated of in the next Section, commencing at page 221.

The Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 104, intituled "An Act for the better Administration of the Borough Fund in certain Boroughs," enabled councils to give new securities for debts contracted before the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act; extended the power of the council in granting building leases, or (with the consent of the Lords of the Treasury) in mortgaging their real estate, in the manner we have indicated; gave the mayor power to issue distress warrants for the levy of borough and watch rates; enabled any person elected to a corporate office to resign the same on payment of the fine which he would have been liable to pay for non-acceptance of the same office, with a proviso that no person enabled by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath should be liable to any fine for non-acceptance of office in any borough by reason of his refusal on conscientious grounds to take any oath or make any declaration required by the said Act, or to take upon himself the duties of such office; and directed that the accounts of corporations should be annually transmitted to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, before the 1st of March in each year,* and that abstracts of these should be laid before Parliament.

The Act 7 Will. IV. & 1 Victoria, c. 81, intituled "An Act to provide for the levying of Rates in Boroughs and Towns having Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," has its effect clearly and succinctly explained in the following note† :—"This Act was passed in consequence of the Municipal Corporations Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. cap. 76, having omitted (in s. 92) to extend to borough rates some of the provisions of the 55 Geo. III. cap. 51, respecting county rates. By the twelfth section of this last-mentioned Act (now repealed by 15 and 16 Vict. cap. 81), three distinct powers were given. First, the power in the justices in sessions to make the rate, and to issue warrants for its collection by the high constable; secondly, the power given to the justices out of sessions to issue a warrant for the levy of the rate upon the goods of any overseer, &c., refusing to pay the assessment to the high constable; and, thirdly, the power to the overseers, or persons appointed to act as such, to levy by rate the sums assessed, or to reimburse themselves by a special rate such sums as they shall have paid on account of the county rate. But the ninety-second section of the Municipal Corporations Act, though it gives the same powers to the council to make

* See also 23 & 24 Vict., c. 51; 34 & 35 Vict., c. 70; and 40 & 41 Vict., c. 66. The last-named Act directs that the annual abstract of accounts shall be made up to the 25th March in each year, with power to the Local Government Board to temporarily vary the date.

† See "Rawlinson's Municipal Corporations Act" (Welsby).

the rate, and confers upon the mayor the power of levying by distress the assessment upon the overseers and other collectors of rates, makes no *express* provision authorising the overseers of the poor to pay such assessment out of the poor rates, or to make any special rate to reimburse themselves the amount paid over to the borough rate; and doubts having arisen whether, in the absence of such express provision, the overseers would be justified in so applying the rates in their hands, or in levying a special rate to reimburse themselves according to the provisions of the County Rate Act, this statute was passed, the first section of which authorised the council to order the overseers to pay the assessment of the borough rate out of the poor rate, or to make and collect a pound rate for the purpose. And then, inasmuch as this provision would not apply to extra-parochial places, or to parishes and townships *partly within and partly without the borough*, the third section expressly provided for such cases, and thus the borough rate and county rate appeared to be placed on the same footing in respect of extra-parochial places and divided parishes. However, the case of divided parishes and places is now further provided for by the 12 and 13 Vict. cap. 65, by the 6th section of which so much of this Act as applies to the making, levying, and collecting the county and borough rates in divided parishes and places, is repealed except as to rates theretofore made."

The Act 4 & 5 Victoria, c. 48, rendered lands, tenements, and hereditaments, the property of, and in the occupation of municipal corporations, rateable to the relief of the poor in the same way as if they were not corporate property; providing, however, that when such property lies in any parish which is situate wholly within the boundaries and limits of a city or borough, and in which city or borough the poor are relieved by one entire poor rate, or in which city or borough the poor within the boundaries or limits thereof as existing for municipal purposes at the time of the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act (1835) were then relieved by one entire poor rate, the exemption of such property from rateability should continue as if this Act had not passed. Municipal corporations are to be deemed the beneficial occupiers for rating purposes of all lands, &c., which they occupy.

The Act 8 & 9 Victoria, c. 110, which is intituled "An Act for the better collecting Borough Watch Rates in certain Places," it is provided that in every case in which any parish or place liable to support its own poor lies partly within and partly without any borough, and the council of such borough have appointed, or hereafter shall appoint, one or more persons to act as overseer or overseers

within that part of such parish or place, or those parts of such parishes or places, which is or are within the same borough, for making, levying, and collecting borough rates or watch rates, made or hereafter to be made therein, the person or persons so appointed may levy and raise by an equal rate of assessment upon all the property within each of the parts of parishes or places for which he or they shall be so appointed, which if such part were a parish maintaining its own poor would be rateable to the relief of the poor, such sums of money as are required in order to raise the several sums assessed upon such parts of parishes or places respectively, or to reimburse such person or persons as aforesaid such sums of money as he or they shall have paid for any borough or watch rate made by the council of the borough wherein such part of a parish or place shall be situate. The several clauses of the Act point out the way in which this is to be done, and the mode in which such district rates are to be levied. Further provisions in reference to the same subject are also contained in the 12 and 13 Vict. c. 65.

The Act 23 & 24 Victoria, c. 16, gives the Treasury power in approving mortgages by municipal corporations to require that the money borrowed be repaid within a limited time by instalments, by a sinking fund, or by both means. When money paid into the Bank of England or Ireland, under any Act of Parliament, for the purchase of lands, &c., of the municipal corporation is paid out, the Treasury may require provision to be made for replacing the amount; but this does not apply to cases in which provision is made in any local Act for the application of such money. The Treasury, when they authorise the sale of any land belonging to a municipal corporation, may direct the investment of the proceeds, and may afterwards authorise the application of such investments for the benefit of the borough. Town councils are authorised to acquire land with the consent of the Treasury. The council of any borough is authorised to submit a scheme to the Treasury for the payment of the borough mortgage debt, and the Treasury is empowered to sanction its being carried out. The Act contains some other provisions, but those we have given are the most important.

The Act 32 & 33 Victoria, c. 81, amends the law with respect to the rating of occupiers for short terms, and the making and collecting of the poor's rate. Although its provisions with respect to the composition by owners for tenants' rates, and the retention of the franchise by the occupier notwithstanding such composition, apply to the municipal as well as the parliamentary suffrage, the measure forms part rather, on the one hand, of the general electoral

law, and on the other of the general poor law of the country than specifically of the law relating to municipal corporations.

The Act 35 & 36 Victoria, c. 91, better known as the Borough Funds Act, is an important one. After reciting that it is expedient to extend the powers of governing bodies of boroughs, including municipal corporations, so as to enable them to employ the borough or other funds under the control of such governing body towards such costs, charges and expenses as may be incurred for the purposes and in the manner afterwards provided, it enacts by the second section that 'When in the judgment of a governing body in any district it is expedient for such governing body to promote or oppose any local and personal Bill or Bills in Parliament, or to prosecute or defend any legal proceedings necessary for the promotion or protection of the interests of the inhabitants of the district, it shall be lawful for such governing body to apply to the borough fund, borough rate, or other the public funds or rates under the control of such governing body to the payment of the costs and expenses attending the same; and when there are several funds or rates under the control of the governing body, such governing body shall determine out of which fund or funds, rate or rates, such expense shall be payable, and in what proportions: Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall authorise any governing body to promote any Bill in Parliament for the establishment of any gas or water works to compete with any existing gas or water company established under any Act of Parliament: Provided that no powers contained in this clause shall apply in any case where the promotion of or opposition to a Bill by a governing body has been decided by a Committee of either Houses of Parliament to be unreasonable or vexatious. By s. 3 no payment to any member of a governing body for acting as council or agent in promoting or opposing any such bill is to be charged as aforesaid; while it is provided by s. 4 that no expense in relation to promoting or opposing any Bill or Bills in Parliament is to be charged as aforesaid, unless incurred in pursuance of a resolution of an absolute majority of the whole number of the governing body at a meeting of the governing body, after ten clear days' notice by public advertisement of such meeting, and of the purpose thereof, in some local newspaper published or circulating in the district, such notice to be in addition to the ordinary notices required for summoning such meeting, nor unless such resolution has been published twice in some newspaper or newspapers circulating in the district, and has received, in respect of matters within the jurisdiction of the Local Government Board, the approval of such board, and in respect of other matters,

the approval of one of Her Majesty's secretaries of state, and in case of the promotion of a Bill in Parliament, no further expense shall be incurred or charged as aforesaid after the deposit of the Bill, unless the propriety of such promotion is confirmed by such absolute majority at a further special meeting to be held in pursuance of a similar notice not less than fourteen days after the deposit of the Bill in Parliament: Provided further, that no expense in promoting or opposing any Bill in Parliament to be charged as aforesaid unless such promotion or opposition has had the consent of the owners and ratepayers of that district, expressed by resolution in the manner provided in the Local Government Act (1858) for the adoption of that Act. Then, passing over two intermediate clauses, s. 7 empowers the Local Government Board, or one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to direct a local inquiry to be held upon any application under this Act, by any person or persons whom they may respectively nominate for the purpose, and to charge the costs and expenses of such local enquiry upon the governing body, or the person by whom such application shall be made.

The preceding abstracts are, however, far from exhausting the provisions of the law in its relation to the financial powers of municipal corporations. As authorities charged with the promotion of sanitary and public works, and other objects of a comprehensive character, they are endowed with numerous facilities for the procuration and disbursement of vast funds; but the references in Table 1 of this Section, and the Introduction and Tables of the succeeding Section, afford additional information upon this topic.

Tables 2 & 3 of this section have been compiled from the Municipal Commissioners' Report, the Abstract of Municipal Accounts last presented to Parliament, and information supplied by the local municipal officials.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 9.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76 (1835.)

EXPLANATION.—The letter *a* indicates Corporations which were permitted to make up their accounts to the end of the year 1877—the difference of date does not alter the general view; *b* (Accrington) The accounts are to March 25, 1879.

*** Fractions of a £ have been omitted; where the fractions exceeded 10s., they have been given as the £ succeeding; where they have been less than 10s., they have been given as the £ preceding.

Cities and Boroughs.	The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1835.			The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1878.					
	The Approximate Annual Corporate Revenue, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Annual Corporate Expenditure as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness by loans, &c., as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Rateable Value. — 1878.	Income by Borough Rate. — 1878.	Income by Rents & Tolls. — 1878.	Total Corporate Income. — 1878.	Total Corporate Expenditure. — 1878.	Corporate Indebtedness. — 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2. £	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5. £	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £
Aberystwith	81	70	295	22,941	610	1,543	2,156	2,044	9,520
Abingdon	750	600	*Nil*	15,959	*Nil*	62	4,769	3,585	*Nil*
Andover	385	385	3,100	23,367	540	175	1,324	1,098	*Nil*
a Arundel	302	300	*Nil*	9,169	1,089	492	1,599	1,409	850
Banbury	125	111	*Nil*	17,665	1,316	377	1,790	1,429	100
Barnstaple	639	503	540	26,749	4,900	973	6,965	3,940	3,320
a Basingstoke	1,068	1,341	4,400	26,081	*Nil*	3,007	3,909	4,106	14,000
Bath	12,600	16,000	55,864	265,330	3,000	11,413	23,865	23,515	34,400
Beaumaris	556	669	4,200	8,311	987	610	1,648	1,480	7,250
Beccles...	1,479	1,500	3,556	15,887	*Nil*	2,856	3,591	2,495	550
Bedford	600	600	*Nil*	70,960	3,222	1,198	5,452	5,149	10,637
Berwick-on-Tweed	10,000	11,500	54,011	56,172	1,576	9,508	12,542	12,773	55,567
a Beverley	2,100	1,600	182	30,597	*Nil*	1,926	3,066	3,142	1,000
a Bewdley	416	412	*Nil*	7,783	*Nil*	1,125	2,474	5,197	18,100
Bideford	50	50	*Nil*	15,166	1,550	122	1,750	1,175	715
Blandford	108	100	*Nil*	3,591	102	316	529	539	2,000
Bodmin	549	362	1,500	11,934	990	800	1,800	700	3,000
a Boston	9,855	†10,204	†39,252	43,109	*Nil*	5,600	8,298	6,579	10,700

† The Accounts of the Corporation, as the Harbour Trustees, are included here.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 9.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1835.			The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1878.					
	The Approximate Annual Corporate Revenue, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Annual Corporate Expenditure, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness by loans, &c., as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Rateable Value. — 1878.	Income by Borough Rate. — 1878.	Income by Rents & Tolls. — 1878.	Total Corporate Income. — 1878.	Total Corporate Expenditure. — 1878.	Corporate Indebtedness. — 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2. £	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5. £	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £
Brecon ...	290	290	525	19,137	718	210	1,189	935	800
Bridgnorth	656	397	*Nil*	18,696	1,153	384	2,218	2,194	*Nil*
Bridgwater	936	945	2,823	34,250	2,553	1,213	5,304	3,726	*Nil*
Bridport	489	470	*Nil*	16,500	*Nil*	361	896	805	*Nil*
a Bristol ...	18,800	16,400	86,204	795,312	32,000	40,410	106,645	107,947	128,761
Buckingham	63	63	—	18,900	2,500	192	2,764	1,456	*Nil*
Bury St. Edmunds	1,001	840	3,124	47,028	291	2,594	3,037	3,113	6,000
Calne ...	95	95	*Nil*	9,366	50	50	243	271	*Nil*
Cambridge	945	944	3,150	139,292	9,123	3,734	17,339	16,480	47,820
Canterbury	2,118	1,943	13,759	74,275	3,905	1,061	5,985	6,296	11,510
Cardiff ...	1,000	280	2,500	327,000	10,024	2,602	17,918	23,276	40,733
Cardigan	6	6	*Nil*	7,881	492	207	1,951	1,785	1,125
Carlisle	1,900	1,750	114	112,982	5,353	2,514	14,850	13,617	1,800
Carmarthen	†631	†631	2,500	33,466	932	610	2,020	1,919	*Nil*
Carnarvon	772	1,920	9,000	23,809	369	*Nil*	433	535	*Nil*
Chard ...	153	132	225	4,943	475	16	724	801	391
Chester	3,000	4,556	18,006	136,673	9,426	2,716	30,011	27,995	59,096
Chesterfield	290	350	1,100	42,326	3,000	2,605	6,351	4,349	15,899
a Chichester	994	1,119	4,218	27,000	3,495	187	5,732	5,749	*Nil*
Chippenham	277	210	450	4,075	*Nil*	353	413	333	*Nil*

Chipping Norton	105	98	*Nil*	9,408	100	59	174	302	*Nil*
Chipping Wycombe	200	200	*Nil*	11,926	1,275	348	1,787	1,477	1,402
Clitheroe	8	8	250	30,263	100	404	3,513	2,407	3,225
Colchester	4,000	4,000	Unknown	82,962	2,014	2,546	10,097	8,785	15,100
Congleton	570	555	6,534	31,560	1,779	587	2,479	2,739	13,174
a Coventry	2,243	1,770	11,767	108,472	5,404	2,085	18,939	17,921	55,595
Dartmouth	1,101	759	2,949	15,844	617	783	1,510	1,550	7,000
Daventry	53	53	284	14,808	214	28	265	263	*Nil*
Deal	109	109	950	25,904	1,190	86	1,624	1,766	400
Denbigh	242	242	485	26,622	302	263	579	796	1,850
Derby	2,631	2,610	11,500	277,286	10,110	8,108	‡ 38,923	30,596	21,180
Devizes	434	501	3,815	22,426	609	671	1,646	1,608	2,000
Doncaster	11,864	12,785	94,835	89,500	*Nil*	7,786	24,705	26,929	28,625
Dorchester	378	304	*Nil*	18,055	*Nil*	1,034	2,246	4,560	*Nil*
a Dover	811	676	*Nil*	177,057	3,875	550	8,675	8,119	15,250
Droitwich	18	18	150	18,171	1,696	40	1,807	535	*Nil*
Durham	225	225	*Nil*	45,488	670	330	2,770	2,669	2,130
Evesham	120	120	240	20,493	800	50	1,015	471	*Nil*
a Exeter	11,066	10,746	141,309	164,353	11,018	*Nil*	13,288	14,516	*Nil*
Eye	301	310	290	10,874	482	459	973	549	1,451
Falmouth	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	9,160	425	23	593	455	*Nil*
Faversham	900	858	*Nil*	26,889	1,254	179	1,833	1,798	1,500
Flint	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	17,845	*Nil*	30	56	28	*Nil*
Folkestone	235	216	*Nil*	87,237	4,769	189	5,721	4,219	6,773
Gateshead	574	194	1,600	231,890	6,699	1,628	22,212	24,105	58,582
Glastonbury	50	50	400	19,447	321	*Nil*	549	471	*Nil*
Gloucester	4,496	4,180	984	138,938	3,819	3,962	10,400	9,590	24,500
Godalming	1	5	*Nil*	7,647	416	*Nil*	421	350	*Nil*
Godmanchester	307	250	2,800	19,072	200	146	383	371	628
Grantham	420	511	50	17,307	1,637	251	2,382	2,176	4,586
Gravesend	1,069	1,063	—	86,619	14,469	119	17,958	8,092	2,172
Grimsby (Great)	1,130	1,130	2,400	70,849	1,100	2,982	5,726	7,054	*Nil*
a Guildford	542	506	2,400	40,592	494	1,287	2,594	3,115	2,200

† Besides £300 as a County Rate.

‡ These figures include £8,000, the cost of the Borough Extension Act of 1877.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 9.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1835.			The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1878.					
	The Approximate Annual Corporate Revenue, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Annual Corporate Expenditure, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness by loans, &c., as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Rateable Value. — 1878.	Income by Borough Rate. — 1878.	Income by Rents & Tolls. — 1878.	Total Corporate Income. — 1878.	Total Corporate Expenditure. — 1878.	Corporate Indebtedness. — 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2. £	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5. £	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £
Harwich	1,000	1,000	2,300	18,795	2,474	1,093	3,924	3,944	2,300
Hastings	1,000	1,000	*Nil*	224,807	6,897	301	9,448	8,216	*Nil*
Haverfordwest	622	622	3,000	16,427	422	1,043	2,374	2,602	3,330
Helston	339	400	*Nil*	8,263	705	587	1,292	1,119	7,015
a Hereford	900	900	1,213	81,771	3,553	1,429	8,189	8,410	12,666
Hertford	480	480	500	25,989	2,084	200	2,801	1,323	1,483
Hull	10,000	10,000	35,399	520,000	14,905	20,402	62,584	55,311	46,573
Huntingdon	146	198	4,700	16,296	500	112	664	687	1,840
Hythe	370	307	*Nil*	15,647	1,176	253	1,473	2,062	4,726
a Ipswich	2,000	2,000	14,400	163,258	8,364	2,737	16,416	14,240	47,308
a Kendal	850	850	5,850	47,107	626	994	2,368	2,797	*Nil*
Kidderminster	497	497	8,900	56,610	5,700	1,034	7,557	8,743	21,657
King's Lynn	6,000	6,500	9,040	55,000	2,070	7,574	12,403	11,951	27,062
Kingston-upon-Thames	720	720	1,850	80,174	1,667	1,223	2,993	3,156	8,275
a Lancaster	900	868	2,700	67,239	*Nil*	1,616	2,524	3,101	*Nil*
Launceston	286	278	*Nil*	7,452	279	105	404	282	*Nil*
Leeds	220	160	*Nil*	1,051,396	62,440	1,406	112,105	120,038	48,150
Leicester	3,500	3,409	10,000	343,000	25,677	9,990	70,001	73,027	164,748
Leominster	250	250	550	15,519	425	238	1,122	1,245	*Nil*
Lichfield	250	250	—	28,107	467	671	3,123	3,397	225

a Lincoln	4,000	3,600	31,452	93,158	*Nil*	6,277	9,598	8,821	*Nil*
Liskeard	442	225	2,353	14,264	106	575	1,214	1,194	1,200
a Liverpool	90,764	106,446	792,450	3,119,394	*Nil*	66,418	350,002	321,779	1,070
Llandovery	32	32	40	5,672	*Nil*	30	39	88	*Nil*
Llanidloes	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	8,103	202	3	205	282	*Nil*
a Louth	1,687	1,687	483	36,668	200	1,851	2,482	2,355	1,246
Ludlow	3,180	2,733	1,800	12,594	560	227	1,070	1,133	*Nil*
Lyme Regis	235	235	*Nil*	6,980	*Nil*	97	619	544	115
Lymington	80	80	*Nil*	7,648	83	93	237	208	*Nil*
Macclesfield	1,650	1,650	15,350	85,616	5,300	318	7,915	7,895	31,931
Maidenhead	592	592	2,000	32,666	*Nil*	203	1,082	932	1,237
a Maidstone	1,114	1,114	15,875	106,251	4,300	1,584	10,478	8,543	10,935
a Maldon	70	70	300	17,135	1,071	200	5,121	5,179	4,429
Marlborough	575	566	*Nil*	9,894	*Nil*	1,133	1,290	1,527	800
Monmouth	420	420	—	19,165	1,300	587	3,567	3,127	3,200
a Morpeth	290	290	*Nil*	13,664	*Nil*	593	978	944	*Nil*
Neath	122	100	*Nil*	30,521	*Nil*	1,004	4,785	5,665	4,050
Newark	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	45,179	1,510	8	2,693	2,427	200
a Newbury	111	142	1,400	31,016	1,150	421	1,879	2,267	7,463
Newcastle-under-Lyme	600	600	300	38,604	6,705	1,158	10,595	8,674	12,117
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	43,000	42,000	99,499	701,613	*Nil*	38,184	116,832	77,858	68,713
Newport (I. of W.)	211	368	2,400	31,160	*Nil*	714	4,539	2,806	3,476
Newport (Mon.)	600	600	200	145,612	5,118	517	7,456	9,339	1,300
Northampton	1,719	1,244	2,500	137,868	14,700	3,697	22,110	16,433	26,733
Norwich	2,330	2,000	1,800	233,712	2,610	7,519	52,823	49,283	53,055
Nottingham	5,428	6,811	24,520	450,000	14,786	16,981	111,427	125,923	†
Oswestry	15	15	*Nil*	27,284	950	20	1,503	1,548	*Nil*
a Oxford	1,582	1,056	*Nil*	131,035	*Nil*	7,953	‡17,776	15,408	§29,580
Pembroke	135	135	750	36,400	2,500	36	2,536	935	*Nil*
Penryn	222	117	1,266	7,113	1,338	1,132	3,290	2,112	10,607
Penzance	2,094	1,245	1,300	33,658	*Nil*	‖4,854	‖6,531	‖7,855	49,984
Plymouth	6,783	7,510	43,177	179,035	6,966	3,053	21,306	28,898	83,013
Pontefract	160	200	162	27,976	3,583	116	4,463	1,993	*Nil*
Poole	807	1,723	3,531	34,666	4,240	473	5,429	2,978	1,800

† Under the Borough Extensions Act of 1877 the corporate loans are charged on the General District Rate (see Table 2 in the next Section).

‡ The Borough Fund, Waterworks Account, and Police Account are combined in above figures.

§ The amount of the debt on Waterworks.

‖ The Harbour Accounts are included in these figures.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 9.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1835.			The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1878.					
	The Approximate Annual Corporate Revenue, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Annual Corporate Expenditure, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness by loans, &c., as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Rateable Value. — 1878.	Income by Borough Rate. — 1878.	Income by Rents & Tolls. — 1878.	Total Corporate Income. — 1878.	Total Corporate Expenditure. — 1878.	Corporate Indebtedness. — 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2. £	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5. £	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £
Portsmouth	1,922	1,878	*Nil*	364,781	16,462	6,691	59,705	84,010	140,890
a Preston	3,500	3,100	16,300	262,150	8,000	10,054	43,650	49,812	251,243
Pwllheli	70	70	770	5,603	386	115	501	503	200
a Reading	1,137	1,000	44	138,461	10,158	2,359	20,503	16,909	32,040
Retford (East)	1,070	1,050	3,000	10,087	*Nil*	1,506	1,613	1,684	9,000
a Richmond (Yorks.)	1,200	700	1,500	15,660	*Nil*	1,076	1,578	1,574	3,364
Ripon	163	130	1,450	26,819	905	6	1,049	1,249	*Nil*
a Rochester	1,783	1,380	425	53,368	433	9,502	13,854	14,072	13,350
Romsey	98	91	1,300	11,272	650	90	1,311	1,160	1,674
a Ruthin	170	170	150	10,398	759	346	2,771	1,668	5,639
Rye	249	141	1,000	11,458	*Nil*	800	†1,222	†1,229	*Nil*
a Saffron Walden	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	24,202	*Nil*	146	1,217	1,200	630
St. Alban	189	170	*Nil*	20,484	3,134	192	4,228	4,881	4,061
St. Ives (Cornwall)	194	130	700	14,150	*Nil*	206	241	207	698
Salisbury	373	500	543	45,073	2,191	328	7,904	7,826	*Nil*
Sandwich	267	197	*Nil*	9,307	*Nil*	514	902	973	*Nil*
Scarborough	2,180	2,100	1,400	135,696	8,200	2,665	13,847	14,370	11,575
Shaftesbury	206	187	*Nil*	4,761	*Nil*	346	619	303	*Nil*
Shrewsbury	630	770	—	105,707	3,200	343	5,229	4,976	407
Southampton	1,797	1,119	3,000	214,898	9,717	2,893	18,449	16,990	8,372
South Molton	2,021	893	213	14,193	*Nil*	3,038	6,163	6,722	6,850

Southwold	847	1,200	8,280	5,773	*Nil*	1,193	1,885	1,568	3,700
Stafford	505	505	2,009	48,447	*Nil*	1,125	2,474	5,197	18,100
Stamford	500	500	510	23,040	576	775	2,397	2,315	*Nil*
a Stockport	10	10	*Nil*	180,294	8,476	2,374	14,979	16,855	63,788
Stockton-on-Tees	900	700	5,800	144,484	1,615	2,649	20,646	7,768	14,750
Stratford-on-Avon	1,885	1,857	5,447	32,039	*Nil*	2,731	3,161	4,198	1,400
Sudbury	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	17,879	1,108	33	1,516	1,184	600
a Sunderland	90	90	—	260,000	13,959	312	32,072	23,558	20,200
Swansea	1,800	1,700	23,200	180,000	3,647	10,635	19,203	20,979	39,695
Tamworth	148	148	*Nil*	10,528	300	300	2,617	4,318	1,857
Tenby	800	800	—	18,458	*Nil*	1,120	1,120	465	7,750
Tenterden	2	2	*Nil*	18,895	1,363	7	1,388	545	*Nil*
Tewkesbury	23	66	2,000	19,169	803	48	1,153	799	1,367
Thetford	1,055	1,055	4,200	13,583	631	120	861	961	*Nil*
a Tiverton	116	89	*Nil*	42,892	5,500	50	5,638	2,615	2,797
Torrington (Great)	470	496	*Nil*	8,542	1,150	34	1,199	606	*Nil*
Totnes	367	208	3,150	13,965	640	2	642	566	800
Truro	1,031	941	3,681	35,736	*Nil*	1,729	2,139	2,136	7,500
Wallingford	170	170	*Nil*	8,752	*Nil*	405	656	490	*Nil*
Walsall	829	829	*Nil*	141,453	19,194	1,901	24,135	13,115	2,900
Warwick	120	120	—	45,550	1,128	659	2,634	2,746	1,600
Welshpool	136	136	335	39,222	561	896	2,555	2,160	17,483
Wells	449	422	*Nil*	12,063	447	171	801	1,245	*Nil*
Wenlock	8	8	*Nil*	73,259	763	*Nil*	950	955	*Nil*
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis ...	664	795	1,650	45,615	900	535	3,026	2,821	6,917
Wigan	175	180	500	128,404	4,864	50	8,345	10,941	7,550
Winchester	200	320	*Nil*	68,739	2,835	507	5,367	5,580	9,709
Windsor	659	641	*Nil*	59,792	3,595	791	5,696	5,690	350
Wisbech	1,780	1,955	5,171	36,228	1,275	3,525	5,940	5,086	†17,711
a Worcester	2,000	2,000	3,500	144,758	7,841	1,587	21,330	15,363	14,400
Yarmouth (Great)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	99,900	200	6,772	7,591	9,450	18,948
York	4,600	3,900	10,595	167,414	7,407	3,099	14,345	13,323	3,712
TOTALS	365,220	378,614	1,857,723	16,936,228	558,281	451,523	2,064,045	1,964,839	2,336,156

† £400 of this amount was the School Board Rate.

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 9.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76 (1835.)

Cities and Boroughs.	The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1835.			The Corporate Revenue, &c., 1878.					
	The Approximate Annual Corporate Revenue, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Annual Corporate Expenditure as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness by loans, &c., as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Rateable Value. — 1878.	Income by Borough Rate. — 1878.	Income by Rents & Tolls. — 1878.	Total Corporate Income. — 1878.	Total Corporate Expenditure. — 1878.	Corporate Indebtedness. — 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2. £	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5. £	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £
a Aberavon	40	13	*Nil*	8,313	213	*Nil*	213	112	*Nil*
b Accrington	—	—	—	93,672	2,915	3,225	6,306	7,142	42,867
a Ashton-under-Lyne	—	—	—	122,794	3,400	259	16,658	7,796	33,600
a Barnsley	—	—	—	86,430	3,000	*Nil*	3,239	2,608	4,000
Barrow-in-Furness	—	—	—	163,018	*Nil*	*Nil*	22,823	5,509	*Nil*
Batley	—	—	—	77,481	4,900	144	6,432	7,761	4,800
Birkenhead	—	—	—	359,003	*Nil*	†—	†—	†—	—
a Birmingham	—	—	—	1,352,556	157,468	5,410	422,695	356,108	1,708,754
Blackburn	—	—	—	259,817	12,214	74	47,770	55,471	58,055
Blackpool	—	—	—	78,008	*Nil*	*Nil*	410	614	*Nil*
a Bolton	—	—	—	366,870	23,908	624	56,757	54,992	228,348
Bootle-cum-Linacre	—	—	—	116,102	950	*Nil*	1,253	1,746	*Nil*
a Bradford (Yorks.)	—	—	—	857,097	50,767	10,348	159,326	248,421	601,283
a Brighton	—	—	—	554,224	17,005	*Nil*	35,543	31,455	5,033
Burnley	—	—	—	119,325	*Nil*	*Nil*	817	817	*Nil*
† Burslem	—	—	—	69,000	‡—	‡—	‡—	‡—	‡—
† Burton-upon-Trent	—	—	—	150,000	‡—	‡—	‡—	‡—	‡—
Bury (Lanc.)	—	—	—	210,064	3,477	*Nil*	4,071	5,528	*Nil*
Cheltenham	—	—	—	216,331	3,500	*Nil*	3,504	2,880	*Nil*
Conway	207	207	617	12,099	*Nil*	579	591	1,396	120

Crewe	—	—	—	63,020	1,141	*Nil*	1,153	1,557	*Nil*
Darlington	—	—	—	159,922	4,352	*Nil*	4,529	2,688	1,920
Devonport	—	—	—	75,681	4,285	*Nil*	9,541	8,500	*Nil*
a Dewsbury	—	—	—	91,572	6,506	1,214	11,047	9,924	11,132
Dudley	—	—	—	119,499	3,600	*Nil*	5,662	6,880	200
Dunstable	—	—	—	11,500	650	240	899	927	2,800
Glossop	—	—	—	42,924	390	*Nil*	1,695	1,791	*Nil*
Halifax	—	—	—	270,202	19,760	1,127	26,519	27,217	65,840
Hanley	—	—	—	144,031	9,442	307	22,949	15,572	31,624
Hartlepool	50	47	*Nil*	27,278	1,315	766	3,291	3,366	1,708
Hedon	370	370	*Nil*	3,540	116	401	538	550	580
Honiton	—	—	—	11,307	*Nil*	329	613	780	*Nil*
Huddersfield	—	—	—	266,933	*Nil*	153	27,829	23,626	*Nil*
Jarrow-on-Tyne	—	—	—	57,960	1,163	33	1,799	1,469	*Nil*
Leamington	—	—	—	116,489	2,394	*Nil*	3,816	3,466	*Nil*
Longton	—	—	—	70,035	1,709	*Nil*	1,709	2,083	14,744
Luton	—	—	—	59,994	2,070	647	2,943	6,192	2,954
a Manchester	—	—	—	2,276,546	321,010	1,244	387,487	308,266	706,993
Margate	—	—	—	69,925	3,761	243	4,861	3,771	4,520
a Middlesborough	—	—	—	202,127	10,414	2,769	17,701	24,015	40,980
a Oldham	—	—	—	460,120	*Nil*	261	40,054	39,829	20,113
† Over Darwen	—	—	—	69,348	‡ —	‡ —	‡ —	‡ —	‡ —
Peterborough	—	—	—	77,778	8,616	*Nil*	10,027	2,510	1,600
a Reigate	—	—	—	91,307	1,869	*Nil*	2,771	2,518	*Nil*
Rochdale	—	—	—	319,373	14,388	*Nil*	18,170	18,263	2,300
a Rotherham	—	—	—	109,000	1,192	*Nil*	6,221	2,912	6,923
Ryde	—	—	—	73,722	2,396	*Nil*	3,024	2,393	*Nil*
St. Helen's	—	—	—	211,642	8,458	2,923	11,769	14,014	*Nil*
St. Ives (Hunts.)	—	—	—	13,739	134	*Nil*	138	114	*Nil*
Salford	—	—	—	790,010	51,380	3,525	171,715	185,181	296,858
a Sheffield	—	—	—	888,324	31,935	495	96,877	85,720	98,933
Southport	—	—	—	193,231	2,196	27	3,782	5,253	*Nil*
South Shields	—	—	—	154,255	8,138	94	11,501	10,863	*Nil*

† The corporate income and expenditure of Birkenhead is included in the General District Accounts.

‡ These boroughs were incorporated subsequently to the close of the financial year ending March, 1878; the Urban Sanitary Authority Accounts will be found in Table 3 of the next Section.

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 9.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	THE CORPORATE REVENUE, &c., 1835.			THE CORPORATE REVENUE, &c., 1878.					
	The Approximate Annual Corporate Revenue, as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Annual Corporate Expenditure as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness by loans, &c., as stated by the Municipal Commissioners in 1835.	The Rateable Value. — 1878.	Income by Borough Rate. — 1878.	Income by Rents & Tolls. — 1878.	Total Corporate Income. — 1878.	Total Corporate Expenditure. — 1878.	Corporate Indebtedness. — 1878.
Col. 1.	Col. 2. £	Col. 3. £	Col. 4. £	Col. 5. £	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £
a Stalybridge	—	—	—	71,741	1,888	*Nil*	4,742	4,981	1,000
Stoke-upon-Trent	—	—	—	58,600	8,311	*Nil*	8,439	2,448	*Nil*
Taunton	—	—	—	54,691	775	*Nil*	780	850	*Nil*
Tynemouth	—	—	—	154,851	7,720	2,157	13,410	20,507	29,790
Wakefield	—	—	—	116,792	2,787	*Nil*	24,124	19,950	28,680
Warrington	—	—	—	124,319	5,769	1,282	16,420	11,176	42,300
Wolverhampton	—	—	—	227,000	11,200	356	16,874	18,384	3,081
Wrexham	—	—	—	34,603	2	*Nil*	349	1,978	5,000
Yeovil	71	41	*Nil*	25,849	*Nil*	126	5,194	4,577	36,460
TOTALS	738	678	617	13,732,984	846,949	41,382	1,791,370	1,697,367	4,145,893
GRAND TOTALS (Tables 2 & 3)	365,958	379,292	1,858,340	30,669,212	1,405,230	492,905	3,855,415	3,662,206	6,482,049

☞ Some variations from the annual abstracts presented to Parliament may be noticed in the foregoing Tables; but, wherever they occur, they are the corrected items supplied by the local officials.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

Tables 2 and 3.—Excess of corporate Revenue in 1878 compared with that of 1835 ... ... £3,489,457
Excess of corporate Expenditure in 1878 compared with that of 1835 ... ... £3,282,914
Excess of corporate Indebtedness in 1878 compared with that of 1835 ... ... £4,623,709

(10.) THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL JURISDICTIONS.

There can be no more striking proof of the extent to which the unreformed corporations evaded one of the foremost duties associated with the principles of municipal organization, than the disproportion between the corporate expenditure upon sanitary and public works, and the amounts levied and expended under the vast number of local Acts which came into operation as a consequence of the alienation of the self-elected councils from their fellow-citizens. The approximate annual corporate expenditure upon works of paving, lighting, cleansing, &c. was reported in 1835, to be £38,319;* the approximate annual sum, levied by Commissioners under local Acts, was stated at £142,594.

The annexed Table shows the course and application of these local Acts to the date of the passing of the 5 & 6 William IV., c. 76:—

TABLE 1 (PART IV., SEC. 10.)

REIGNS IN WHICH LOCAL ACTS WERE GRANTED.	Number of Boroughs which obtained Local Acts.	Number of Local Acts obtained.
Edward III.	1	1
Richard II.	1	1
Henry V.	1	1
Henry VI.	3	4
Henry VII.	4	3
Henry VIII.	7	18
Elizabeth	9	12
Charles II.	4	6
William and Mary	3	4
William III.	10	7
Anne	9	10
George I.	10	15
George II.	31	46
George III.	119	401
George IV.	81	154
William IV.	18	26
TOTALS...	311	709

* Many of the still unreformed boroughs were included in this approximation.

The 75th section of the Municipal Corporations Act enacted, that the "Trustees appointed under sundry Acts of Parliament for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating, supplying with water and improving" the whole or certain parts of the boroughs named in its schedules, which possessed local Acts for sanitary purposes "*may*, if it shall seem to them expedient," transfer their powers to the remodelled corporations. For a long time after the passing of the Act the instances of these transfers were very few, but at the present moment the sanitary authority is administered by a body independent of the Town Council in only fourteen* of the 240 cities and boroughs governed under it; in some of these places peculiar circumstances have operated to prevent the corporation assuming the sanitary jurisdiction.

The New Charters' Act (1877) enacts, by section 7, that a "scheme" for incorporating a district shall, in every case, provide for placing the new borough within the jurisdiction of the Council as the sanitary authority.

An exhaustive abstract of the miscellaneous Acts of Parliament,† which affect municipal corporations as sanitary and educational authorities, will hardly be looked for here. To give portions of the Acts might be misleading rather than useful, and to insert them in their entirety would be an undue encumbrance on our space. The annexed analysis sets out in a comprehensive form the subjects arising under them, and the necessary particulars for facilitating reference.

1.—POWERS AND DUTIES FOR SANITARY PURPOSES.

(*a*) *Sewage, Privies, Scavenging, Nuisances.*	
Providing and regulation of sewers and drains	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 13-26
Use of sewers by manufacturers... ...	39 and 40 Vict. c. 75, s. 7
Disposal of sewage	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 27-31
Sewage works without district	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 16, 28, 32-34
Enforcement of privy accommodation ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 35-41
Public necessaries in urban districts ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 39
Cleansing streets and houses	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 42-47
Cleansing ditches and removal of manure	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 48-50
Definition of nuisances	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 91
Procedure for abatement of nuisances ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 92-109
Jurisdiction as to nuisances on ships ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 110
Proceedings in case of joint nuisance ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 255
Other remedies not affected	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 111

* Banbury, Blandford, Calne, Cambridge, Chippenham, Faversham, Folkestone, Launceston, Lyme Regis, Lymington, Morpeth, Oxford, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Wenlock.

† See page 14 and the Appendix.

1.—Powers and Duties for Sanitary Purposes—*continued.*

(*a*) *Sewage, &c.—continued.*	
Offensive trades in urban districts ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 112-115
Seizure of unsound food exposed for sale	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 116-119
Sanitary regulations as to factories and workshops	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 38 ; 39 and 40 Vict. c. 75, s. 7 ; and 41 and 42 Vict. c. 16 generally
Provisions of Public Health Act to extend to all buildings where persons employed, whatever their number	41 and 42 Vict. c. 16, s. 101; *See also* 41 and 42 Vict. c. 74, ss. 7-53 ; and 38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 91-92
(*b*) *Water.*	
Powers for supply of water	38 and 39 Vict .c. 55, ss. 51-67 ; 41 and 42 Vict. c. 25, ss. 8, 10
Power to invest urban authority with powers of rural authority	41 and 42 Vict. c. 25, s. 11
Pollution of stream or well	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 68-70 ; 39 and 40 Vict. c. 75. *See also* 10 and 11 Vict. c. 15, ss. 21-23 ; 10 and 11 Vict. c. 17, ss. 61-67 ; and 10 and 11 Vict. c. 65, ss. 20-22
(*c*) *Cellar Dwellings and Lodging-houses.*	
Occupation of cellar dwellings	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 71-75
Common lodging-houses, registration, regulation, and inspection of	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 76-89
Houses (not common lodging-houses) let in lodgings	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 90 and ss. 10, 91, 97, 109, 128, 129, 157. *See also* 40 and 41 Vict. c. 60, ss. 4-5
(*d*) *Infectious Disease, Hospitals, Mortuaries.*	
Provisions against infection generally ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 120-130
„ „ „ in lodging-houses	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 80, 84, 86, 90
„ „ „ in canal boats ...	40 and 41 Vict. c. 60, ss. 4-5
Prevention of epidemic disease	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 134-140
Providing hospitals and medicine ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 131-133
Removal of infected persons to hospital	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 123-125
Providing mortuaries and places for post-mortem examinations	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 141-143. *See also* 15 and 16 Vict. c. 85, ss. 42, 44 ; and 18 and 19 Vict. c. 128, ss. 6, 8
Returns to authorities as to deaths ...	37 and 38 Vict. c. 88, s. 28

2.—CONSTITUTION OF THE DISTRICTS, &c.

(*a*) *Constitution and General Provisions.*	
Constitution of districts and authorities	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 5-9. *See also* 40 and 41 Vict. c. 69, s. 7
Powers and duties of urban authorities	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 10
Vesting of property in authorities ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 12
Combination for prevention of epidemics	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 139
„ for execution of works ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 285

2.—CONSTITUTION OF THE DISTRICTS, &c.—*continued.*

(a) *Constitution, &c.—continued.*	
Combination for appointment of medical officer of health	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 286
Union of districts under joint board ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 279–284, 292
Formation of special drainage districts...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 277
Transfer of powers of improvement commissioners and local boards to councils of boroughs in districts constituted municipal boroughs	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 310. *See also* 20 and 21 Vict. c. 50, ss. 1-4; and 40 and 41 Vict. c. 69, ss. 6-7
Transfer to local authorities under Public Health Act of powers of trustees under local Acts	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 10, 322
Contracts by authorities	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 173, 174
Purchase of lands, and power to let lands	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 175-178
Arbitration in disputes	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 179-181
Byelaws, making, confirmation, and evidence of	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 182-188
Officers, appointment, duties, and accounts of	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 189-196, 286
Officers, audit of accounts	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 250
Offices, meetings, and proceedings of authorities, committees, and annual report	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 197-206, sch. 1. (1)
Taxation of bill of costs of solicitor ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 249
Power to enter premises for purposes of Act	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 305
Compensation for damage by authorities	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 308
Penalty for damaging property of authorities	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 149, 307
Obstructing execution of Act	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 306
Power to proceed under local Acts ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 340
Powers to be in addition to those conferred by other Acts, &c.	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 341
Provisions of Act of 1875 substituted for provisions of repealed enactments referred to in other Acts	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 313
(b) *Rating and Borrowing Powers.*	
Expenses and rates in urban districts ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 207-228
„ „ „ in connection with canal boats	40 and 41 Vict. c. 60, s. 8
Expenses of joint board	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 283, 284, 292
Borrowing and mortgaging rates ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 233-241
Loans by Public Works Loan Commissioners	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 242, 243. 39 and 40 Vict. c. 31, s. 6.*
Borrowing by joint boards and certain other authorities	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 244
Audit of accounts of authorities... ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 245-250
Private improvement rates	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 213-215, 268
Rating of woodlands and plantations ...	37 and 38 Vict. c. 54, s. 12
Annual returns to Local Government Board	23 and 24 Vict. c. 51; 34 and 35 Vict. c. 70; and 40 and 41 Vict. c. 66

* See also the List of Acts at page 14, and the Table at page 205.

2.—CONSTITUTION OF THE DISTRICTS, &c.—*continued.*

(c) *Legal Proceedings.* Recovery of penalties and rates, and of expenses from owners; proceedings against local authorities; notices and appeal	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 251-269

3.—SPECIAL POWERS AS URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Application of surplus rents of corporate property in boroughs to sanitary purposes	23 and 24 Vict. c. 16, s. 12
Powers, duties, expenses, and accounts of authorities as burial boards, and as to burial grounds	17 and 18 Vict. c. 87; 18 and 19 Vict. c. 128; 20 and 21 Vict. c. 81; 23 and 24 Vict. c. 64; 25 and 26 Vict. c. 100; and 38 and 39 Vict. c. 55 (principally)
Powers of urban authorities as to suburban commons	39 and 40 Vict. c. 56, s. 8
Powers of authorities as to education	39 and 40 Vict. c. 79
Execution of Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act	31 and 32 Vict. c. 130; 38 and 39 Vict. c. 36; and 38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 10
Execution and adoption of Baths and Washhouses and Labouring Classes' Lodging Houses Acts	14 and 15 Vict. c. 34, and the Acts quoted in foregoing paragraph (for Labourers' Dwellings); and 41 and 42 Vict. c. 14 (for Baths and Washhouses)
Powers and duties under Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act	31 and 32 Vict. c. 130; and 38 and 39 Vict. c. 36
Management of highways, power to adopt and maintain bridges and turnpike roads	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 144-148
Costs of repair of highways	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 216, 217
Right to minerals under disturnpiked roads or highways	41 and 42 Vict. c. 77, s. 27
Vesting and paving of streets and regulation of buildings	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 26, 149-160
Lighting streets and supplying gas	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 161-163
Providing places of public recreation and public clocks	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 164, 165
Providing and regulating markets, weighing places, and slaughter-houses	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 166-170
Police regulations as to street obstructions, fires, places of public resort, hackney carriages, and public bathing	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 171
Byelaws for licensing horses, boats, &c., for hire	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 172

4.—LOCAL AND SPECIAL POWERS IN RELATION TO SANITARY OBJECTS.

Constitution and powers as a port sanitary authority	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 244, 287-292
Byelaws as to lodging of hop-pickers	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 314
Water supply in Oxford & Cambridge Universities	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 67

4.—Local and Special Powers in relation to Sanitary Objects—*continued.*

Main sewerage and joint sewerage boards ...	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 323
Boroughs of Oxford, Cambridge, Blandford, Calne, Wenlock, Folkestone, and Newport (Isle of Wight), not boroughs for purposes of Act	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 6
Oxford local board	28 and 29 Vict. c. 108; and 38 and 39 Vict. c. 55
Sewage powers of collegiate bodies and public departments	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 335
Interference with works and property of commissioners of sewers and land drainage, of Admiralty and War Department, with navigation, water rights, mines	38 and 39 Vict. c. 55, ss. 327-334
Thames, protection of, from pollution by sewage	29 and 30 Vict. c. 89 principally

The Tables in this section have been almost exclusively compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of the chief officials of each city and borough, and, so far as the jurisdictions are concerned, are corrected to the end of the month of June, 1879.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 10.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS NAMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76.

EXPLANATION.—The letter *p* indicates Corporations which act as the Port Sanitary Authority.

NOTE.—That a rule in Columns 7, 8, and 9 indicate that the Sanitary Income and Expenditure is included in the Corporate accounts (see pages 211-221); and that Column 8 includes all loans raised during the year.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	In whom the Urban Sanitary Authority is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Gas is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Water is vested. 1879.	In whom the Burial Board (or control of Interments) is vested. 1879.	Income by Local Rates for the purposes of Works of Public Health, &c., in the Year immediately preceding the passing of the Municipal Act.—1834.	Income of the Sanitary Authority by District, &c., Rates for the purposes of Public Health & other Local Works and Requirements, for Year ending 1878.	Total Income of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Total Expenditure of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Indebtedness by Loans of the Sanitary Authority for Works of Public Health, Improvements, &c.—1878.	The Educational Jurisdiction. S.B.—School Board. S.A.C.—School Attendance Committee appointed by the Council.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
					£	£	£	£	£	
Aberystwith ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	2,560	4,010	5,285	25,944	S. B.
Abingdon	Town Council	—	†Town Council	—	533	3,249	13,415	18,426	23,045	S. A. C.
Andover	Town Council	—	—	—	—	1,747	1,843	1,554	650	S. A. C.
Arundel	Town Council	—	—	—	122	—	912	917	1,300	S. A. C.
Banbury	Local Board	—	—	—	1,197	3,966	6,505	5,891	30,203	S. A. C.
Barnstaple ...	Town Council	—	—	—	458	—	—	—	—	S. B.
Basingstoke ...	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	268	2,044	7,323	7,287	5,000	S. A. C.
Bath	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	4,078	23,468	33,916	30,674	89,550	S. B.
Beaumaris... ...	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	S. B.
Beccles	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,173	S. B.
Bedford	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	339	9,018	16,824	19,246	49,621	S. A. C.
Berwick-on-Tweed	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	372	3,893	6,536	6,744	13,800	S. A. C.
Beverley	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	551	2,218	9,171	8,545	15,346	S. A. C.
Bewdley	Town Council	—	—	—	—	281	409	623	—	S. A. C.
Bideford	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	2,560	3,290	2,882	18,591	S. B.
Blandford	Local Board	—	—	—	—	767	789	772	—	S. A. C.
Bodmin	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	‡1,150	‡1,267	2,983	S. B.
p Boston	Town Council	—	—	—	2,228	3,666	6,716	6,733	3,143	S. A. C.

† The Corporation are now engaged in the construction of works.

‡ Nearly the whole of this income and expenditure is incidental to the Borough Rate, &c.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 10.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	In whom the Urban Sanitary Authority is vested. — 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Gas is vested. — 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Water is vested. — 1879.	In whom the Burial Board (or control of Interments) is vested. — 1879.	Income by Local Rates for the purposes of Works of Public Health, &c., in the Year immediately preceding the passing of the Municipal Act.—1834.	Income of the Sanitary Authority by District, &c., Rates for the purposes of Public Health &other Local Works and Requirements, for Year ending 1878.	Total Income of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Total Expenditure of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Indebtedness by Loans of the Sanitary Authority for Works of Public Health, Improvements, &c.—1878.	The Educational Jurisdiction. — S.B.—School Board. S.A.C.—School Attendance Committee appointed by the Council.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
				£	£	£	£	£	£	
Brecon	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	550	1,480	2,561	2,719	12,393	S. B.
Bridgnorth ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	2,166	3,801	3,353	9,664	S. A. C.
p Bridgwater ...	*Town Council*	—	†*Town Council*	—	*273*	—	—	—	*13,900*	*S. B.*
Bridport	Town Council	—	—	—	172	1,506	1,548	2,595	10,500	S. A. C.
p Bristol	Town Council	—	—	—	10,000	114,695	239,086	217,246	418,315	S. B.
Buckingham ...	Town Council	—‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. B.
Bury St. Edmunds	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	1,562	3,052	6,474	6,216	21,250	S. A. C.
Calne	Local Board...	—	—	—	—	823	863	844	422	S. A. C.
Cambridge... ...	Imp. Commission	—	—	—	1,897	10,903	19,963	19,516	1,000	S. A. C.
Canterbury ...	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	517	8,329	9,690	8,202	23,858	
p Cardiff	Town Council	—	‡Town Council	Town Council	—	37,462	88,026	95,378	156,522	S. B.
p Cardigan	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. B.
Carlisle	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	1,763	11,659	74,948	86,895	118,224	S. B.
Carmarthen ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	2,619	3,352	3,840	18,500	S. B.
p Carnarvon ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	1,937	7,419	5,791	50,055	S. B.
Chard	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	—	363	184	309	S. B.
p Chester	Town Council	—	—	—	1,453	—	—	—	3,600	S. B.
Chesterfield ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	4,923	6,880	6,844	6,584	S. A. C.
Chichester... ...	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	418	—	2,161	3,809	16,300	S. B. S. A. C.

Chippenham ...	Local Board...	—	—	—	288	2,042	2,610	2,963	8,203	S. A. C.
Chipping Norton ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	944	4,989	781	4,033	S. A. C.
Chipping Wycombe	Town Council	—	—	—	—	1,358	1,376	1,227	725	S. B.
Clitheroe	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	998	7,477	6,924	—	S. A. C.
p Colchester	Town Council	—	§Town Council	—	—	7,358	7,504	8,324	7,200	S. A. C.
Congleton	Town Council	Town Council	‖ —	—	—	—	—	—	24,661	** S. B.
Coventry	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	2,800	13,273	20,721	22,105	22,785	S. B.
p Dartmouth ...	Town Council	—	¶Town Council (jointly)		152	2,184	4,555	4,022	12,884	S. B.
Daventry	Town Council	—	—	—	167	523	781	670	1,300	S. A. C.
p Deal	Town Council	—	—	—	457	2,180	4,294	5,116	14,029	S. A. C.
Denbigh	Town Council	—	—	—	—	1,324	1,326	1,203	—	S. B.
Derby	Town Council	—	—	—	4,587	19,201	35,345	28,566	110,267	S. B.
Devizes	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	1,790	12,095	11,732	18,712	S. A. C.
Doncaster	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	4,771	54,330	68,966	117,132	S. A. C.
Dorchester... ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	462	2,765	4,489	4,781	7,610	S. A. C.
Dover	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	791	13,579	34,671	33,175	63,511	S. A. C.
Droitwich	Town Council	Town Council	††TownCouncil	—	—	—	—	—	-1,947	S. B.
Durham	Town Council	—	—	—	752	5,032	5,608	5,338	-4,454	S. B.
Evesham	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	—	613	12,044	12,580	16,331	S. A. C.
p Exeter	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	5,859	14,454	57,001	46,781	114,400	S. B.
Eye	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. A. C.
Falmouth	Town Council	—	—	—	—	1,161	2,248	2,498	2,767	S. B.
Faversham ...	Imp. Commission	—	—	—	473	1,841	1,951	1,710	—	S. A. C.
Flint	Town Council	—	—	—	—	660	660	659	1,050	S. A. C.
Folkestone... ...	Imp. Commission	—	—	—	53	9,694	13,895	15,208	28,589	S. A. C.
Gateshead	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	651	12,841	70,374	26,954	82,992	S. B.
Glastonbury ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	240	1,542	1,637	1,553	4,475	S. A. C.

† The Corporation are now engaged in the construction of works.

‡ The Corporation are now negotiating the purchase of works, at a cost of £30,000.

§ The Corporation are now negotiating the purchase of the works belonging to a private company.

‖ The Corporation have the erection of works under consideration.

¶ The Corporation are part owners of the works.

** The Board is proposed (May, 1879) to be dissolved.

†† The Corporation are now constructing works.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 10.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	In whom the Urban Sanitary Authority is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Gas is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Water is vested. 1879.	In whom the Burial Board (or control of Interments) is vested. 1879.	Income by Local Rates for the purposes of Works of Public Health, &c., in the Year immediately preceding the passing of the Municipal Act.—1834.	Income of the Sanitary Authority by District, &c., Rates for the purposes of Public Health & other Local Works and Requirements, for Year ending 1878.	Total Income of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Total Expenditure of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Indebtedness by Loans of the Sanitary Authority for Works of Public Health, Improvements, &c.—1878.	The Educational Jurisdiction. S.B.—School Board. S.A.C.—School Attendance Committee appointed by the Council.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
					£	£	£	£	£	
p Gloucester	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	989	11,027	43,015	35,966	101,826	S. B.
Godalming	†Town Council	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	S. A. C.
Godmanchester ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	340	354	447	—	S. A. C.
Grantham	Town Council	—	—	—	—	2,034	3,326	3,330	4,090	S. A. C.
Gravesend ...	Town Council	—	—	—	1,512	—	572	9,485	15,957	S. B.
Grimsby (Great) ...	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	12,415	14,516	16,665	8,573	S. B.
Guildford	Town Council	—‡	Town Council	—	788	3,721	6,029	6,002	22,801	S. A. C.
Harwich	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. A. C.
Hastings	Town Council				1,836	21,907	62,065	62,081	157,803	S. B.
Haverfordwest ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	1,421	3,143	3,729	10,029	S. B.
Helston	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. B.
Hereford	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	1,201	1,320	22,686	24,460	69,303	S. A. C.
Hertford	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	554	—	—	—	2,933	S. A. C.
p Hull	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	—	48,861	203,143	152,679	412,438	S. B.
Huntingdon ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	314	1,922	2,220	1,869	4,797	S. A. C.
Hythe	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	156	2,596	10,291	11,891	23,600	S. A. C.
p Ipswich	Town Council	—	—	—	2,442	12,257	12,406	11,287	7,620	S. B.
Kendal	Town Council	—	—	—	—	5,728	9,735	10,577	39,772	S. B.
Kidderminster ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	1,260	10,536	13,959	14,230	104,557	S. B.
p King's Lynn ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	3,160	5,431	5,949	6,523	11,976	S. A. C.

Kingston-upon-Thames	Town Council	—	—	—	—	3,074	10,268	10,049	8,467	S. A. C.
p Lancaster	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	1,000	5,592	15,987	28,410	60,034	S. A. C.
Launceston ...	Local Board	—	—	—	—	968	2,142	2,167	3,404	S. B.
Leeds	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	5,136	28,155	1,069,798	799,104	3,613,538	S. B.
Leicester	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	37,739	77,121	69,196	122,877	S. B.
Leominster ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	1,839	4,856	4,484	7,826	S. A. C.
Lichfield	Town Council	—	—	—		1,131	2,338	5,257	4,300	S. A. C.
Lincoln	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	1,520	12,985	30,704	38,469	120,495	S. A. C.
Liskeard	Town Council	—	—	—	—	814	860	860	—	S. A. C.
p Liverpool	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	237,571	881,088	905,050	4,111,144	S. B.
Llandovery ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	270	283	—	S. A. C.
Llanidloes	Town Council	—	—	—	—	247	271	234	—	S. B.
Louth	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	4,392	4,174	1,480	S. A. C.
Ludlow	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	1,735	2,125	2,048	4,820	S. A. C.
Lyme Regis ...	Improvement Commission	—	Town Council	—	—	96	336	506	440	S. A. C.
Lymington... ...	Local Board	—	—	—	—	1,177	1,211	1,308	—	S. A. C.
Macclesfield ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	S. B.
Maidenhead ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	1,937	2,327	2,397	—	S. A. C.
Maidstone	Town Council	—	—	—	3,833	9,769	34,085	43,059	36,170	S. B.
p Maldon	Town Council	—	—	—	—	857	1,236	1,216	—	S. A. C.
Marlborough ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	869	901	1,048	60	S. A. C.
Monmouth ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,520	S. B.
Morpeth	Local Board	—	‡ —	—	—	593	2,578	2,588	2,935	S. A. C.
Neath	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	—	2,135	2,553	2,562	5,250	S. A. C.
Newark	Town Council	—	—	—	—	4,528	5,327	5,605	3,167	S. B.
Newbury	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	945	1,862	2,847	2,621	12,157	S. A. C.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	3,973	10,476	15,082	18,448	S. B.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Council	—	—	—	—	96,023	261,452	238,805	532,777	S. B.

† Paving and lighting requirements are attended to by a body of Commissioners.

‡ The Board of Health—two-thirds of the members of which are elected by the Corporation—control the water supply.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 10.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	In whom the Urban Sanitary Authority is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Gas is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Water is vested. 1879.	In whom the Burial Board (or control of Interments) is vested. 1879.	Income by Local Rates for the purposes of Works of Public Health, &c., in the Year immediately preceding the passing of the Municipal Act.—1834.	Income of the Sanitary Authority by District, &c., Rates for the purposes of Public Health & other Local Works and Requirements, for Year ending 1878.	Total Income of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Total Expenditure of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Indebtedness by Loans of the Sanitary Authority for Works of Public Health, Improvements, &c.—1878.	The Educational Jurisdiction. S.B.—School Board. S.A.C.—School Attendance Committee appointed by the Council.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11.
					£	£	£	£	£	
Newport (I. of W.)	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	815	2,238	8,077	10,250	17,149	S. B.
p Newport (Mon.) ...	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	10,889	12,967	14,579	19,762	S. B.
Northampton ...	Town Council	† —	‡ —	—	1,259	14,382	18,515	25,188	84,046	S. B.
Norwich	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	6,734	39,290	67,901	59,803	176,737	S. B.
Nottingham ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	1,200	29,666	303,417	224,986	913,381	S. B.
Oswestry	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	551	3,582	4,593	4,544	18,796	S. B.
Oxford	Local Board	— ‡	Town Council	—	—	18,577	44,266	62,907	144,907	S. B.
Pembroke	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	—	285	1,421	2,669	S. B.
Penryn	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,068	S. A. C.
p Penzance	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	3,714	7,333	6,898	21,602	S. A. C.
p Plymouth	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	5,465	19,886	40,322	30,740	90,808	S. B.
Pontefract	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	577	—	—	—	8,174	S. A. C.
p Poole	Town Council	—	—	—	—	2,830	2,884	2,847	—	S. A. C.
p Portsmouth ...	Town Council	—	—	—	1,677	38,455	64,544	58,848	163,649	S. B.
p Preston	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	4,451	22,214	69,687	69,646	365,381	S. A. C.
Pwllheli	Town Council	—	—	—	2,425	—	175	167	—	S. B.
Reading	Town Council	§ —	Town Council	—	—	31,293	57,000	59,983	315,972	S. B.
Retford (East) ...	Town Council	Town Council	‖ —	Town Council	—	820	820	890	—	S. A. C.
Richmond (Yorks.)	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	—	5,262	5,059	4,641	S. A. C.
Ripon	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	2,989	14,494	12,636	25,550	S. A. C.

p Rochester	Town Council	—	¶ —	—	308	4,560	4,569	7,307	3,250	S. B.
Romsey	Town Council	—	—	—	—	894	2,527	2,716	1,875	S. A. C.
Ruthin	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. B.
Rye	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	868	1,071	913	—	S. B.
Saffron Walden ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	1,284	2,230	2,106	2,120	S. A. C.
St. Alban	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. B.
St. Ives (Cornwall)	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	705	975	981	—	S. B.
Salisbury	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	1,237	5,597	7,205	7,401	17,914	S. B.
Sandwich	Town Council	—	—	—	93	351	972	877	4,000	S. B.
Scarborough ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	16,079	18,715	22,681	41,818	S. B.
Shaftesbury ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	413	469	—	S. A. C.
Shrewsbury ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	1,866	4,617	12,249	13,052	113,750	S. A. C.
p Southampton ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	1,753	30,144	32,700	38,848	166,893	S. B.
South Molton ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	380	890	798	4,567	S. A. C.
Southwold	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. A. C.
Stafford	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	7,117	26,189	14,509	20,966	S. B.
Stamford	Town Council	—	—	—	—	2,878	3,038	2,961	2,900	S. A. C.
Stockport	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	—	18,446	109,280	121,138	147,264	S. B.
Stockton-on-Tees ...	Town Council	Town Council	††TownCouncil	Town Council	—	11,563	48,503	59,107	82,058	S. B.
Stratford-on-Avon	Local Board	‡‡ —	—	—	—	2,703	4,017	4,065	7,144	S. A. C.
Sudbury	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	1,894	2,503	2,339	16,206	S. A. C.
Sunderland ...	Town Council	—	—	—	2,510	38,260	49,184	49,591	236,459	S. B.
p Swansea	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	—	28,132	67,539	45,466	326,144	S. B.
Tamworth	Town Council	—	—	—	—	1,304	1,508	1,511	—	S. B.
Tenby	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	1,199	2,528	2,750	12,101	S. A. C.
Tenterden	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. A. C.
Tewkesbury ...	Town Council	—	—	—	451	2,029	2,256	2,470	4,097	S. A. C.
Thetford	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	1,503	2,027	4,173	7,659	S. B.
Tiverton	Town Council	—	—	—	307	—	323	3,501	10,449	S. B.
Torrington (Great)	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. B.

† The Corporation supervise the illuminating power; and ‡ also supervise the water supply as to statutory requirements.

§ The Corporation have a statutory control as to the quality of the supply. ‖ and ¶ The Corporation have determined to provide works.

†† The works are jointly owned by the Middlesborough and Stockton Corporations.

‡‡ The Borough Extension Bill, being promoted in the present session of Parliament, provides for the Corporation undertaking the supply.

TABLE 2. (PART IV., SEC. 10.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	In whom the Urban Sanitary Authority is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Gas is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Water is vested. 1879.	In whom the Burial Board (or control of Interments) is vested. 1879.	Income by Local Rates for the purposes of Works of Public Health, &c., in the Year immediately preceding the passing of the Municipal Act.—1834.	Income of the Sanitary Authority by District, &c., Rates for the purposes of Public Health & other Local Works and Requirements, for Year ending 1878.	Total Income of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Total Expenditure of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Indebtedness by Loans of the Sanitary Authority for Works of Public Health, Improvements, &c.—1878.	The Educational Jurisdiction. — S.B.—School Board. S.A.C.—School Attendance Committee appointed by the Council.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £	Col. 11.
Totnes	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	—	5,073	2,529	5,736	S. B.
Truro	Town Council	—	—	—	—	1,698	2,802	2,488	2,823	S. A. C.
Wallingford ...	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	202	473	546	525	—	S A. C.
Walsall	Town Council	Town Council	—	Town Council	460	—	52,628	60,732	54,735	S. B.
Warwick	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	6,130	20,914	17,549	48,918	S. A. C.
Wells	Town Council	—	—	—	235	1,489	1,551	1,368	2,973	S. A. C.
Welshpool	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	1,522	2,027	2,957	7,699	S. A. C.
Wenlock	Local Board	—	—	—	—	—	422	832	—	S. A. C.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis	Town Council	—	—	—	900	8,758	8,969	7,973	29,264	S. A. C.
Wigan	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	17,003	93,587	124,303	364,513	S. B.
Winchester... ...	Town Council	—	—	—	1,035	6,564	19,330	16,282	22,725	S. A. C.
Windsor	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	1,159	5,220	15,396	18,835	28,368	S. A. C.
p Wisbech	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	4,667	5,041	5,813	17,388	S. B.
Worcester	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	2,633	14,760	24,383	22,213	50,283	S. B.
Yarmouth (Great)...	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	6,636	7,938	8,413	37,582	S. B.
York	Town Council	—	—	—	4,235	13,030	15,143	20,576	7,029	S. A. C.
TOTALS	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	117,989	1,491,586	5,184,586	4,828,427	15,790,148	

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 10.)—CITIES AND BOROUGHS INCORPORATED SINCE THE PASSING OF 5 & 6 WILLIAM IV., c. 76, (1835).

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	In whom the Urban Sanitary Authority is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Gas is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Water is vested. 1879.	In whom the Burial Board (or control of Interments) is vested. 1879.	Income by Local Rates for the purposes of Works of Public Health, &c., in the Year immediately preceding the passing of the Municipal Act.—1834.	Income of the Sanitary Authority by District, &c., Rates for the purposes of Public Health & other Local Works and Requirements, for Year ending 1878.	Total Income of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Total Expenditure of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Indebtedness by Loans of the Sanitary Authority for Works of Public Health, Improvements, &c.—1878.	The Educational Jurisdiction. S.B.—School Board, S.A.C.—School Attendance Committee appointed by the Council.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £	Col. 11.
Aberavon	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	1,006	8,319	9,995	14,821	S. A. C.
Accrington	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	10,982	19,182	22,386	71,043	S. A. C.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	—	6,230	53,638	75,949	254,197	S. B.
Barnsley	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	—	15,410	80,792	65,225	207,955	S. B.
Barrow-in-Furness...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	84,783	91,856	315,000	S. B.
Batley	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	9,882	65,312	79,932	437,515	S. B.
Birkenhead	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	42,521	245,849	179,987	977,583	S. A. C.
Birmingham ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	2,325,131	2,124,597	1,246,238	S. B.
Blackburn	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	33,367	195,939	210,839	525,827	S. B.
Blackpool	Town Council	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	14,677	35,666	38,771	111,770	S. A. C.
Bolton	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	35,764	352,272	316,410	1,055,099	S. B.
Bootle-cum-Linacre	Town Council	—	—	—	—	7,092	7,174	9,735	17,756	S. B.
Bradford (Yorks) ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	11,765	654,014	599,995	2,431,982	S. B.
Brighton	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	58,529	145,190	149,564	662,945	S. B.
Burnley	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	4,823	85,872	83,083	285,017	S. B.
Burslem	Town Council	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	7,721	131,587	119,184	137,860	S. B.
Burton-upon-Trent	Town Council	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	12,128	20,756	20,960	75,714	S. B.
Bury (Lanc.) ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	32,348	136,594	137,880	560,138	S. A. C.
Cheltenham... ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	—	21,451	23,471	25,382	47,715	S. A. C.

TABLE 3. (PART IV., SEC. 10.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	In whom the Urban Sanitary Authority is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Gas is vested. 1879.	In whom the Ownership or supply and control of Water is vested. 1879.	In whom the Burial Board (or control of Interments) is vested. 1879.	Income by Local Rates for the purposes of Works of Public Health, &c., in the Year immediately preceding the passing of the Municipal Act.—1834.	Income of the Sanitary Authority by District, &c., Rates for the purposes of Public Health & other Local Works and Requirements, for Year ending 1878.	Total Income of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Total Expenditure of the Sanitary Authority, for Year ending 1878.	Indebtedness by Loans of the Sanitary Authority for Works of Public Health, Improvements, &c.—1878.	The Educational Jurisdiction. S.B.—School Board. S.A.C.—School Attendance Committee appointed by the Council.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6. £	Col. 7. £	Col. 8. £	Col. 9. £	Col. 10. £	Col. 11.
Conway	Town Council	†—	†—	—	—	250	656	613	—	S. A. C.
Crewe	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	9,294	26,247	27,845	65,531	S. A. C.
Darlington	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	16,030	109,991	142,023	317,814	S. B.
Devonport	Town Council	—	—	—	—	734	10,288	14,460	4,164	S. B.
Dewsbury	Town Council	Town Council	‡Town Council	Town Council	—	9,899	93,331	86,252	334,977	S. B.
Dudley	Town Council	—	—	—	—	13,430	20,742	20,193	20,607	S. B.
Dunstable	Town Council	—‡	—	—	—	1,255	1,255	808	—	S. A. C.
Glossop	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	2,098	2,883	—	S. A. C.
Halifax	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	39,696	190,104	191,100	1,063,409	S. B.
Hanley	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	11,721	41,493	31,982	54,965	S. B.
Hartlepool	Town Council	—	—	—	—	4,222	4,813	6,188	10,675	S. B.
Hedon	Town Council	—	—	—	—	—	271	282	—	S. B.
Honiton	Town Council	—	§—	—	—	250	251	560	—	S. A. C.
Huddersfield ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	13,899	295,108	296,635	1,084,602	S. B.
Jarrow-on-Tyne ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	4,061	9,818	10,487	15,329	S. B.
Leamington... ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	17,611	28,808	29,065	74,425	S. A. C.
Longton	Town Council	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	8,064	10,597	18,484	49,077	S. B.
Luton	Town Council	—	—	—	—	7,170	9,680	8,285	17,829	S. B.
Manchester	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	1,344,115	1,354,095	4,450,073	S. B.

Margate	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	8,437	18,843	17,762	11,850	S. B.
Middlesborough ...	Town Council	Town Council	‖Town Council	Town Council	—	13,773	63,370	66,492	203,684	S. B.
Oldham	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	23,473	299,604	342,204	803,255	S. B.
Over Darwen ...	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	11,805	19,981	21,671	45,866	S. A. C.
Peterborough ...	Town Council	—	¶Town Council	Town Council	—	—	—	—	62,000	S. A. C.
Reigate	Town Council	—	—	—	—	11,860	13,604	16,314	61,970	S. A. C.
Rochdale	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	26,967	201,153	218,072	969,559	S. B.
Rotherham	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	11,361	90,099	58,969	226,869	S. B.
Ryde	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	—	6,335	16,225	16,234	62,942	S. B.
St. Helens	Town Council	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	—	71,617	81,515	124,226	S. A. C.
St. Ives (Hunts.) ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	1,036	1,068	1,070	—	S. A. C.
Salford	Town Council	Town Council	††TownCouncil	Town Council	—	37,054	409,066	538,403	871,373	S. B.
Sheffield	Town Council	—	—	—	—	109,987	266,097	208,632	285,313	S. B.
Southport	Town Council	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	11,285	239,338	246,032	394,020	S. A. C.
South Shields ...	Town Council	—	—	—	—	17,065	27,741	28,028	48,675	S. B.
Stalybridge	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	1,390	27,310	15,024	168,671	S. B.
Stoke-upon-Trent ...	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	—	—	859	6,485	13,300	S. B.
Taunton	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	5,119	37,506	29,786	43,982	S. A. C.
Tynemouth	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	17,834	39,087	36,012	42,555	S. B.
Wakefield	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	—	12,723	35,279	44,280	47,836	S. B.
Warrington	Town Council	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	13,577	221,888	62,258	204,709	S. A. C.
Wolverhampton ...	Town Council	—	Town Council	—	—	27,521	123,447	103,735	443,006	S. B.
Wrexham	Town Council	—	—	Town Council	—	5,389	6,907	7,408	13,840	S. B.
Yeovil	Town Council	—	Town Council	Town Council	—	—	1,773	2,129	—	S. B.
TOTALS						857,273	9,103,069	8,772,485	22,149,153	
GRAND TOTALS... (Tables 2 & 3)					117,989	2,348,859	14,287,655	13,600,912	37,939,301	

† The Corporation are now negotiating the purchase of gas and water works.

‡ The Corporation are joint owners with the Heckmondwike Local Board.

§ The construction of works is contemplated by the Corporation.

‖ The Corporation are joint owners with the Stockton Corporation.

¶ Works are now in course of construction by the Corporation.

†† The Borough is divided into three districts—Salford, Broughton, and Pendleton. In the district of Salford water is supplied by the Corporation of Manchester to the Corporation of Salford in bulk, to the extent of two million gallons daily, and the water is distributed by the Corporation of Salford.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS.

(240 Cities and Boroughs.)

Tables 2 and 3.—Cities and Boroughs, in which the Town Council is the Urban Sanitary Authority	226
Cities and Boroughs in which the Town Council is the Port Sanitary Authority	28
Cities and Boroughs in which the Urban Sanitary Authority, the supply of Gas, the supply of Water, and the Burial Board is wholly vested in the Town Council	24
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Cities and Boroughs in which the Town Council act as the Burial Board	65
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Cities and Boroughs with a School Attendance Committee ...	111

Excess of the Sanitary Authority Income for Public Health purposes in the year ending 1878 over the Income raised under local Acts in 1834	£14,169,666
Total Income of the 240 Cities and Boroughs, as Corporate and Sanitary Authorities, for the year ending 1878	£18,143,070
Total Expenditure of the 240 Cities and Boroughs, as Corporate & Sanitary Authorities, for the year ending 1878	£17,263,178
Total Indebtedness of the 240 Cities and Boroughs, as Corporate & Sanitary Authorities, for the year ending 1878	£44,419,350

PART V.

The Unreformed Corporations.

The Table in this Part contains the names of all those corporations or municipal organizations which were reported upon by the Inquiry Commissioners in 1835, excepting those which were included in the schedules of 5 & 6 William IV., c. 76, and those which have since been incorporated under that statute. The number of places wherein an inquiry was instituted was 285, of which 178 were comprised in the schedules of the Municipal Act, and 7 (Aberavon, Ashton-under-Lyne, Burton-on-Trent, Conway, Hartlepool, Hedon, and Yeovil) have, since it passed, been granted a charter under the provisions of

the Act. The remaining 100—many of which were municipalities only in name—are set out in the Table following.

The powers, privileges, and jurisdictions of the boroughs which were not subjected to the process of reformation were, under the old charters or prescriptive customs, retained, and have, in some cases, continued to be exercised to the present time. Little or no notice—legislative or otherwise—was taken of them, outside local circles, until the 29th of February, 1876, when Sir Charles Dilke attracted general attention to their anomalous position by a speech in the House of Commons, which he closed with a motion for the immediate abolition of their criminal jurisdictions. The Home Secretary* undertook to consider the question raised, and to ascertain the best mode of dealing with what were, by common acquiescence, described as "the unreformed boroughs," and the motion was thereupon withdrawn. A few weeks later Mr. Cross announced that a Royal Commission would be issued for a renewed inquiry into the state and practice of the corporate bodies named in the First† Report of the Municipal Commissioners of 1835. The Commission was issued in May, 1876; and in the early part of the present session (Feb. 24, 1879) the chairman (the Right. Hon. S. Cave, M.P.) expressed the hope, from his place in the House of Commons, that the Commissioners would be able to present their Report by the following Whitsuntide.

On the 4th of December, 1877, the appended Report was forwarded to the Treasury by the Secretary of the Commission (Mr. A. G. Liddell):—

"A list of 101 boroughs not incorporated under the Municipal Reform Acts was submitted to the Commissioners by Mr. Secretary Cross. Up to the present date, witnesses have been examined in respect of 79. As to these the investigation is practically concluded except in those instances where, upon further consideration, the Commissioners may find fresh evidence or explanation necessary. Separate draft Reports have been written on all the 79 cases, of which 10 have been finally agreed upon, while the rest are in the course of being settled by the Commissioners. In 22 instances where Corporations without possessions have become extinct, or where there is a manorial rather than a municipal body holding no property, the Commissioners have made inquiries by means of letters. In addition to the above-mentioned places, 10 others have, since the commencement of the investigation, been suggested to the Commissioners as being of a municipal character. The Commissioners have reserved the consideration of these cases until they have gone through the list furnished by Mr. Secretary Cross."

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* Right Hon. R. A. Cross.

† The second Report of the Commissioners of 1835 was confined to the Corporation of the City of London and the City Guilds.

The list of 101 places submitted by Mr. Cross is the same as that contained in this Part, excepting only the borough of Burton-upon-Trent, incorporated under the Municipal Acts on September 3rd, 1878. The 10 other places suggested to the Commission as being of a municipal character are as follows :—

PART V.—TABLE 1.—PLACES WHERE A QUASI-MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION IS ALLEGED TO BE IN LEGAL EXISTENCE.

PLACES.	COUNTIES.	POPULATION IN 1871.	REMARKS UPON THE ALLEGED CORPORATE CHARACTER.
Alresford	Southampton	581	Believed to be a Court Leet, with extended functions
Bovey Tracey ...	Devon ...	2,133	Believed to be a Court Leet only
Bridlington ...	York (E.R.)	6,203	A peculiar manor fief
Chipping Camden	Gloucester ..	2,013	Believed to be a Court Leet only
Hartland	Devon ...	1,871	Believed to be a Court Leet only
Lewes (Parl. Boro.)	Sussex ...	†10,753	A Manorial Corporation; the chief officers are appointed at a Court Leet
Midhurst (Parl. Boro.)	Sussex ...	‡6,753	A Court Leet only
Tavistock (Parl. Boro.)	Devon ...	§7,725	Believed to be a Manorial Court
Westminster (Parl. City)	Middlesex ...	246,606	A Chartered Incorporation, in which the ecclesiastical authorities of the Abbey have the controlling influence
Winchcomb ...	Gloucester ..	2,293	Believed to be a Court Leet only

In view of the probable simultaneous appearance of the Report of the Commissioners and this book, no attempt has been made to give any recent statistics in this Part beyond those of the population in 1871. The information contained in the Table may, however, provide useful and convenient points for comparison with that of later date obtained by the labour and inquiries of the Commissioners.

† Population of the Parliamentary borough; that of Lewes proper is 10,434.
‡ Population of the Parliamentary borough; that of Midhurst proper is 1,465.
§ Population of the Parliamentary borough; that of Tavistock proper is 7,781.

TABLE 2. (PART V.)—CITIES, BOROUGHS, AND TOWNS IN WHICH AN ENQUIRY WAS INSTITUTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS (1833-5), BUT WHICH ARE NOT NAMED IN THE SCHEDULES OF 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76 (1835), OR HAVE NOT SINCE BEEN INCORPORATED UNDER THAT STATUTE.

☞ (*a*) Boroughs which returned two Members to Parliament previous to 1832, but which were disfranchised by the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832. (*b*) Boroughs now represented in Parliament with the number of Members.

(*) Approximate numbers. (†) These Boroughs were Municipal only in name. (‡) Manorial corporations.

Cities and Boroughs.	Counties.	Governing Charters.	The Corporate Body.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	The Criminal Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) E.S.C.M.—Exclusive Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. S.C.M.—Ordinary Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. C.M.—Commission & Mayors. M.—Mayors.	Total Number of Magistrates.	The Civil Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) R.P.M.—Real, Personal, and Mixed Actions. P.M.—Personal & Mixed Actions. P.—Personal Actions (with amounts.)	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, as stated in 1835.	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, according to census of 1871.	The Approximate Corporate Revenue as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Expenditure as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness as stated in 1835.	Remarks.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col.7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11. £	Col. 12. £	Col. 13. £	Col. 14.
a Aldeburgh ...	Suffolk ...	12 Chas. I.	2 Bailiffs, 10 Capital Burgesses, 24 Inferior Burgesses, and Freemen indefinite	12	E. Petty Sessions	5	In abeyance	1,538	1,990	—	—	12	
Alnwick ...	Northumberland	Prescription	4 Chamberlains, 20 other Common Councilmen, and Freemen indefinite	24	None	—	None	5,000	7,046	600	450	300	
‡Altrincham	Chester ...	Hamon de Massey (temp. Ed. I.)	Mayor and indefinite number of Aldermen & Burgesses	notless than12	None	—	In abeyance	2,708	8,478	58	58	—	Petty Corporation appended to Barony of Dunham Massey

TABLE 2. (PART V.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	Counties.	Governing Charters.	The Corporate Body.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	The Criminal Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) E.S.C.M.—Exclusive Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. S.C.M.—Ordinary Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. C.M.—Commission & Mayors. M.—Mayors.	Total Number of Magistrates.	The Civil Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) R.P.M.—Real, Personal, and Mixed Actions. P.M.—Personal & Mixed Actions. P.—Personal Actions (with amounts.)	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, as stated in 1835.	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, according to census of 1871.	The Approximate Corporate Revenue as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Expenditure as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness as stated in 1835.	Remarks.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11. £	Col. 12. £	Col. 13. £	Col. 14.
a Appleby ...	Westmoreland	Usage ...	Mayor, 12 Aldermen, 16 Common Councilmen, Capital Burgesses & Freemen indefinite	29	Petty Sessions	4	In abeyance	1,233	1,028	371	300	646	
Axbridge ...	Somerset	42 Eliz. Jas. I.	Mayor, Aldermen, 8 Capital Burgesses or Councillors, and Burgesses indefinite	10	All Felonies not affecting life or limb	3	In abeyance	998	830	100	100	470	
†Bala ...	Merioneth ...	—	——	—	—	—	—	2,359	1,539	—	—	—	No traces of a municipality even in last century.
†Bangor ...	Denbigh ...	—	——	—	—	—	—	4,000	1,193	—	—	—	A corporate city by repute only.
Berkeley ...	Gloucester ...	None ...	Mayor and 11 other Aldermen	12	None	—	None	900	1,161	28	28	400	

a Bishop's Castle	Salop ...	15 James I.	Bailiff, 14 other Capital Burgesses, and Common Burgesses indefinite	15	E. All Felonies not affecting life or member	3	P. £20	1,729	1,805	29	29	—	
†*a* Bossiney ...	Cornwall ...	Prescription	Mayor and Free Burgesses indefinite	notless than 12	Committing Magistrate	1	None	330	*1,000	4	4	—	Practically extinct since 1832.
†*a* Brackley ...	Northampton	2 & 4 Jas. II.	Mayor, 6 other Aldermen, and 26 Capital Burgesses	33	Obsolete	—	In abeyance	2,007	2,351	—	—	—	A Corporation without functions or property in 1832.
†Brading ...	Hants ...	1 Edw. VI.	2 Bailiffs, 2 Justices, Deputy Steward, Burgesses indefinite, and inhabitants at large	5	PettySessions	4	None	2,000	5,648	7	10	—	
Bradninch ...	Devon ...	2 Jas. I. ...	Mayor, 12 Masters, and Free Burgesses indefinite	13	E. All Felonies not affecting life or member	3	P. £2	1,524	1,914	65	68	500	
†Caergwrle ...	Flint ...	—	——	—	—	—	—	402	860	—	—	—	Extinct before present century.
‡Caerwys ...	Flint ...	9 Henry IV.	Scot and Lot Burgesses indefinite, under manorial jurisdiction	notless than 12	None	—	None	500	804	—	—	—	Extinct before present century.
a Camelford ...	Cornwall ...	21 Chas. II.	Mayor, 9 Capital Burgesses, & Free Burgesses indefinite	10	Committing Magistrate	1	P. £50	597	1,718	55	40	—	
‡*a* Castle Rising	Norfolk ...	None ...	Mayor, 1 other Alderman, Recorder, and inhabitants	3	Committing Magistrates	3	None	887	379	15	15	—	Became practically extinct when politically disfranchised in 1832.

TABLE 2. (PART V.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	Counties.	Governing Charters.	The Corporate Body.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	The Criminal Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) E.S.C.M.—Exclusive Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. S.C.M.—Ordinary Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. C.M.—Commission & Mayors. M.—Mayors.	Total Number of Magistrates.	The Civil Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) R.P.M.—Real, Personal, and Mixed Actions. P.M.—Personal & Mixed Actions. P.—Personal Actions (with amounts.)	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, as stated in 1835.	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, according to census of 1871.	The Approximate Corporate Revenue as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Expenditure as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness as stated in 1835.	Remarks.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11. £	Col. 12. £	Col. 13. £	Col. 14.
‡Chipping Sodbury	Gloucester ...	None ...	Bailiff & Bailiff Burgesses indefinite	notless than12	None	—	None	1,306	1,157	—	—	—	
b Christchurch (1)	Hants ...	Prescription	Mayor, 11 other in-Burgesses, and out-Burgesses indefinite	12	None	—	None	1,599	9,475	60	60	—	
Clun ...	Salop ...	Earl of Arundel, temp. Edw. II.	10 Bailiffs, Recorder, and Burgesses indefinite	24	Obsolete	—	P. unlimited	930	2,461	—	—	—	Last exercise of municipal functions in 1858.
a Corfe Castle	Dorset ...	—	Mayor and Burgesses	—	—	2	—	960	872	—	—	—	
Cowbridge ...	Glamorgan...	33 Chas. II.	2 Bailiffs, 10 other Aldermen, 12 Capital Burgesses, and Freemen indefinite	24	E. Petty Sessions	3	In abeyance	1,097	1,134	130	130	700	
†Criccieth ...	Carnarvon...	13 Edw. I....	Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses	indefinite	None	—	None	500	812	—	—	—	No municipal functions worthy of the name exercised for more than 100 years.

†Crickhowell	Brecknock...	None ...	——	—	—	—	—	1,061	1,464	—	—	—	
‡Dinas Mwddy	Merioneth ...	None ...	Mayor, Bailiff, & Burgesses indefinite	15 generally	Committing Magistrates	1	In abeyance	994 (part of Mallwyd parish)	1,174	—	—	—	
Dunmow (Great)	Essex ...	39 Eliz. ...	Bailiff and 12 Burgesses, including Bailiff	12	None	—	None	2,462	2,983	21	21	—	
a Dunwich ...	Suffolk ...	6 Will. & Mary	2 Bailiffs, 10 Aldermen, 12 Common Councilmen, and Burgesses indefinite	28	E. All Felonies	5	In abeyance	232	234	150	150	1,200	
‡Dursley ...	Gloucester...	None ...	Bailiff and 12 Aldermen	not less than 12	None	—	None	3,266	2,413	—	—	—	A prescriptive Corporation without functions or property in 1832.
†Farnham ...	Surrey ...	Bp. Horne, 1566	——	—	—	—	—	3,142	10,213	—	—	—	The charter held from the Bishop of Winchester was surrendered in 1790.
†*a* Fishguard...	Pembroke ...	None ...	——	—	—	—	—	750	1,581	—	—	—	
Fordwich ...	Kent ...	Prescription	Mayor, 5 other Jurats, and Freemen indefinite	16	Petty Sessions	7	In abeyance	487	224	16	16	—	
†*a* Fowey ...	Cornwall ...	19 Geo. III.	—	—	—	—	—	1,767	1,394	—	—	—	The charter was forfeited in 1826
Garstang ...	Lancaster ...	31 Chas. II.	Bailiff, 7 Gentlemen Burgesses, & Freemen indefinite	8	None	—	None	929	687	35	30	100	
†*a* Grampound	Cornwall ...	1 Jas. II. ...	Mayor and Burgesses	indefinite	—	—	—	715	478	—	—	—	Practically extinct since 1822.

TABLE 2. (PART V.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	Counties.	Governing Charters.	The Corporate Body.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	The Criminal Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) E.S.C.M.—Exclusive Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. S.C.M.—Ordinary Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. C.M.—Commission & Mayors. M.—Mayors.	Total Number of Magistrates.	The Civil Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) R.P.M.—Real, Personal, and Mixed Actions. P.M.—Personal & Mixed Actions. P.—Personal Actions (with amounts.)	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, as stated in 1835.	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, according to census of 1871.	The Approximate Corporate Revenue as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Expenditure as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness as stated in 1835.	Remarks.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col.7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11. £	Col. 12. £	Col. 13. £	Col. 14.
†Hay... ...	Brecknock...	—	——	—	—	—	—	1,709	1,777	—	—	—	A Local Board district.
Henley-upon-Thames	Oxford ...	9 Geo. I. ...	Mayor, Recorder, 10 Aldermen (including the Mayor), 2 Bridgemen, and 16 Burgesses (including the Bridgemen)	27	E. All Felonies not affecting life or member	5	In abeyance	2,800	3,736	72	72	—	
a Higham Ferrers	Northampton	2 & 3 Phil. & Mary	Mayor, 6 other Aldermen, 13 Capital Burgesses, & Freemen indefinite	20	PettySessions	2	In abeyance	975	1,232	174	150	1,110	
Holt ...	Denbigh ...	5 Eliz. ...	Mayor, 2 Bailiffs, and Burgesses indefinite	109	PettySessions	2	None	1,015	1,056	—	—	—	
a Ilchester ...	Somerset ...	3 & 4 Phil. & Mary	Bailiff and 12 Capital Burgesses	13	None	—	None	965	743	17	20	—	
Kenfig ...	Glamorgan...	None ...	Portreeve, Aldermen indefinite and Burgesses indefinite	notless than12	None	—	None	487	270	25	25	—	

Kidwelly ...	Carmarthen	16 Jas. I. ...	Mayor, 11 other Aldermen, 12 Principal Burgesses, and Freemen indefinite	24	E. Misdemeanours	3	In abeyance	1,435	1,830	145	145	430	
†Kilgerran ...	Pembroke ...	None ...	Portreeve, 2 Bailiffs, and Burgesses indefinite	notless than12	None	—	None	879	1,103	—	—	—	
‡Lampeter ...	Cardigan ...	54 Geo. III.	Portreeve and Burgesses indefinite	notless than12	None	—	None	1,000	1,225	—	—	—	
Langport ...	Somerset ...	14 Jas. I ...	Portreeve, 2 Bailiffs, and 9 other Chief or Capital Burgesses	12	PettySessions	3	In abeyance	1,245	1,018	169	129	280	
Laugharne...	Carmarthen	Gwydode Brion,1300	Portreeve and Burgesses indefinite	about 20	PettySessions	2	None	1,423	1,297	70	70	—	
‡Llanelly ...	Carmarthen	None ...	Portreeve and Burgesses indefinite	13	None	—	None	4,173	13,958	—	—	300	
Llanfillin ...	Montgomery	25 Chas. II.	Bailiffs and Burgesses	15	Obsolete	4	In abeyance	1,836	1,132	—	—	—	
‡Llantrissant	Glamorgan...	None ...	Steward, Portreeve, 12 Aldermen&Burgesses indefinite	notless than12	None	—	None	956	—	—	—	—	
b London (4) ...	Middlesex ...	Several ...	Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen, and 206 Common Councilmen representing the Commonalty	232	E. S. C. M.	26	R. P. M. Any amount	122395	74,897	*90,000 §	*90,000 §	— §	
a Looe (East)	Cornwall ...	1 Jas. II. ...	Mayor, 11 other Capital Burgesses, & Free Burgesses indefinite	12	E. All Felonies not affecting life or member	3	In abeyance	865	1,396	101	125	—	
a Looe (West)	Cornwall ...	16 Eliz. ...	Mayor, 11 other Capital Burgesses, & Free Burgesses indefinite	12	PettySessions	2	In abeyance	593	798	—	—	—	Now practically extinct.

* These figures shew the approximate income, &c., by rents.

§ The income of the Corporation of London, by rents in 1877, was £111,556; the total income from all sources was £617,102, and the total expenditure £667,913; the total indebtedness was £5,376,000, for which special revenues were credited.

TABLE 2. (PART V.)—*continued.*

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Counties.	Governing Charters.	The Corporate Body.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	The Criminal Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) E.S.C.M.—Exclusive Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. S.C.M.—Ordinary Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. C.M.—Commission & Mayors. M.—Mayors.	Total Number of Magistrates.	The Civil Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) R.P.M.—Real, Personal, and Mixed Actions. P.M.—Personal & Mixed Actions. P.—Personal Actions (with amounts.)	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, as stated in 1835.	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, according to census of 1871.	The Approximate Corporate Revenue as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Expenditure as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness as stated in 1835.	REMARKS.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 2.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col.7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11. £	Col. 12. £	Col. 13. £	Col. 14.
a Lostwithiel	Cornwall ...	6 Geo. II. ...	Mayor, 5 other Capital Burgesses, and 17 Inferior Burgesses	6	E. Petty Sessions	3	In abeyance	1,074	922	154	129	—	
‡Loughor ...	Glamorgan...	None ...	Steward, Recorder, Portreeve, 12 Aldermen, and Burgesses indefinite	notless than 12	None	—	In abeyance	665	1,220	—	—	700	
Lydd ...	Kent ...	Prescription	Bailiff, 12 Jurats, and Freemen indefinite	16	E. Petty Sessions	11	In abeyance	1,357	1,936	29	29	—	
b Lymington (1)	Southampton	Prescription	Mayor, and Burgesses indefinite	indefinite	None	—	None	2,000	4,295	81	80	—	
†Machynlleth	Montgomery	None ...	——	—	—	—	—	3,795	2,028	—	—	—	Nominal municipality without functions or property.
b Malmesbury (1)	Wilts ...	8 Will. III....	Alderman, 11 other Capital & 24 Assistant Burgesses, & Freemen indefinite	12	Committing Magistrate	1	In abeyance	2,834	2,406	—	—	—	

Marazion ...	Cornwall ...	37 Eliz. ...	Mayor, 8 Burgesses, and 12 Capital Inhabitants	21	Committing Magistrate	1	None	1,393	1,267	38	34	15	
b Montgomery (1)	Montgomery	4 Eliz. ...	2 Bailiffs, and Burgesses indefinite	135	PettySessions	2	In abeyance	1,188	1,285	not reported	not reported	—	
†Nevin ...	Carnarvon ...	None ...	Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses	70	None	—	P.—£2	1,500	1,791	—	—	—	
Newborough	Anglesey ...	4 Hen. VI....	Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses	indefinite	None	—	In abeyance	804	948	—	—	—	Practically extinct since 1814.
†Newport ...	Pembroke ...	None ...	Mayor, 13 Aldermen, and Burgesses indefinite	not less than 12	None	—	None	1,798	1,549	—	—	—	
Newport ...	Salop ...	2 Jas. I. ...	2 Bailiffs and 25 Burgesses	27	None	—	None	2,745	3,202	36	36	—	Almost nominal municipality.
†*a* Newton ...	Lancaster ...	None ...	——	—	—	—	—	2,139	8,244	—	—	—	Nominal municipality practically extinct before present century.
a Newtown ...	Hants ...	Elizabeth ...	Mayor, and Chief Burgesses indefinite	23	None	—	None	68	257	15	15	—	Now practically extinct.
a Okehampton	Devon ...	30 Chas. II.	Mayor, 7 other Principal Burgesses, and 8 Assistant Burgesses	16	E. All Felonies not affecting life or member	3	In abeyance	1,508	2,470	423	211	700	
a Orford ...	Suffolk ...	21 Eliz. confirmed by 4 Will. III.	Mayor, 7 other Portmen, 12 Capital Burgesses, and 2 Freemen; besides whom scot & lot inhabitants shared in election of Mayor	20	E. All Felonies not affecting life or member	4	In abeyance	1,302	1,022	100	100	—	

TABLE 2: (PART V.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	Counties.	Governing Charters.	The Corporate Body.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	The Criminal Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) E.S.C.M.—Exclusive Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. S.C.M.—Ordinary Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. C.M.—Commission & Mayors. M.—Mayors.	Total Number of Magistrates.	The Civil Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) R.P.M.—Real, Personal, and Mixed Actions. P.M.—Personal & Mixed Actions. P.—Personal Actions (with amounts.)	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, as stated in 1835.	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, according to census of 1871.	The Approximate Corporate Revenue as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Expenditure as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness as stated in 1835.	Remarks.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col.7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11. £	Col. 12. £	Col. 13. £	Col. 14.
†Over ...	Chester ...	None ...	Mayor and Aldermen	indefinite	—	—	—	2,928	4,542	—	—	—	Now practically extinct
Overton ...	Flint ...	7 & 21 Ed. I.	——	—	—	—	—	—	1,324	—	—	—	A nominal municipality without functions or property.
†*b*Petersfield (1)	Hants ...	—	——	—	—	—	—	1,425	1,587	—	—	—	An appanage of the manor only.
Pevensey ...	Sussex ...	Prescription	Bailiffs, Jurats (prescriptive number uncertain), and Freemen indefinite	37	PettySessions	7	None	1,200	330	85	85	—	.
*a*Plympton Earle ...	Devon ...	4 Will. & Mary	Mayor, 9 Aldermen or CapitalBurgesses,& Freemen indefinite	10	E. All Felonies not affecting life or member	3	In abeyance	1,015	1,084	18	19	—	Practically extinct since 1859.
†Presteign ...	Radnor ...	—	——	—	—	—	—	1,629	1,713	—	—	—	
*a*Queenborough	Kent ...	2 Chas. I. ...	Mayor, 4 Jurats, 2 Bailiffs, and Free Burgesses indefinite	7	E. Misdemeanours	2	In abeyance	786	820	12,500	12500	14300	

b Radnor(New) (1)	Radnor ...	12 Geo. II....	Bailiff, 2 Aldermen, 22 other Capital Burgesses, and Freemen indefinite	25	E. Misdemeanours	7	P.—£2	2,501	2,190	22	22	—	
‡Rhuddland	Flint ...	12 Ed. I. ...	Municipality almost extinct, scot & lot inhabitants enjoying Parliamentary Franchise	12	None	—	In abeyance	2,500	5,525	—	—	—	Now practically extinct.
Romford (Havering-atte-Bower)	Essex ...	5 Ed. IV., 30 Eliz. chiefly	High Steward, Deputy Steward, Tenants, and Inhabitants	notless than12	PettySessions	3	R.P.M.--Unlimited	6,812	11,084	—	—	—	A chartered liberty in reality.
a Romney (New)	Kent ...	(last charter) 38 Vict.	Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty	—	PettySessions	4	Obsolete	975	1,129	—	—	—	
Romney Marsh	Kent ...	2 Jas. I. ...	Bailiff, 24 Jurats & all inhabitant householders	1,250	E. All Felonies	5	In abeyance	7,500	2,633	—	—	—	A chartered liberty in reality.
Ruyton ...	Salop ...	Edm. Earl of Arundel 2 Ed. II.	2 Bailiffs and Burgesses indefinite	notless than12	None	—	None	933	1,149	—	—	—	Now practically extinct.
a Saltash ...	Cornwall ...	14 Geo. III.	Mayor, 7 Aldermen, and Free Burgesses indefinite	8	E. All Felonies not affecting life or member	3	P.—Unlimited	1,637	2,293	300	300	1,826	
a Seaford ...	Sussex ...	53 Henry VIII.	Bailiff, Jurats indefinite, and Freemen indefinite	96	E. All Felonies	10	In abeyance	1,098	1,357	60	60	—	
St. Clear's ...	Carmarthen	None ...	3 Portreeves, and Burgesses indefinite	notless than12	None	—	None	1,083	1,043	45	45	—	
†St. David's	Pembroke ...	—	——	—	—	—	—	1,025	2,131	—	—	—	A corporate city by repute only.
Sutton Coldfield	Warwick ...	16 Chas. II.	Warden, 2 Capital Burgesses, and 22 Aldermen	25	PettySessions	3	In abeyance	3,684	5,936	748	747	—	The Corporation have favoured a movement for being placed under the Municipal Acts.

TABLE 2. (PART V.)—*continued.*

Cities and Boroughs.	Counties.	Governing Charters.	The Corporate Body.	Total Number of the Governing Body.	The Criminal Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) E.S.C.M.—Exclusive Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. S.C.M.—Ordinary Sessions, Commission, and Mayors. C.M.—Commission & Mayors. M.—Mayors.	Total Number of Magistrates.	The Civil Jurisdiction (as stated in 1835.) R.P.M.—Real, Personal, and Mixed Actions. P.M.—Personal & Mixed Actions. P.—Personal Actions (with amounts.)	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, as stated in 1835.	Population of the implied Municipal Limits, according to census of 1871.	The Approximate Corporate Revenue as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Expenditure as stated in 1835.	The Approximate Corporate Indebtedness as stated in 1835.	Remarks.
Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.	Col.7.	Col. 8.	Col. 9.	Col. 10.	Col. 11. £	Col. 12. £	Col. 13. £	Col. 14.
†Thornbury...	Gloucester...	None ...	Mayor, and 11 other Aldermen	12	Obsolete	—	None	1,500	4,420	—	—	—	A prescriptive corporation without functions or property in 1832.
a Tregony ...	Cornwall ...	19 Jas. I. ...	Mayor, 7 other Capital Burgesses, and Burgesses indefinite	8	PettySessions	2	In abeyance	1,127	745	28	28	125	Now practically extinct.
‡Usk ...	Monmouth...	None	Portreeve, and Burgesses indefinite	notless than12	None	—	In abeyance	1,160 (Parish)	1,616	15	15	—	
b Wareham (1)	Dorset ...	Anne ...	Mayor, 5 other Capital Burgesses, 12 Assistant Burgesses, and Freemen indefinite	18	E. Petty Sessions	3	In abeyance	1,676	3,067	40	40	—	The parliamentary district contains a population of 6,532 and electors.
†*a* Weobly ...	Hereford ...	—	——	—	—	—	—	506	932	—	—	—	A court leet only.
b Westbury (1)	Wilts ...	Prescription	Mayor, Recorder, and 13 Capital Burgesses	15	None	—	None	800	6,396	45	45	—	
						—							

‡Wickwar ...	Gloucester ...	None ...	Mayor, and 13 Aldermen; no Municipal functions or revenues	not less than 12	None	—	None	927	902	*Nil*	—	—	A prescriptive corporation without functions or property in 1832.
b Wilton (1) ...	Wilts ...	Prescription	Mayor and Burgesses indefinite	31	Petty Sessions	2	In abeyance	1,550	1,871	136	203	—	
a Winchelsea	Sussex ...	Prescription	Mayor, 12 Jurats, and Freemen indefinite	16	E. All Felonies	13	R.P.M.--Unlimited	772	679	22	30	—	
‡Wiston ...	Pembroke ...	None ...	Mayor, and Burgesses indefinite	12	None	—	None	745	691	—	—	—	
Wokingham	Berks ...	10 Jas. I. ...	Alderman, 7 Capital Burgesses, and 12 Secondary Burgesses	20	All Felonies not affecting life or limb	4	In abeyance	1,600	4,652	—	60	—	
b Woodstock (New) (1)	Oxford ...	16 Chas. II.	Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, 4 Aldermen, besides the Mayor, 2 Chamberlains, Town Clerk, 15 Capital Burgesses, and Freemen indefinite	25	Petty Sessions	7	R.P.M.--Unlimited	1,320	1,195	140	160	—	
a Wootton Bassett	Wilts ...	None ...	Mayor, 2 Aldermen, and 12 Capital Burgesses, including the Mayor	14	E. Petty Sessions	3	None	1,520	2,392	—	—	—	
‡ Wotton-under-Edge	Gloucester ...	None ...	Mayor, and 12 Aldermen	not less than 12	None	—	None	804	3,651	—	—	—	A prescriptive corporation without functions or property in 1832.
a Yarmouth ...	Hants ...	7 Jas. I. ...	Mayor, and 11 other Chief Burgesses	12	None	—	None	586	806	30	30	—	

PART VI.

Populous Districts not under Municipal Government.

The Tables of the Census Returns of 1871 give a list of 938 places in England and Wales, which, in the opinion of the Registrar-General and his assistants, were to be classed as "towns." They comprised municipal boroughs, places under Improvement Acts for sanitary purposes, and places of 2,000 or more inhabitants.

Of the 938 towns in 1871, only 224 had a true municipal organization, or, rather were governed under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835.

It is difficult to conceive the reason for so small a growth of municipal organizations from 1835 to 1871; the increase being only forty-six in thirty-six years. The Public Health Act, 1875, forms so complete a code of sanitary self-government law for local administration by "Urban" authorities, which it also established in principle, that a certain indifference to the acquirement of corporate privileges could not now be regarded as affording matter for much surprise; but, curiously enough, the three years following the passing of that Act shew a greater increase in the applications for and grants of municipal charters of incorporation than any like period from the year 1835. The charters issued in 1876 were four; in 1877, three; and in 1878, four. With the exception of the year 1868, when five charters were granted, the numbers for 1876 and 1878 have not been exceeded. The liability of the promoters of a corporate establishment to be saddled with the whole of the costs of an application for a charter, if it proved to be unsuccessful, no doubt contributed to the apathy regarding the acquisition of the large advantages offered by the Municipal Act. The New Charters Act of 1877 lessened this liability by enacting that (s. 7) "if the committee of Council (Privy Council) are satisfied that a local authority or other petitioners have properly promoted or properly opposed a scheme before them, and that for special reasons it is right that the reasonable costs incurred by the authority or other petitioners in such promotion or opposition should be paid as expenses, properly incurred by the local authority in the execution of their duties, the Committee of Council may order such costs to be paid, and these costs shall be paid accordingly." The facilities for obtaining a charter provided by this Act will, it is believed, eventually lead to a large addition to the number of petitions for charters of incorporation.

The number of Urban Sanitary Authorities in England and Wales in December, 1878, exclusive of the Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities, was 945. Deducting the 240 boroughs, governed under the 5 & 6 William IV., c. 76, there would be 705 "urban" districts in which a corporate organization under the Act was unknown, but as fourteen out of the 240 boroughs have a sanitary authority distinct from the town council, the total number of urban sanitary authorities, exclusive of those vested in town councils, was 719.

The annexed List gives the whole of the urban sanitary authorities with a population *above* 3,000, in each county of England and Wales, with the exception of those vested in town councils and those co-existing with a town council, but distinct from it. The municipal and sanitary districts of the last-named authorities are in almost every case conterminous. The parliamentary boroughs of the metropolis are set out in preference to the sanitary authorities, which are very numerous and, in some instances, extremely circumscribed. The municipal borough with the smallest population is Hedon, where the inhabitants in 1871 numbered 996. The municipal boroughs, with a population (according to the census of 1871) under 3,000, are seventeen in number.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS (EXCLUSIVE OF MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS GOVERNED UNDER 5 AND 6 WILLIAM IV., C. 76) IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH A POPULATION EXCEEDING 3,000, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1871.

☞ The Boroughs of Banbury, Blandford, Calne, Cambridge, Chippenham, Faversham, Folkestone, Launceston, Lyme Regis, Lymington, Morpeth, Oxford (City), Stratford-on-Avon and Wenlock have the Urban Sanitary Authority vested in a Local Board or Improvement Commissioners, independent of the Town Council; the names of these places are, however, omitted in this List.

(*a*) Parliamentary Boroughs.

BEDFORD	*None*
BERKS	
Wantage	3,295
BUCKINGHAM	
(*a*) Aylesbury	6,962
† Chipping Wycombe (Parish)	5,681
Slough	4,509
CAMBRIDGE	
Chatteris	4,749
Ely (City)	8,166
March	5,854
Whittlesey	4,297
CHESTER	
Altrincham	8,478
Bollington	3,668
Bredbury	3,596
Dukinfield	14,085
Higher Bebington ...	3,172
Hyde	28,347
Lower Bebington ...	3,768
Lymm	4,541
Marple	4,100
Middlewich	3,085
Nantwich	6,673
Northwich	10,500
Runcorn...	12,443
Sale	5,573

† This District is in addition to that of the Municipal Borough, and forms part of the Parliamentary Borough of the same name.

CHESTER—*continued.*	
Sandbach	5,259
Wallasey	14,944
Winsford	7,615
CORNWALL	
Camborne	14,928
†Falmouth (Local Board)	5,177
Phillack	4,165
Redruth	10,685
St. Austell	3,803
CUMBERLAND	
Cleator Moor	5,529
(*a*) Cockermouth	5,115
Holme Cultram	4,087
Maryport	7,443
Millom	3,500
Penrith	8,317
(*a*) Whitehaven	17,003
Wigton	3,425
Workington	7,979
DERBY	
Alfreton	3,680
Belper	8,527
Brampton and Walton	7,043
Buxton	3,717
Clay Lane	4,802
Heanor	4,888
Ilkeston	9,662
Long Eaton	3,200
Matlock	3,834
Newbold and Dunston	4,590
New Mills	6,600
Ripley	5,639
Whittington	5,578
Wirksworth	3,338
DEVON	
Crediton	4,222
Dawlish	3,622
‡East Stonehouse	14,585
Exmouth	5,514
Ilfracombe	4,721
Lower Brixham	4,941
Northam	4,330
Ottery St. Mary	4,110
Paignton	3,590
St. Mary Church	4,472
St. Thomas Apostle	5,156
Sidmouth	3,360
Teignmouth	6,751
Torquay	21,657
Wolborough	6,082
DORSET	
Portland	9,907
Sherborne	5,545
DURHAM	
Barnard Castle	4,306
Benfield Side	4,432
Bishop's Auckland	8,736
Blaydon	8,875
Brandon and Byshottles	4,273
Consett	5,991
Dawdon	9,031
Felling	13,755
Hebburn	8,000
Houghton-le-Spring	5,276
Ledgate	3,677
Ryton	3,351
Shildon & East Thickley	10,000
Southwick	5,937
Spennymoor	4,627
Stanhope	7,000
Tow Law	4,968
West Hartlepool	21,110
Wickham	6,483
ESSEX	
Braintree	4,790
Chelmsford	9,209
Halstead	5,783
Leyton	11,000
Romford	6,335
Waltham Holy Cross	5,197
Walthamstow	11,094
Wanstead	5,113
West Ham	62,919
Witham	3,347
Woodford	4,609
GLOUCESTER	
Bisley	4,985
Charlton Kings	3,680
(*a*) Cirencester	4,685
Leckhampton	3,265
St. George	16,209
(*a*) Stroud	7,082
HEREFORD	
Kington	3,110
HERTFORD	
Barnet	3,720
Bishop Stortford	6,250
Cheshunt	7,518
Hitchin	7,630
Tring	4,045
Ware	4,917
Watford	7,461
HUNTINGDON	
St. Neots	4,598

† This District is in addition to that of the Municipal Borough, and forms part of the Parliamentary Borough of Penryn and Falmouth.

‡ Forms part of the Parliamentary Borough of Devonport.

KENT	
Parliamentary Borough (which includes 4 Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities).	
(*a*) Greenwich	169,361
Extra-Metropolitan (or Urban) Sanitary Authorities.	
Ashford	8,458
Beckenham	6,090
Bromley...	10,674
(*a*) Chatham...	26,184
Dartford...	8,298
Erith	8,289
Gillingham	19,757
Milton-next-Sittingbourne	3,463
Northfleet	6,515
Ramsgate	20,000
Sevenoaks	4,118
Sheerness	13,956
Sittingbourne	6,148
Southborough	3,468
Tunbridge	8,209
Tunbridge Wells ...	19,410
Walmer	3,816
Woolwich	35,548
Wrotham	3,201

LANCASTER	
Ashton-in-Makerfield ...	7,463
Aspull	6,390
Astley Bridge	4,559
Atherton	7,531
Audenshaw	6,000
Bacup	17,199
Barton, Eccles, Winton and Monton	18,915
Billinge	3,830
Birkdale...	3,375
Blackrod	5,796
Bradford...	7,168
Brierfield	3,115
Castleton	4,000
Chadderton	12,205
Chorley	16,864
Clayton-le-Moors ...	5,390
Colne and Marsden ...	7,335
Crompton	7,302
Crumpsall	5,342
Dalton-in-Furness ...	11,000
Denton	5,117
Droylsden	6,768
Failsworth	5,685
Farnworth	13,550
Fleetwood	4,428
Fulwood...	3,079
Garston	7,840
Gorton	21,616
Great Harwood... ...	4,907

LANCASTER—*continued.*	
Haslingden	14,000
Haughton-by-Denton ...	4,276
Haydock...	5,286
Heaton Norris	3,294
Heywood	21,248
Hindley	10,627
Horwich...	3,671
Hurst	5,342
Huyton-with-Roby ...	3,225
Ince-in-Makerfield ...	11,989
Kearsley...	5,830
Kirkham	3,593
Lathom	3,659
Leigh	17,621
Leyland	3,839
Littleborough	7,934
Little Hulton	4,085
Little Lever	4,204
Lytham	3,257
Middleton and Tonge ...	14,587
Milnrow...	5,505
Mossley	10,578
Moss Side	5,311
Much Woolton	4,643
Nelson	5,580
Newton Heath	18,103
Newton-in-Makerfield ...	8,244
Openshaw	11,108
Ormskirk	6,127
Orrell	3,561
Oswaldtwistle	10,283
Padiham...	6,675
Pemberton	10,374
Poulton, &c.	3,005
Prescot	5,990
Prestwich	6,820
Radcliffe...	11,446
Rainford...	3,170
Ramsbottom	4,204
Rawtenstall	13,000
Royton	7,794
Rusholme	7,430
Skelmersdale	3,171
Standish-with-Langtree	3,698
Stretford	11,945
Swinton and Pendlebury	14,052
Todmorden	11,998
Toxteth Park	5,450
Turton	5,000
Tyldesley, &c.	6,408
Ulverston	9,197
Upholland	4,158
Walton-le-Dale	8,187
Walton-on-Hill	6,449
Waterloo-with-Seaforth	6,168
Wavertree	7,310
West Derby	27,292
Westhoughton	6,609

LANCASTER—*continued.*	
Whitefield	9,054
Whitworth	10,700
Widnes	*14,359
Withington	10,217
Wuerdle and Wardle ...	3,856
LEICESTER	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ...	7,302
Ashby Woulds	3,081
Belgrave...	†2,049
Hinckley	6,902
Loughborough	11,588
Melton Mowbray ...	5,011
Whitwick	4,277
LINCOLN	
Barton-upon-Humber ...	4,332
Brigg	3,112
Crowle	3,813
Gainsborough	7,564
Goole	7,680
Holbeach	5,332
Horncastle	4,865
Sleaford (New)	4,470
Spalding...	9,111
Spittlegate	5,304
MIDDLESEX	
Parliamentary Boroughs (which include 34 Metropolitan Sanitary Districts):	
(*a*) Chelsea	258,050
(*a*) Finsbury	452,484
(*a*) Hackney...	362,378
(*a*) London (City)	74,897
(*a*) Marylebone	477,532
(*a*) Tower Hamlets... ...	391,790
(*a*) Westminster (City) ...	246,606
Extra-Metropolitan (or Urban) Sanitary Authorities.	
Acton	8,306
Brentford	11,071
Chiswick...	8,508
Ealing	9,959
East Barnet	4,500
Edmonton	13,860
Enfield	16,054
Finchley...	7,147
Harrow	4,997
Heston and Isleworth ...	19,927
Hornsey...	11,746
South Hornsey	7,611
Staines	3,464
Teddington	4,063
Tottenham	‡22,869
Twickenham	10,533
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*	
Uxbridge	7,497
Willesden	15,869
MONMOUTH	
Abergavenny	4,803
Abersychan	14,569
Abertillery	5,696
Blaenavon	9,736
Chepstow	3,347
Ebbw Vale	10,000
Pontypool	4,834
Rhymney	8,138
Risca	7,000
Tredegar	12,389
NORFOLK	
Diss	3,851
East Dereham	5,107
Swaffham	3,700
Wells	3,044
NORTHAMPTON	
Hardingstone	5,000
Kettering.	7,184
Wellingborough... ...	9,385
NORTHUMBERLAND	
Alnwick and Canongate	6,218
Bedlingtonshire... ...	13,949
Cowpen	6,464
Cramlington	4,167
Hexham...	5,331
Walker	8,888
Wallsend	4,169
Willington Quay ...	4,096
NOTTINGHAM	
Arnold	4,634
Beeston	3,500
Hucknall Torkard ...	4,257
Mansfield	11,824
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	7,574
Worksop...	10,409
OXFORD	
Bicester	3,300
Henley	4,523
RUTLAND	*None*
SALOP	
Broseley...	4,630
Dawley	11,254
Newport...	3,202
Wellington	5,926
Whitechurch & Dodington	3,696

* Now estimated at 22,000. † Now estimated at 7,200. ‡ Now estimated at 30,000.

Somerset	
Clevedon	4,039
(a) Frome	8,957
Midsomer Norton ...	4,010
Shepton Mallet... ...	4,363
Wellington	5,119
Weston-super-Mare ...	10,470
Southampton (Hants)	
Aldershot	21,682
Alton	4,092
Alverstoke	23,000
Bournemouth	5,906
Fareham...	7,023
St. Helen's (Isle of W.)	3,500
Shirley	5,339
Ventnor (Isle of Wight)	4,841
West Cowes (Isle of W.)	5,730
Stafford	
Audley	8,929
Bilston	24,188
Brierley Hill	11,046
Brownhill	3,308
Cannock...	6,665
Coseley	22,900
Darlaston	14,416
Fenton	10,299
Handsworth	14,359
Harborne	5,105
Kidsgrove	4,162
Leek	11,331
Quarry Bank	6,632
Rowley Regis	23,534
Rugeley	3,375
Sedgley Upper	14,455
Smallthorne	3,609
Smethwick	17,158
Stone	6,000
Tipton	29,445
Tunstall	13,540
(a) Wednesbury	25,030
Wednesfield	3,730
Wednesfield (Heath Town)	5,268
West Bromwich ...	47,918
Willenhall	15,902
Suffolk	
Hadleigh	3,575
Lowestoft	15,246
Newmarket	4,534
Stowmarket	4,097
Surrey	
Parliamentary Boroughs (which include 9 Metropolitan Sanitary Authorities).	
(a) Lambeth	379,048
(a) Southwark	208,725
Surrey—*continued.*	
Extra - Metropolitan (or Urban) Sanitary Authorities.	
Croydon	*55,652
Epsom	6,276
Farnham	4,461
Richmond	15,113
Surbiton...	7,642
Wimbledon	9,087
Sussex	
Battle	3,495
Eastbourne	10,361
(a) Horsham	5,720
Hove	11,279
(a) Lewes	6,010
Littlehampton	3,272
(a) Shoreham (New) ...	3,678
Worthing	7,413
Warwick	
Kenilworth	3,335
Manor of Aston ...	33,948
Nuneaton	7,399
Rugby	8,385
Saltley	4,120
Stratford-on-Avon ...	7,183
Westmoreland	*None*
Wilts	
Bradford-on-Avon ...	4,871
Calne	3,333
Chippenham	3,936
(a) Malmesbury	3,123
Swindon (New Town) ...	7,628
Swindon (Old Town) ...	4,092
Trowbridge	11,508
Warminster	5,786
Worcester	
Balsall Heath	13,615
Bromsgrove—	
Town District ...	6,967
Country District ...	4,820
Lower Mitton	3,081
Malvern	5,693
Oldbury	16,410
Redditch	6,135
Stourbridge	9,376
York	
East Riding—	
Bridlington	6,203
Cottingham	4,010
Great Driffield	5,067
Newington	4,000

* Now estimated at 70,000.

YORK—*continued.*	
North Riding—	
Guisborough	5,202
Lofthouse	5,000
Malton	8,168
Normanby	3,556
Ormesby...	4,080
Pickering	3,689
South Stockton... ...	6,764
(*a*) Whitby	12,460
West Riding—	
Baildon	4,784
Bingley (Local Board)...	9,062
Bingley (Improvement Com.)	6,890
Birstal	6,044
Brighouse	6,370
Claverley	3,195
Castleford	6,268
Clayton...	4,074
Cleckheaton	6,583
Darton	5,197
Denholme Gate... ...	3,469
Drighlington	4,388
Eccleshill	5,622
Elland	6,432
Farsley	3,829
Gildersome	3,448
Golcar	6,033
Gomersal	4,000
Greasborough	3,685
Greetland	4,114
Guiseley...	3,185
Handsworth	5,783
Harrogate (High & Low)	6,843
Hebden Bridge... ...	3,894
Heckmondwike... ...	8,300
Honley	4,906
Horbury...	3,977
Horsforth	6,000
Idle	6,253
Keighley	19,775
Kirkburton	3,442
(*a*) Knaresborough, &c. ...	5,205
Linthwaite	5,047
Liversedge	11,101
Longwood	4,055
Meltham	4,229
Methley	3,267
Mexborough	4,316
Midgley	3,065
Mirfield	12,000
Morley	9,607
Normanton	8,000
North Brierley	14,433
Northowram	3,725
Oakworth	5,683
Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe	9,190
Otley	5,855
Ovenden...	7,371
YORK—*continued.*	
Pudsey	13,976
Queensbury	6,012
Quick Mere	3,358
Rastrick...	5,896
Rawmarsh	6,869
Rothwell...	3,733
Selby	6,193
Shelf	3,091
Shipley	11,757
Skipton	6,042
Soothill (Nether) ...	4,927
Soothill (Upper) ...	3,469
Southowram	3,091
Sowerby...	6,079
Sowerby Bridge ...	7,041
Soyland	3,264
Stocksbridge	3,725
Swinton	5,150
Thornhill	5,285
Thornton	5,674
Tong	3,740
Warley	3,341
Whitwood	3,342
Wilsden	3,127
Windhill...	5,783
Wombwell	5,009
Wooldale	4,454
Worsborough	6,030
Yeadon	5,246
ANGLESEY	
Holyhead	5,916
BRECKNOCK	
Brynmawr	5,739
CARDIGAN	*None*
CARMARTHEN	
Llanelly	14,973
CARNARVON	
Bangor	3,722
Bethesda	6,297
Ynyscynhairn	4,367
DENBIGH	*None*
FLINT	
Holywell	3,540
Mold	3,978
Rhyl	4,229
GLAMORGAN	
Aberdare...	36,112
Bridgend	3,539
Briton Ferry	4,803
Maesteg	5,836

GLAMORGAN—*continued.*	
(*a*) Merthyr Tydfil	51,949
Mountain Ash	7,457
Oystermouth	4,000
Penarth	5,000
Pontypridd	8,000
Ystradyfodwg	16,914
MERIONETH	
Towyn	3,307
MONTGOMERY	
Newton & Llanllwchairn	4,874
PEMBROKE	
Milford	3,252
RADNOR	*None*

APPENDIX.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT QUOTED OR REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK AS WHOLLY OR PARTLY AFFECTING MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS GOVERNED UNDER THE 5TH AND 6TH WILLIAM IV. c. 76.

☞ The Acts quoted in Italic are those known as the "Municipal Corporations Acts." (M.B.) in the column headed Subject Matter means Municipal Borough.

Year.	Chapter.	Subject Matter.	If repealed or part repealed by subsequent legislation.
5 *and* 6 *William IV.* (1835)	76	M. B. General... ...	In part
6 *and* 7 *William IV.* (1836)	103	M. B. Miscellaneous	
6 *and* 7 *William IV.* (1836)	104	M. B. Miscellaneous ...	In part
6 *and* 7 *William IV.* (1836)	105.	M. B. Miscellaneous ...	In part
7 Will. IV., & 1 Vict. (1837)	19	M. B. Quarter Sessions	In part
7 *Will. IV. & 1 Vict.* (1837)	78	M. B. General... ...	In part
7 *Will. IV. & 1 Vict.* (1837)	81	M. B. Rate	In part
1 *and* 2 *Victoria* (1838) ...	31	M. B. Benefice ...	In part
1 and 2 Victoria (1838) ...	35	M. B. Stamps	
2 *and* 3 *Victoria* (1839) ...	15	M. B. Courts	In part
2 *and* 3 *Victoria* (1839) ...	27	M. B. Watch Rate ...	In part
3 *and* 4 *Victoria* (1840) ...	28	M. B. Watch Rate ...	In part
4 and 5 Victoria (1841) ...	28	M. B. Poor Rate ...	In part
5 and 6 Victoria (1842) ...	48	Quarter Sessions ...	In part
5 and 6 Victoria (1842) ...	38	Prosecutions	In part
5 *and* 6 *Victoria* (1842) ...	98	M. B. Sheriffs... ...	In part
6 *and* 7 *Victoria* (1843) ...	104	M. B. General... ...	In part
8 and 9 Victoria (1845) ...	89	Sale of Land	In part
8 *and* 9 *Victoria* (1845) ...	18	M. B. Rates	In part
9 and 10 Victoria (1846) ...	110 65	Stipendiary (Wolverhampton)	
9 and 10 Victoria (1846) ...	74	Baths, &c.	In part
11 and 12 Victoria (1848)...	93	Incorporation	
12 and 13 Victoria (1849)...	18	M. B. Sessions, &c.	
12 and 13 Victoria (1849)...	65	M. B. Rates	In part
13 *and* 14 *Victoria* (1850) ..	42	M. B. Incorporation	
13 *and* 14 *Victoria* (1850)...	64	M. B. Bridges... ...	In part
13 *and* 14 *Victoria* (1850)...	91	M. B. Justices, &c. ...	In part
15 *and* 16 *Victoria* (1852)...	5	M. B. Qualification ...	In part
15 and 16 Victoria (1852)...	54	Courts	In part
15 and 16 Victoria (1852)...	81	Rates	
15 and 16 Victoria (1852)...	85	Burials, &c.	In part
16 *and* 17 *Victoria* (1853)...	79	M. B. General... ...	In part
16 and 17 Victoria (1853)...	97	Lunatics, &c.	In part
16 and 17 Victoria (1853)...	134	Burials, &c.	
17 and 18 Victoria (1854)...	20	Stipendiary (Salford, &c.)	In part
17 and 18 Victoria (1854)...	71	Rates	

Year.	Chapter.	Subject Matter.	If repealed or part repealed by subsequent legislation.
17 and 18 Victoria (1854)...	104	Sailors' Homes	In part
17 and 18 Victoria (1854)...	105	Militia	In part
17 and 18 Victoria (1854)...	112	Common	
18 and 19 Victoria (1855)...	20	Income Tax	In part
18 and 19 Victoria (1855)...	31	Brighton	
18 and 19 Victoria (1855)...	57	Militia	
18 and 19 Victoria (1855)...	70	Libraries	In part
19 and 20 Victoria (1856)...	69	M. B. Police, &c. ...	In part
20 and 21 Victoria (1857)...	3	Penal Servitude ...	In part
20 and 21 Victoria (1857)...	10	Hanley	
20 *and* 21 *Victoria* (1857)...	50	M. B. General	
20 and 21 Victoria (1857)...	81	Burials, &c.	
21 and 22 Victoria (1858)...	43	Elections	
22 and 23 Victoria (1859)...	32	M. B. Police, &c. ...	In part
22 *Victoria* (1859)	35	M. B. Elections	
22 and 23 Victoria (1859)...	56	Weights and Measures	In part
23 *and* 24 *Victoria* (1860)...	16	M. B. Mortgages ...	In part
23 and 24 Victoria (1860)...	51	Local Taxation ...	In part
23 and 24 Victoria (1860)...	106	Sale of Land	
24 and 25 Victoria (1861)...	45	Harbours, &c.... ...	In part
24 *and* 25 *Victoria* (1861)...	75	M. B. General... ...	In part
24 and 25 Victoria (1861)...	96	Larceny.	In part
25 and 26 Victoria (1862)...	61	Highways, &c.... ...	In part
28 and 29 Victoria (1865)...	35	Police	
28 and 29 Victoria (1865)...	126	Prisons, &c.	In part
29 and 30 Victoria (1866)...	114	Libraries	In part
30 and 31 Victoria (1867)...	75	Religious Worship ...	
30 and 31 Victoria (1867)...	102	Parliamentary Rep. ...	In part
30 and 31 Victoria (1867)...	115	Justices	
31 and 32 Victoria (1868)...	41	Elections	
31 and 32 Victoria (1868)...	46	Parl. Boundaries ...	In part
31 and 32 Victoria (1868)...	72	Oaths	In part
32 *and* 33 *Victoria* (1869)...	23	M. B. Recorder ...	
32 and 33 Victoria (1869)...	41	Poor Assessments ...	
32 and 33 Victoria (1869)...	49	Stamps	
32 *and* 33 *Victoria* (1869)...	55	M. B. Elections ...	In part
32 and 33 Victoria (1869)...	62	Debtors	
32 and 33 Victoria (1869)...	70	Animals, &c.	In part
32 and 33 Victoria (1869)...	81	Volunteers	
33 and 34 Victoria (1870)...	75	E. Education	In part
33 and 34 Victoria (1870)...	91	Clerical Disabilities ...	
34 and 35 Victoria (1871)...	48	Oaths	
34 *and* 35 *Victoria* (1871) ..	67	M. B. Wards	
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34 and 35 Victoria (1871)...	71	Libraries	
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35 *and* 36 *Victoria* (1872)...	60	M. B. Corrupt Practices	
35 and 36 Victoria (1872)...	68	Militia, &c.	
35 and 36 Victoria (1872)...	76	Coroners, &c.	
35 and 36 Victoria (1872)...	86	M. B. Courts, &c.	
35 *and* 36 *Victoria* (1872)...	91	M. B. Costs, &c.	
36 *and* 37 *Victoria* (1873)...	33	M. B. Evidence	
36 and 37 Victoria (1873)...	86	Elem. Education, &c.	In part
37 and 38 Victoria (1874)...	47	Ind. Schools, &c.	
37 and 38 Victoria (1874)...	59	M. B. Labrs.' Dwllngs.	

Year.	Chapter.	Subject Matter.	If repealed or part repealed by subsequent legislation.
38 and 39 Victoria (1875)...	17	Explosives	
38 and 39 Victoria (1875)...	36	M. B. Labrs.' Dwllngs.	
38 *and* 39 *Victoria* (1875)...	40	M. B. Elections	
38 and 39 Victoria (1875)...	55	Public Health... ...	In part
38 and 39 Victoria (1875)...	63	Adulteration	
38 and 39 Victoria (1875)...	83	Loans	
38 and 39 Victoria (1875)...	89	Public Works Loans	
39 and 40 Victoria (1876)...	20	Misappropriation	
39 and 40 Victoria (1876)...	30	Rates	
39 and 40 Victoria (1876)...	79	M. B. Education ...	In part
40 and 41 Victoria (1877)...	17	M. B. Quarter Sessions	Wholly
40 and 41 Victoria (1877)...	54	Libraries	
40 and 41 Victoria (1877)...	60	Canal Boats	
40 and 41 Victoria (1877)...	66	Local Taxation	
40 *and* 41 *Victoria* (1877)...	69	New Charters	
41 and 42 Victoria (1878)...	14	Baths, &c.	
41 and 42 Victoria (1878)...	16	Public Health, &c.	
41 and 42 Victoria (1878)...	25	Ditto (Water)	
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